An Introduction to Koranic and Classical Arabic

An Elementary Grammar of the Language

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Preface

ARABIC, A MEMBER of the large and widespread Semitic language family, is one of the latest of these languages to be literarily attested. Although this obviously does not mean that Arabic is not at least as ancient as Babylonian or Ugaritic—indeed it is the closest of all its akin languages to reconstructed proto-Semitic and has presumably been spoken in the heartland of the Arabian peninsula from time immemorial—there is no literary evidence of Arabic until well into the Christian era.

The languages to which Arabic is related are (1) Northeast Semitic: Babylonian and Assyrian (Akkadian), (2) Southeast Semitic: Ancient South Arabian (Sabaean, Minaean, Qatabanian, Hadramitic) and Ethiopic (Ge'ez), (3) Northwest Semitic: Canaanite (Ugaritic, Phoenician, Hebrew) and Aramaean (Babylonian Aramaic, Palestinian Aramaic, Syriac, Samaritan), and (4) Southwest Semitic: Arabic (old Arabian dialects, classical Arabic, medieval and modern Arabic dialects).

Scattered fragments and lapidary inscriptions have been found in Arabic from around the fourth century A.D., but Arabic gained universal prominence as the language par excellence of Islam, which was born in the Hejaz in Arabia in the seventh century. Wherever Islam afterwards spread, Arabic was taken; and although it never displaced a language to which it was not related, it became for centuries the medium of education and culture for all Muslims and was one of the most important unifying factors in Islamic civilization. In the non-Arab parts of the Muslim world Arabic gradually gave way after around the year 1000 to Persian as the language of high culture, but it remains to this day the

ecumenical language of religion and is cultivated to some extent by all Muslims.

In the Semitic-speaking regions Arabic rapidly became the dominant tongue, gradually displacing all other Semitic languages with which it came in contact, and gave rise to the regional dialects as we know them today. Although there has naturally been great change in the various spoken idioms over the centuries, written Arabic has changed all but imperceptibly from the seventh century.

The first book written down in Arabic, and the one that has been responsible not only for establishing Arabic as an important written language but also for maintaining the language and isolating it from external impetus to change, was the Koran, which Muslims hold to be the Word of God revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. Islamic tradition holds that the Koran was written fragmentarily during the Prophet's lifetime (d. 632) and that the recension that exists today was compiled and standardized during the caliphate of 'Uthmān ibn 'Affān (644–56). More than any other source, the Koran formed the basis of life, law and language for the Muslim community; and a knowledge of it is indispensible for anyone who pretends to familiarity with the Islamic world—past or present.

More importantly for our purposes, the Koran established an unchanging norm for the Arabic language. There are, of course, certain lexical and syntactic features of Koranic Arabic that became obsolete in time, and the standardization of the language at the hands of the philologians of the eighth and ninth centuries emphasized certain extra-Koranic features of the old Arabian poetic κοινη while downplaying other, Koranic usages; yet by and large not only the grammar but even the vocabulary of a modern newspaper article display only slight variation from the established norm of classicized Koranic Arabic.

It is the grammar of that classicized Koranic Arabic that is presented to the student in this book. With very few exceptions (and those in the initial lessons only), all examples and readings have been taken directly from the text of the Koran and the body of *hadith,* the reports of Muhammad's sayings, and supplemented with extracts from other classical sources. Every effort has been made to limit the vocabulary to which the student is exposed to common lexical items: obscure and highly idiosyncratic words have been avoided as unsuitable for an elementary grammar. By the end of the forty lessons, which are designed to cover a normal academic year, the student will have an active basic

vocabulary of over 450 words and/or productive roots (from which many times that number of individual lexical items can be regularly and predictably formed); and in the course of readings, passive exposure is given to more than 400 additional items of vocabulary. Items intended for active acquisition are intentionally repeated as often as possible in the exercises for reinforcement.

From the very beginning of this book Arabic is presented in its normal state, i.e., unvocalized. Most grammars of Arabic accustom the student to reading Arabic fully vocalized and then gradually eliminate the vowels in an effort to wean the learner from them. However, no matter how gradual the withdrawal process may be, when the final inflectional vowels are removed, most students panic at the sight of a "naked" Arabic word. It is felt to be preferable to train the learner from the beginning to recognize words as they will be seen ever afterwards. It is true, of course, that the Koran is always fully vocalized; but a student who can read Koranic text unvocalized as an exercise can cope with any other text he is likely to encounter later.

Preliminary Matters

1 The Sounds of Arabic. A discussion of the sounds not found in English is given below, but the student should imitate the instructor or a native speaker of Arabic to acquire correct pronunciation.

1.1 CONSONANTS. The following sounds are quite similar to their English counterparts and hence need no special explanation:

b as in "bit"	*s* as in "sun"	*n* as in "noon"
t as in "ten"	*z* as in "zoo"	*w* as in "wet"
d as in "den"	*j* as in "judge"	*y* as in "yet"
k as in "kit"	*h* as in "hat"	
f as in "fan"	*m* as in "moon"	

The following special symbols also have exact English counterparts:

> ' the glottal stop: this sound occurs in English dialect pronunciations of "li'l" (for "little") and "bo'l" (for "bottle"); it also occurs in words such as "uh-oh."

> θ the *th* in "thin"

> ð the *th* in "then." Although these two sounds are spelled alike in English, they are quite distinct.

> š the *sh* in "ship"

The following sounds require explanation, as they have no counterparts in English:

ţ a velarized *t*, pronounced like *t*, but the tongue is raised high against the velar ridge. Pronunciation of all the velarized consonants is accompanied by pharyngealization, or constriction in the back of the throat, which produces a *t*-like sound with a heavy, thudding overcast, the effect of which is most clearly heard in the following vowel.

ḍ the voiced counterpart to *ţ*. This is the *d*-sound produced in the same manner as *ţ*.

ş a velarized *s*, similar to *s* but produced by elevating the tongue toward the velar ridge. This sound, like all the velarized consonants, imparts a "cloudy" quality to surrounding vowels as a secondary articulation.

z̧ this is pronounced either (1) as the voiced counterpart to *ş* or (2) as the velarized counterpart to *ð*. Most modern pronunciations favor the former, although the choice among speakers of modern Arabic is conditioned largely by dialectal considerations.

q a uvular plosive stop, pronounced like *k* but further back in the throat. The correct point of articulation is against the soft palate.

x the voiceless velar fricative, a scrape in the back of the throat as in the German *Bach* and Scottish *loch.*

ğ the voiced velar fricative, the "gargling" sound similar to but stronger than the Parisian French and German *r*. It is the voiced counterpart to *x* and is produced in exactly the same manner but with the addition of voice.

ḥ the voiceless pharyngeal fricative, produced like an *h* but further forward in the throat. A constriction in the pharynx produces a low, hissing sound with no trace of scraping. In learning this sound care must be taken to distinguish it properly from *x* on the one hand and from *h* on the other.

‘ the voiced pharyngeal fricative, the most characteristic sound of Arabic, but by far the most difficult for learners to produce. As with *ḥ*, the throat muscles are highly constricted with the vocal cords vibrating to produce a sound close to a gag.

l the clear *l* of French and Italian, not the "dull" *l* of English, except in the word *allāh-* ('God') when it is preceded by the vowel *a* or *u*.

r an alveolar flap as in Italian or Spanish—never the constriction of American English. Doubled *rr* is a roll like the *rr* of Spanish.

1.2 VOWELS. Arabic has only three vowels, *a, i* and *u*. They occur, however, as long and short and contrast vividly with each other. The consonantal environment also has an effect on the quality of each of the vowels.

a (short *a*) in an ordinary (front) environment pronounced similarly to the *a* in "cat"; in a velar or back environment, i.e., when in the same syllable as any of the velarized consonants (*ḍ, ṭ, ṣ, ẓ*), *r* or any of the guttural consonants (*ḥ, x, q, ġ, ‘*), short *a* is more like the *o* in "cop."

ā (long *a*) in ordinary environments pronounced like short *a* but held for a much longer duration, something like the *a* in "cab" but even longer; in velar and back environments it is like the *a* in "calm" but longer.

i (short *i*) pronounced like the *i* in "bit" in nonvelarized environments; in the vicinity of a velarized consonant it is closer to the *i* of "bill."

ī (long *i*) similar to the *ea* of "bead"; in velarized environments the quality is significantly "clouded"—rather like the *ea* of "peal."

u (short *u*) between the *oo* of "boot" and the *u* of "put"; being a back vowel, it is only marginally affected by velarization but is slightly fronted.

ū (long *u*) like the *oo* of "moon"; in velar and back environments it is slightly fronted.

ay is pronounced like the *i* in "bite"

aw is pronounced like the *ow* in "cow"

2 Syllabification. Every syllable in Arabic begins with a single consonant and is followed by a vowel (short or long). Thus, wherever two consonants occur together, including doubled consonants, the syllabic division falls between them. Examples:

ja‘altu > ja-‘al-tu I made/put
ba‘aθanī > ba-‘a-θa-nī he sent me
nabīyunā > na-bī-yu-nā our prophet
yaktubūnahā > yak-tu-bū-na-hā they write it
walākinnahunna > wa-lā-kin-na-hun-na but they (fem.)

When initial vowels are dropped, resulting phrases should be divided syllabically as isolated words are:

bismi llāhi > bis-mil-lā-hi in the name of God
li-mra’atin > lim-ra-’a-tin for a woman
mina l-’arḍi > mi-nal-’ar-ḍi from the earth
fī l-’arḍi > fil-’ar-ḍi on the earth

Clusters of more than two consonants do not occur in classical Arabic.

A syllable that ends in a short vowel is a **short syllable**; a syllable that ends in a long vowel is a **long syllable**. Syllables that end in a consonant are also long but are said to be **closed**. Closed syllables with long vowels are rare in Arabic.

3 Stress. There are two simple rules for determining the placement of stress (accent) in Arabic:

(1) The final syllable (ultima) *never* receives stress.

(2) Not counting the final syllable, the first syllable from the end of the word that is long or closed receives stress.

ḍarabatnā	>	*ḍa-ra-'bat-nā* (-bat- is closed)
yaqtulannaka	>	*yaq-tu-'lan-na-ka* (-lan- is closed)
yaqtulūnī	>	*yaq-tu-'lū-nī* (-lū- is long)
madīnatī	>	*ma-'dī-na-tī* (-dī- is long)

As to how far back stress may recede, there are two schools of practice.

(a) One school allows stress to recede indefinitely until a stressable syllable is found, or to the first syllable of the word.

ḍarabahum	>	*'ḍa-ra-ba-hum*
yaqtulunī	>	*'yaq-tu-lu-nī*
madīnatuhum	>	*ma-'dī-na-tu-hum*

(b) The other school does not allow stress to recede farther back than the third syllable from the end (the antepenult).

ḍarabahum	>	*ḍa-ra-'ba-hum*
yaqtulunī	>	*yaq-'tu-lu-nī*
madīnatuhum	>	*ma-dī-'na-tu-hum*

Native speakers of Arabic normally impose the stress patterns of their own dialects upon Classical Arabic. This will account for the wide variety the student may encounter from native speakers.

4 The Arabic Script. Arabic is written in letters related to the Aramaic and Syriac and known as the Arabic alphabet. This alphabet, which is written from right to left, has a total of twenty-eight characters, all but one of which represent consonants. The Arabic script does not normally represent the short vowels; only the long vowels and diphthongs have graphic representations as the script is usually employed.

This alphabet is a "script" in that most letters must be connected one to another. There are no separate letter forms corresponding to the "printing" of the Latin alphabet. Because the letter shapes vary slightly

depending upon their position in a word, all letters have at least two forms and at most four.

Most letters connect on both sides (i.e., from the right and to the left) and have four forms: (1) the "initial" form, used as the first letter in a word or when following a nonconnecting letter and followed by any other letter; (2) the "medial" form, used when the letter is both preceded and followed by other connecting letters; (3) the "final" form, used when the letter is preceded by a connecting letter and is also the last letter in the word; and (4) the "alone" form, used only when the letter is the last letter in a word and is preceded by a nonconnecting letter.

Those letters that do not connect forward (i.e., to the left) have only two forms: (1) the "initial-alone" form, used (a) when the letter is the first letter in a word and (b) when it is preceded by a nonconnecting letter; (2) the "medial-final" form, used when preceded by a connecting letter. The six nonconnecting letters are marked by asterisks in the chart below.

5 The Alphabet.

NAME OF LETTER	ALONE FORM	FINAL FORM	MEDIAL FORM	INITIAL FORM	TRANS-SCRIPTION
ʾalif	‌ا	‌ا	‌ا	‌ا	–
bāʾ	ب	ب	ـبـ	بـ	b
tāʾ	ت	ت	ـتـ	تـ	t
θāʾ	ث	ث	ـثـ	ثـ	θ
jīm	ج	ج	ـجـ	جـ	j
ḥāʾ	ح	ح	ـحـ	حـ	ḥ
xāʾ	خ	خ	ـخـ	خـ	x
dāl	د	ـد	ـد	د	d
ðāl	ذ	ـذ	ـذ	ذ	ð
rāʾ	ر	ـر	ـر	ر	r
zāy	ز	ـز	ـز	ز	z

sīn	س	مس	ـسـ	ـس	s
šīn	ش	ـش	ـشـ	ـش	š
ṣād	ص	ـص	ـصـ	ـص	ṣ
ḍād	ض	ـض	ـضـ	ـض	ḍ
ṭā'	ط	ـط	ـطـ	ـط	ṭ
ẓā'	ظ	ـظ	ـظـ	ـظ	ẓ
'ayn	ع	ـع	ـعـ	ـع	'
ġayn	غ	ـغ	ـغـ	ـغ	ġ
fā'	ف	ـف	ـفـ	ـف	f
qāf	ق	ـق	ـقـ	ـق	q
kāf	ك	ـك	ـكـ	ـك	k
lām	ل	ـل	ـلـ	ـل	l
mīm	م	ـم	ـمـ	ـم	m
nūn	ن	ـن	ـنـ	ـن	n
hā'	ه	ـه	ـهـ	ـه	h
*wāw	و	ـو	ـو	ـو	w
yā'	ى	ـى	ـيـ	ـي	y

Additional Combinations and Signs

*lām-'alif	لا	لا	لا	لا	lā
tā' marbūṭa	ة	ـة			-at-
hamza	ء				'
šadda	ّ				(doubling)
'alif-madda	آ	آ	آ	آ	'ā

The only two-letter combination to have a separate form in the alphabet is the combination lām + 'alif. The initial lām+mīm combination is conventionally written ﻟ and should not be confused with mīm + lām (مل).

Numerals. Compound numerals are written, like English, from left to right (365 = ٣٦٥).

١	1	٣	3	٥	5	٧	7	٩	9
٢	2	٤	4	٦	6	٨	8	١٠	10

6 The Vowel Signs.

6.1 The short vowels and the sign of quiescence:

(1) *fatḥa*, the sign for *a*, is a short diagonal stroke placed over the consonant it follows in pronunciation, as in كَتَبَ *kataba* and خَرَجَ *xaraja*.

(2) *kasra*, the sign for *i*, is the same diagonal stroke placed under the consonant it follows in pronunciation, as in مِن *mina* and بِه *bihi*.

(3) *ḍamma*, the sign for *u*, is a small *wāw* placed over the consonant it follows in pronunciation, as in كُتُبُ *kutubu* and رَجُلُ *rajulu*.

(4) In fully vocalized texts such as the Koran, every consonant must be marked, hence the existence of *sukūn*, the sign for no vowel at all (quiescence), usually written as a small circle above the consonant, as in كَتَبْتُ *katabtu* and مِنْ *min*.

6.2 The long vowel signs are as follows:

(1) *ā* is indicated by *fatḥa* plus *alif*, as in كَاتَبَا *kātabā* and قَامَ *qāma*. Note that *ā* is often, especially in the Koran, written defectively as "dagger *alif*" above the consonant, as in الله *allāhu* and إِبْرَاهِيمُ *ibrāhīmu*

(2) *ī* is indicated by *kasra* plus *yā'*, as in كبِير *kabīr-* and دِين *dīn-*.

(3) *ū* is indicated by *ḍamma* plus *wāw*, as in رَسُول *rasūl-* and ثُوم *θūm-*

6.3 The diphthong signs are a combination of the short vowel *a* and consonant:

(1) *ay* is indicated by *fatḥa* plus *yā'*, as in أيْنَ *'ayna*

(2) *aw* is indicated by *fatḥa* plus *wāw*, as in دَوْر *dawr-*

6.4 Otiose *alif*. In certain conjugational forms an *alif* is appended to a lengthening *wāw*, as in كَتَبُوا *katabū*. This *alif* is not pronounced and serves merely to indicate the verbal form. It owes its existence to early orthographic conventions.

6.5 *Alif maqṣūra*. The *alif maqṣūra*, also called *alif bi-ṣūrati l-yā'* (*alif* masquerading as *yā'*), occurs word-finally only. Written like a *yā'*, it is pronounced exactly like a lengthening *alif*, as in المعنى *al-ma'nā* and رمى *ramā*. When any enclitic suffix is added to *alif bi-ṣūrati l-yā'* it becomes "tall" *alif*, as in معناه *ma'nā-hu* and رماه *ramā-hu*.

7 Additional Orthographic Signs.

7.1 *Hamza*, the sign of the glottal stop (*'*). Word-initially it is invari- ably written on *alif*. When the vowel of the *hamza* is *a* or *u*, the *hamza* is commonly written above the *alif*, as in أرض *'arḍ-* and أن *'an*.

But when the vowel is *i*, the *hamza* is commonly written beneath the *alif*, as in إنسان *'insān-* and إن *'in*.

Non-initially the "bearer" of the *hamza* may be:

(1) *alif*, as in سأل *sa'ala*
(2) *wāw*, as in سؤال *su'āl-*
(3) *yā'* without dots, as in رئيس *ra'īs-*
(4) nothing, as in نساء *nisā'-*

For a full treatment of the orthography of the *hamza*, see Appendix G.

7.2 *Waṣla*, a small initial *ṣād*, is the sign of elision. Many initial vowels, notably the vowel of the definite article, are elided when not in sentence-initial position. When such elision occurs, the *waṣla* sign is

placed over the *alif*. E.g., when sentence initial, الأرض *'al-'arḍu*, but في الأرض *fī l-'arḍi*.

In the vocabularies, words that begin with *hamza* non-elidible will be indicated by the apostrophe (glottal stop), as in *'ard-* and *'insān-*. Words beginning with elidible vowels will be indicated by the absence of the apostrophe, as *imra'at-* and *ibn-*, the initial vowel of which is elided, as in *mini mra'at-* and *li-bn-*.

7.3 *Šadda*, the sign of gemination. Doubled consonants are never written twice in Arabic but are indicated by placing the sign *šadda* over the doubled consonant. In unvocalized texts the *šadda* may be indicated sporadically, but it is not normally given.

جنّة	*jannat-*	مكّة	*makkat-*
سيّد	*sayyid-*	نبيّ	*nabīy- (nabiyy-)*
ردّ	*radda*	نبوّة	*nubūwat- (nubuwwat-)*

7.4 *Alif-madda*, the sign of glottal stop (*'*) followed by *ā*. Word-ini- tially *'ā* is written with *alif-madda* in order to avoid the conjunction of two *alifs*, a situation that is not ordinarily permitted orthographically.

آمن	*'āmana*	الآية	*al-'āyat-*

7.5 *Tā' marbūṭa* occurs word-finally only. It is written like a *ha'* with two dots above. Invariably preceded by the vowel *a* (long or short), it is pronounced exactly like a *t* except in pausal form (for which see Appendix F). The *tā' marbūṭa* is generally a sign of feminization, although not all words that end in it are feminine by any means. Since *tā' marbūṭa* occurs word-finally only, when any suffix is added to it the *tā' marbūṭa* is written as an ordinary *tā'*. Thus:

	مدينة	*madīnatu*	حياة	*ḥayāti*
but	مدينتنا	*madīnatunā*	حياتهم	*ḥayātihim*

7.6 Omission of Orthographic Signs. The following orthographic signs are omitted from Arabic texts as they are normally printed (other

than the Koran, which is always fully vocalized, and poetry, which is generally heavily vocalized;

(1) all vowels and *sukūn*. An occasional vowel may be supplied to avoid ambiguity;

(2) initial *hamza*. Internal and final *hamzas* are fairly consistently given;

(3) *waṣla*. This sign almost never appears in ordinary texts;

(4) *madda*, seldom omitted from careful texts;

(5) the dagger *alif*, normally omitted from the few words in which it occurs. It is seldom omitted from the word *allāh-* ('God'), for which a special symbol exists in most type fonts;

(6) *šadda*, occasionally given where ambiguity might otherwise arise.

8 Orthography of the Indefinite Inflectional Endings (nunation). The grammar involved in these endings will be taken up in Lesson One. For now, simply learn the orthography.

8.1 The indefinite nominative ending -*un* is written by doubling the *ḍamma* of the definite ending, conventionally written ´´:

رجلٌ	*rajulun*	مدينةٌ	*madīnatun*
بيتٌ	*baytun*	امرأةٌ	*imra'atun*

8.2 The indefinite genitive ending -*in* is written by doubling the *kasra* of the definite:

رجلٍ	*rajulin*	مدينةٍ	*madīnatin*
بيتٍ	*baytin*	امرأةٍ	*imra'atin*

8.3 The indefinite accusative ending -*an* is written by doubling the *fatḥa* of the definite ending **and** adding *alif* to all words except those that end in *tā' marbūṭa, alif maqṣūra* and *alif-hamza (-ā'-)*. The double *fatḥa* is conventionally placed on top of the *alif*.

رجلًا	*rajulan*	مدينةً	*madīnatan*
بيتًا	*baytan*	معنًى	*ma'năn*

اسماءً *'asmā'an*

8.4 Nouns that end in *alif maqṣūra* are indeclinable, but many of them show state by suffixing the -*n* termination of the indefinite, which has the secondary effect of shortening the long *ā*.

المعنى *al-ma'nā* (definite)		معنًى *ma'năn* (indefinite)	

8.5 Most nouns that end in "tall" *alif* are invariable: they show neither case nor state.

دنيا *dunyā* (all cases, all states)		عليا *'ulyā* (all cases, all states)	

A few of these show state like the previous class:

العصا *al-'aṣā* (definite)		عصًا *'aṣăn* (indefinite)	

The Grammar of Koranic and Classical Arabic

مِنْ السِّبْعِ وَ السِّبْعُونَ آية
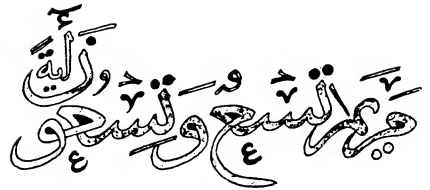
Ic...wolde þas lytlan boc awendan to
Engliscum gereorde of þæm stæftcræfte
þe is gehatten *grammatica*...for þæm þe
stæftcræfte is seo cæg þe þara boca and-
giet unlycþ.

(I wanted to translate this little book on
the art of letters called *grammatica* into
the language of the English, for that art is
the key that unlocks the sense of books.)

—Aelfric's preface to his Latin grammar

Lesson One

1 The Definite Article. The Arabic definite article, which corre-
sponds roughly to the English article 'the,' is invariably written as *alif-
lām* attached to the noun. When the article is the initial element in a sen-
tence or phrase, which does not occur frequently, it is pronounced *al-;*
in any other position the article is necessarily preceded by a vowel, in
which case the *a* vowel of the article is elided. The *-l-* of the article is
pronounced as *-l-* when followed by any of the consonants in the left-
hand column below; when followed by any of the consonants in the
right-hand column, the *-l-* assimilates to the consonant, which is then
doubled in pronunciation. This assimilation is indicated in vocalized
texts by leaving the *lām* with no marking at all and by placing a *šadda*
over the initial consonant of the word, as shown by the first two exam-
ples.

NON-ASSIMILATING CONSONANTS		ASSIMILATING CONSONANTS[1]	
'	الأرْض *al-'arḍu*	t	اَلتّابُوت *at-tābūtu*
b	اَلبَيْت *al-baytu*	θ	اَلثّمَن *aθ-θamanu*
j	الجنة *al-jannatu*	d	الدّنيا *ad-dunyā*
ḥ	الحلِيم *al-ḥalīmu*	ð	الذكر *að-ðikru*
x	الخبر *al-xabaru*	r	الرجل *ar-rajulu*

[1]It may be helpful when learning the assimilating consonants to note that they
consist of all the "dentals" (all *t*'s, *d*'s and *th*), all the sibilants (all *s*'s and *z*'s) and
the "liquids" (*r, l, n*).

3

ʿ	العرب *al-'arabu*	z	الزمن *az-zamanu*
ġ	الغنى *al-ġanīyu*	s	الستر *as-sitru*
f	الفاكهة *al-fākihatu*	š	الشمس *aš-šamsu*
q	القرآن *al-qur'ānu*	ṣ	الصبر *aṣ-ṣabru*
k	الكتاب *al-kitābu*	ḍ	الضال *aḍ-ḍāllu*
m	المدينة *al-madīnatu*	ṭ	الطويل *aṭ-ṭawīlu*
h	الهدى *al-hudā*	ẓ	الظلم *aẓ-ẓulmu*
w	الولد *al-waladu*	l	الليل *al-laylu*
y	اليوم *al-yawmu*	n	النبى *an-nabīyu*

2 Case and State of the Noun. Arabic nouns are subject to desinential inflection, that is, endings are added to the base of the noun to indicate what grammatical function the noun serves in the phrase in which it occurs.

2.1 The states are two, **definite** and **indefinite**. The definite corresponds generally to the English noun with the definite article "the" and also to generic uses. The indefinite corresponds generally to the English noun with the indefinite article "a" (plural "some"). Nouns are grammatically definite if they are (1) preceded by the definite article, or (2) the first member of a construct state (this will be introduced in §7). A noun that does not meet one of these two criteria is grammatically indefinite.

2.2 The cases are three, **nominative, genitive** and **accusative**. Fully inflected nouns, or noun that have different endings for each of the three cases in both states, are called **triptotes**. The triptote endings are:

	INDEFINITE		DEFINITE	
CASE	ENDING	EXAMPLE	ENDING	EXAMPLE
nom.	-un	رجلٌ *rajulun*	-u	الرجل *ar-rajulu*
gen.	-in	رجلٍ *rajulin*	-i	الرجل *ar-rajuli*
acc.	-an	رجلاً *rajulan*[1]	-a	الرجل *ar-rajula*

2.3 A second class of inflected nouns is called **diptote**. Diptotes never have the -n termination of the indefinite state, and the genitive and

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[1]For the *alif* termination, see Preliminary Matters §8.3.

accusative cases are identical. Where the genitive and accusative cases share the same inflectional ending, it will be referred to as the **oblique case**. Nouns classed as diptotes are diptote in the indefinite state only; **ALL NOUNS ARE INFLECTED AS TRIPTOTES WHEN DEFINITE.** The diptote endings are:

	INDEFINITE		DEFINITE	
CASE	ENDING	EXAMPLE	ENDING	EXAMPLE
nom.	-u	انبياء *'anbiyā'u*	-u	الانبياء *al-'anbiyā'u*
gen.	-a	انبياء *'anbiyā'a*	-i	الانبياء *al-'anbiyā'i*
acc.	-a	انبياء *'anbiyā'a*	-a	الانبياء *al-'anbiyā'a*

2.4 The nominative case is used (1) for the subject of a verb, which normally follows the verb directly.

خلق الله *xalaqa llāhu*	God created.
دخل رجل *daxala rajulun*	A man entered.

(2) for both subject and predicate of nonverbal, equational sentences (Arabic has no verb 'to be' in the present tense).

محمد رسول *muḥammadun rasūlun*	Muhammad is an apostle.
الرجل مؤمن *ar-rajulu mu'minun*	The man is a believer.

2.5 The genitive case is used (1) for complements of all prepositions.

فى مدينة *fī madīnatin*	in a city
فى المدينة *fī l-madīnati*	in the city
من مؤمن *min mu'minin*	from a believer
من المؤمن *mina l-mu'mini*	from the believer

(2) for the second member of a construct state (see §7).

2.6 The accusative case is used (1) for all verbal complements and direct objects.

خلق الأرض *xalaqa l-'arḍa*	He created the earth.
دخل الجنة *daxala l-jannata*	He entered the garden.

| دخل مدينةً | daxala madīna<u>tan</u> | He entered a city. |
| كان رسولاً | kāna rasūl<u>an</u> | He was an apostle. |

(2) following the sentence-head particle 'inna.

| ان محمداً رسول | 'inna muhammad<u>an</u> rasūlun | Muhammad is an apostle. |
| ان الرجل مؤمن | 'inna r-raju<u>la</u> mu'minun | The man is a believer. |

(3) for adverbial expressions of time.

اليوم	al-yawm<u>a</u>	today
الليلة	al-laylat<u>a</u>	tonight
ليلاً	layl<u>an</u>	at night, by night

Vocabulary

Note: All triptote nouns will be indicated in the vocabularies by a hyphen; diptote nouns will be given in full with the -u ending. Prepositions that belong idiomatically with verbs will be indicated in the vocabularies, and they should be learned along with the verb.

VERBS

خرج	xaraja he went out (min of), he left (min someplace)
خلق	xalaqa he created
دخل	daxala he entered
كان	kāna he was (takes complement in the accusative)

NOUNS

الله	allāhu God (declined with definite case endings)
ارض	'ard- (fem.) earth
جنة	jannat- garden; paradise
رجل	rajul- man, male human being
رسول	rasūl- messenger, apostle
مدينة	madīnat- city, town
مؤمن	mu'min- believer (in the religious sense)
نبي	nabīy- prophet

OTHERS

ان	'inna (+ acc.) this word, a sentence-head particle, must be followed by a noun or enclitic pronoun (see §15), introduces a nominal clause; it is usually best left untranslated
اين	'ayna where?
من	min(a)[1] (+ gen.) from, among, of (in a partitive sense)
فى	fī (+ gen.) in[2]
و	wa- (proclitic) and

PROPER NAMES[3]

احمد	'ahmadu Ahmad
محمد	muhammad- Muhammad
موسى	mūsā (invariable) Moses

Exercises

(a) Vocalize, then read and translate:

١ دخل الرجل المدينة
٢ خرج النبي من المدينة
٣ الرجل نبي
٤ كان الرجل نبياً
٥ اين محمد وموسى
٦ ان الرجل فى المدينة
٧ اين كان احمد
٨ الرسول فى الجنة
٩ ان محمداً فى المدينة

(b) Give the Arabic for the following:

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[1] The prosthetic vowel that consonant-final words acquire when followed by an elidible *alif* will be so indicated in the vocabularies.

[2] When *fī* is followed by an elidible *alif*, it is pronounced with a short vowel, *fi*.

[3] Note that proper names may be diptote (*'ahmadu*), triptote (*muhammadun*) or invariable (*mūsā*). Triptote proper names, like *muhammadun*, behave grammatically like indefinite nouns; semantically, however, they are definite.

1. a city, the city, in the city, from the city
2. a man, the man, from a man, from the man
3. a garden, the garden, in the garden, from a garden
4. a man entered, the man entered, the believer entered
5. a messenger left, the messenger left, Ahmad left, Moses left

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. God created the earth.
2. The prophet entered the city.
3. Where are the apostle and the prophet?
4. Ahmad was in the garden.
5. The believer went out of the city.
6. Muhammad is in the city.
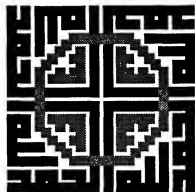
Lesson Two

3 Gender of the Noun. Arabic has two grammatical genders, masculine and feminine. These tend to follow natural gender, as naturally male persons and things are usually masculine, and naturally feminine persons and things are usually feminine; but it does not necessarily follow that all grammatically feminine nouns refer exclusively to females, as there are many examples to the contrary. The following types of nouns may be classed as feminine:

(1) nouns referring to intrinsically female beings, like *'umm-* 'mother,' *'uxt-* 'sister,' and *bint-* 'daughter.'
(2) names of towns and cities (*Baġdādu* 'Baghdad'), countries (*Miṣru* 'Egypt'), tribes, etc.
(3) parts of the body that occur in pairs, like *'ayn-* 'eye,' *'uðn-* 'ear,' *yad-* 'hand,' etc.
(4) most, but not all, singular nouns ending in ꜩ, like *madīnat-* 'city,' *laylat-* 'night,' etc.
(5) collective nouns, like *'arab-* 'Arabs,' as well as many plurals when treated as collective.

In general, nouns that do not fall into one of these categories are masculine—with the exception of a very few nouns with no external indication of grammatical femininity that are feminine by convention, such as *'arḍ-* 'earth' and *šams-* 'sun.' Such words will be marked in the vocabularies.

4 Adjectives and Adjectival Agreement. The distinction between noun and adjective in Arabic is basically one of usage, that is, the function of a given word in a sentence determines whether it is a noun or

adjective. All adjectives may be used as nouns (but not necessarily vice versa).

4.1 Attributive adjectives invariably follow the nouns they modify and **agree completely in (1) case, (2) number, (3) gender, and (4) determination (state).** Thus, an indefinite masculine singular noun in the nominative case must be modified by a similar adjective.

| ملك كبير | *malikun kabīrun* | a great king |

If the noun is definite, the adjective must also be definite:

| الملك الكبير | *al-maliku l-kabīru* | the great king |
| من الملك الكبير | *mina l-maliki l-kabīri* | from the great king |

4.2 Feminine singular adjectives are formed by adding *tā' marbūṭa* (*-at-*) to the masculine base (the word without its inflectional endings).

مدينة كبيرة	*madīnatun kabīratun*	a great city
المدينة الكبيرة	*al-madīnatu l-kabīratu*	the great city
فى مدينة صغيرة	*fī madīnatin ṣaġīratin*	in a small city
فى المدينة الصغيرة	*fī l-madīnati ṣ-ṣaġīrati*	in the small city

4.3 Predicate adjectives and verbal complements agree with their subjects in gender and number. They occur in the **indefinite state** and hence do not agree in determination (state). The case of the predicate adjective is determined by the syntax of the sentence.

الملك كبير	*al-maliku / kabīrun*	The king is great.
ان المدينة كبيرة	*'inna l-madīnata / kabīratun*	The city is large.
كان الملك كبيرا	*kāna l-maliku kabīran*	The king was great.

5 Predication of Existence. Existential predication (English "there is, there are") is accomplished by reversing the normal order of a sentence, that is, by placing the subject (necessarily indefinite) after the predicate.

| فى المدينة رجل | *fī l-madīnati rajulun* | There is a man in the city. |

Such sentences are almost always introduced by the sentence-head particle *'inna*, which will put the subject into the accusative case.

| أ كبيرا نبيا المدينة فى ان | *'inna fī l-madīnati nabīyan kabīran* | There is a great prophet in the city. |
| ان فى البيت امرأة كبيرة | *'inna fī l-bayti mra'atan kabīratan* | There is an old woman in the house. |

6 The Preposition *li-*. The preposition *li-* ('to, for') is proclitic, i.e., it is attached directly to the following word. Like all prepositions it takes the genitive case.

| لرجل | *li-rajulin* | to/for a man |

Words that begin with elidible *alif* lose their initial vowels in favor of the vowel of *li-*. The *alif* is retained orthographically.

| لامرأة | *li-mra'atin* | to/for a woman |

When *li-* is followed by the definite article, however, the *alif* of the article is dropped and the *l-* of the preposition is added to the remaining *-l-* of the article.

| للبنت | *lil-binti* | to/for the girl |

When *li-* is added to words that begin with *l* and that already have the definite article, such as *al-laylat-*, giving *lil-laylati*, only two *lāms* are written, the second and third coalescing with *šadda*. In an unvocalized text the definite and indefinite of *li- + l-*-initial words are written the same (i.e., *li-l-* and *lil-l-* are written identically with two *lāms*).

| للَيْلَةٍ | *li-laylatin* | for a night |
| للَيْلَةِ | *lil-laylati* | for the night |

When the word *allāhu* is preceded by *li-*, it is treated similarly.

| لله | *li-llāhi* | to/for God |

6.1 As Arabic has no verb 'to have,' *li-* is commonly used to express possession in the following manner:

ان الارض لله	*'inna l-'arḍa li-llāhi*	The earth is God's.
ان الحديقة للمرأة	*'inna l-ḥadīqata lil-mar'ati*	The garden belongs to the woman.

In such constructions the *li-* phrase precedes an indefinite noun (see §5).

للرجل بنت	*lir-rajuli bintun*	The man has a daughter.
ان للمرأة ولداً	*'inna lil-mar'ati waladan*	The woman has a child.

Vocabulary

NOUNS

امرأة (المرأة)	*imra'at-* woman; wife (with the definite article this word becomes المرأة *al-mar'at-*)[1]
بنت	*bint-* (f.) girl; daughter
حديقة	*ḥadīqat-* garden
عين	*'ayn-* (f.) eye; spring
ليل/ليلة	*layl-* night(time); *laylat-* night (one night); الليلة *al-laylata* tonight
ولد	*walad-* boy, child
يد	*yad-* (f.) hand, arm

ADJECTIVES

صغير	*ṣaġīr-* small, little; young
قريب (من)	*qarīb-* close, near, nearby *(+ min* to)
كبير	*kabīr-* big, large; old; great

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[1]Note that the change in the word occurs only when the definite article is attached to the word.

OTHERS

هنا	*hunā* (invariable) here
ل	*li-* (proclitic + genitive) to, for

Exercises

(a) Give the Arabic for the following:

1. a small boy, the small boy, from the small boy, for a small boy
2. an old woman, the old woman, from an old woman, to an old woman
3. a small hand, the small hand, in the small hand
4. a large garden, the large garden, in the large garden, in a large garden
5. a great prophet, the great prophet, for a great prophet, for the great prophet
6. a nearby city, the nearby city, from the nearby city, for the nearby city

(b) Vocalize, then read and translate:

١ العين الكبيرة قريبة في المدينة. ٦ البنت الكبيرة قريبة من المدينة.

٢ ان الارض قريبة من المرأة. ٧ البنت الصغيرة قريبة من المرأة.

٣ خرج الولد الصغير من المدينة اليوم. ٨ المرأة في المدينة الليلة.

٤ ان الحديقة الصغيرة قريبة من هنا. ٩ الجنة للمؤمن.

٥ ان في الحديقة الكبيرة عيناً صغيرة. ١٠ للرجل الكبير بنت صغيرة.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. The small boy was here
2. The large city is close to a spring.
3. The old man was a believer.
4. Ahmad went out from the garden near the city.
5. The city has a great prophet.
6. The small girl is a believer
7. There is a spring in the city.
8. The woman has a small garden.

Lesson Three

7 The Construct State. This characteristic feature of Semitic languages has no true parallel in Indo-European tongues. Stated simply, the construct state, or "chain," consists of two nouns and indicates a possessive or limiting relationship between the two.

7.1 The first member of the construct, the thing possessed or limited, may **never** have the definite article; it is, however, **grammatically definite by definition** in a formal sense by virtue of its position in the construct: it is ordinarily declined with the definite case endings. The second member of the construct, the possessor or limiter, is in the genitive case and may be definite or indefinite. With the sole exception of the demonstrative adjective (to be introduced in §17), NOTHING MAY INTERVENE BETWEEN TWO MEMBERS OF A CONSTRUCT.

When the second member of the construct is indefinite, the entire construct has an indefinite sense.[1]

كتاب رسول *kitābu rasūlin*	an apostle's book
بيت امرأة *baytu mra'atin*	a woman's house

When the second member of the construct is definite, the entire construct has a definite sense.

كتاب الرسول *kitābu r-rasūli*	the book of the apostle / the apostle's book
بيت المرأة *baytu l-mar'ati*	the house of the woman / the woman's house

The case of the first member is in no way affected by the construct state. The first member takes normal definite case endings according to the syntax of the sentence.

بيت الرجل صغير *baytu r-rajuli ṣaġīrun*	The man's house is small.
دخل بيت الرجل *daxala bayta r-rajuli*	He entered the man's house.
خرج من بيت الرجل *xaraja min bayti r-rajuli*	He went out from the man's house

The construct chain may be extended indefinitely by making the second member of one construct the first member of a second, etc.

بيت امرأة شيخ المدينة *baytu mra'ati šayxi l-madīnati*	the city elder's wife's house

7.2 Adjectives with the construct. Since nothing can intervene between the members of a construct, all attributive adjectives describing either member must follow the construct. Case and/or gender agreement usually makes it clear which of the two members a given adjective is modifying.

بيت الملك الكبير *baytu l-maliki l-kabīru*	the king's great house
بيت الملك الكبير *baytu l-maliki l-kabīri*	the great king's house
بيت ملك كبير *baytu malikin kabīrin*	a great king's house[1]
مدينة الرسول الكبيرة *madīnatu r-rasūli l-kabīratu*	the apostle's great city

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[1] An indefinite first member of the construct is not possible. For phrases such as "a book of the apostle," a periphrastic construction such as *kitābun lir-rasūli* ('a book belonging to the apostle') or *kitābun min kutubi r-rasūli* ('a book from among the apostle's books') is used.

[1] Another, but rare, possibility for reading this string is *baytu malikin kabīrun*, where *baytu malikin* is taken as an indefinite construct forming a "compound noun" meaning 'king-house, royal residence' and modified by the indefinite adjective *kabīrun*. Such "compound nouns" are exceedingly rare in Arabic.

If the first member is in the genitive case and both members are of the same gender, ambiguity can arise. Context and/or sense, however, should indicate which noun the adjective is modifying.

فى بيت الملك الكبير *fī bayti l-maliki l-kabīri* in the king's great house *or* in the great king's house

Vocabulary

VERBS

ذهب *ðahaba* he went

وجد *wajada* he found

NOUNS

ابن *ibn-* son

اسم *ism-* name (the *alif* of *ism-* is dropped in the phrase بسماللـه *bi-smi llāhi* 'in the name of God'; elsewhere the *alif* is retained)

بيت *bayt-* house, dwelling

رب *rabb-* lord, master

شيخ *šayx-* old man, elder, chief

كتاب *kitāb-* book

ملك *malik-* king

مكة *makkatu* Mecca

يوم *yawm-* day; *al-yawma* today

ADJECTIVES

جميل *jamīl-* handsome, beautiful

عظيم *'aẓīm-* great, huge, magnificent

OTHERS

الى *'ilā* (+ genitive) to (generally implies motion or direction toward)

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بـ *bi-* (proclitic + genitive) in, by (instrumental), with, for (this preposition is highly idiomatic; usages will be indicated in the vocabularies)

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

٤ بيت ملك	٧ شيخ المدينة	١ اسم البنت
٥ رب البيت	٨ كتاب بنت	٢ ملك الارض
٦ لابن الرجل	٩ فى جنة الله	٣ ولد امرأة

(b) Give the Arabic:

1. God's earth
2. a prophet's city
3. the apostle's book
4. Muhammad's child
5. for the king's wife
6. from the man's garden
7. the woman's daughter
8. the old man's master
9. Ahmad's son
10. the lord's house

(c) Translate into English:

١ خرج شيخ المدينة الكبيرة من بيت المرأة الجميلة.

٢ ذهب ابن الرجل الى حديقة الملك العظيمة اليوم.

٣ كان كتاب الرسول فى بيت الملك.

٤ وجد الشيخ الكبير كتاب الولد الصغير فى البيت.

٥ كان اسم ابن الرجل المؤمن محمداً.

٦ دخل الرجل بيت ابن الملك.

٧ ذهب الى بيت المرأة المؤمنة الليلة.

٨ ان كتاب الرسول للمؤمن.

٩ وجد النبى امرأة جميلة قريبة من العين.

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. The child's lord's house is near here.
2. The apostle of God went to the city of the great king.
3. The man's son found a big book in the house.
4. The beautiful garden is for the king's wife.

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5. The prophet's city is near Mecca.
6. The woman's child is a believer in *(bi-)* the Apostle of God.

Lesson Four

8 The Dual Number. For two of anything Arabic employs the dual number, which is completely regular in its formation.

NOMINATIVE   *-āni*
OBLIQUE   *-ayni*

8.1 The dual nominative suffix, which is added to the base of the noun (i.e., the noun without its inflectional endings), is *-āni*.

رجل > رجلان	*rajul- > rajulāni*	two men (nom.)
المراة > المراتان	*al-mar'at- > al-mar'atāni*	the two women (nom.)

The dual oblique (genitive and accusative) suffix is *-ayni*.

من رجلين	*min rajulayni*	from two men
وجد امراتين	*wajada mra'atayni*	He found two women.

8.2 When a dual noun is first member of a construct, the *-ni* ending is dropped from all cases. The resulting *-ā* of the nominative is pronounced short before an elidible *alif*. A prosthetic *-i* usually occurs with the oblique before an elidible *alif*.

امراتا الملك	*imra'atā l-maliki*	the king's two wives (nom.)
لامراتی احمد	*li-mra'atay 'aḥmada*	for Ahmad's two wives
لامراتی الملك	*li-mra'atayi l-maliki*	for the king's two wives

8.3 Adjectival agreement with the dual is formed completely according to the rule for adjectives.

رجلان كبيران *rajulāni kabīrāni*	two great men (nom.)
من رجلين كبيرين *min rajulayni kabīrayni*	from two great men
وجد امراتين جميلتين *wajada mra'atayni jamīlatayni*	He found two beautiful women.

9 The Plural Number: Sound Plurals. The "sound," or regular, plural is formed by adding a suffix to the base of the noun.

9.1 The base of the masculine noun is formed, as was the dual, by dropping the inflectional endings. The **sound masculine plural** suffix that is then added serves both the indefinite and definite states. Like the dual suffix, it has only nominative and oblique forms.

CASE	SUFFIX	INDEFINITE	DEFINITE
nom.	-ūna	مؤمنون *mu'minūna*	المؤمنون *al-mu'minūna*
obl.	-ina	مؤمنين *mu'minina*	المؤمنين *al-mu'minina*

9.2 When the first member of a construct, the masculine plural ending drops the -na termination of both -ūna and -ina. The resulting final vowels, though written long, are shortened in pronunciation when followed by elidible *alif*.

مؤمنو مكة *mu'minū makkata*	the believers of Mecca
مؤمنو المدينة *mu'minu l-madīnati*	the believers of the city
لمؤمني مكة *li-mu'mini makkata*	for the believers of Mecca
لمؤمني المدينة *li-mu'mini l-madīnati*	for the believers of the city

9.3 The **sound feminine plural** is formed by dropping the -at ending of words that end in *tā' marbūṭa* and adding the plural suffix. For nouns that do not end in -at-, the plural suffix is added to the base. Like the masculine plural, the feminine plural has only nominative and oblique forms. Unlike the masculine plural, it shows definite and indefinite states.

STATE	CASE	SUFFIX	EXAMPLE	
indefinite	nominative	-ātun	جنات	*jannātun*
	oblique	-ātin	جنات	*jannātin*
definite	nominative	-ātu	الجنات	*al-jannātu*
	oblique	-āti	الجنات	*al-jannāti*

Note that the sound feminine plural suffix **never takes -a as an inflectional vowel.** As expected, feminine plurals as first member of the construct use the definite plural forms.

مؤمنات المدينة *mu'minātu l-madīnati*	the faithful women of the city
فى جنات الارض *fī jannāti l-'arḍi*	in the gardens of the earth

10 Broken Plurals; Triliteral Roots. In addition to the sound plurals formed by suffixing regular endings onto the singular base, Arabic has the so-called "broken," or internal, plural, formed by a rearrangement of the vowel pattern around the triliteral root of the singular base. Study the plurals of the following nouns:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
رجل	*rajul-*	رجال	*rijāl-*
رسول	*rasūl-*	رسل	*rusul-*
مدينة	*madīnat-*	مدن	*mudun-*
كتاب	*kitāb-*	كتب	*kutub-*
عين	*'ayn-*	عيون	*'uyūn-*
رب	*rabb-*	ارباب	*'arbāb-*
ملك	*malik-*	ملوك	*mulūk-*
شيخ	*šayx-*	شيوخ	*šuyūx-*
كبير	*kabīr-*	كبار	*kibār-*
ولد	*walad-*	اولاد	*'awlād-*

If we group these plurals according to vocalic pattern, we can easily distinguish several categories:

XiXāX	XuXuX	XuXūX	'aXXāX
rijāl-	mudun-	šuyūx-	'arbāb-
kibār-	kutub-	'uyūn-	'awlād-
	rusul-	mulūk-	

Notice that there is no predictable correspondance between the vocalic pattern of the singular and that of the plural. What remains stable in each word is the succession of three consonants. The tri-consonantal, or triliteral root system is the distinguishing characteristic of Semitic languages in general and of Arabic in particular. Nouns and verbs in Arabic behave in predictable fashions according to set patterns of vowels superimposed onto the triliteral roots. Thus, extracting the consonants from *malik-* as *m-l-k*, one can say that the word belongs to the triliteral radical √*MLK*, all of the derivatives of which share in some sense the basic meaning of the radical, which in the case of √*MLK* has to do with rule and possession. Other words produced from this root are *mulk-* 'kingship,' *milk-* 'property,' *mamlakat-* 'kingdom,' *malaka* 'to rule,' and a host of other predictable derived forms.

The vocalic pattern of *malikun* can be said to be a short *a* after the first radical consonant and a short *i* after the second radical consonant, with the case ending (triptote) following the third radical consonant. A shorthand way of expressing the same thing would be to give the vocalic pattern as $C_1aC_2iC_3un$, where C_1 stands for any first radical, C_2 for the second, and C_3 for the third. This device is convenient and will be used occasionally in this text; unfortunately it cannot be pronounced. In order to have a "dummy" root to stand for any series of three consonants, the Arabic grammarians settled upon the root *F'L*, meaning 'to do'; thus, *malikun* is said to be on the pattern FA'ILUN, and its plural *mulūkun* on the pattern FU'ŪLUN.

The four plural patterns introduced in this lesson are (1) FI'ĀLUN, (2) FU'ULUN, (3) FU'ŪLUN, and (4) 'AF'ĀLUN. The triptote ending of these four tells us that any and all plurals on these patterns are triptote. The plural of *nabīyun*, *'anbiyā'u*, is on the pattern 'AF'ILĀ'U, a diptote pattern; this means that all plurals on this pattern are diptote, as *walīyun* 'friend' with its plural *'awliyā'u*.

Learn the plurals of these nouns, which have already been introduced in the singular. Note that some nouns have more than one plural.[1]

SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL	
ابن	بنون	banūna	عظيم	عظام	'iẓām-
	ابناء	'abnā'-		عظماء	'uẓamā'u
ارض	اراضي	'arāḍin[2]	عين	عيون	'uyūn-
اسم	اسماء	'asmā'-	كبير	كبار	kibār-
	اسام	'asāmin	كتاب	كتب	kutub-
امرأة	نساء	nisā'-	ليل	ليالي	layālin
بنت	بنات	banāt-	مدينة	مدن	mudun-
بيت	بيوت	buyūt-	ملك	ملوك	mulūk-
جنة	جنات	jannāt-	مؤمن	مؤمنون	mu'minūna
حديقة	حدائق	ḥadā'iqu	نبي	انبياء	'ambiyā'u[3]
رب	ارباب	'arbāb-	ولد	اولاد	'awlād-
رجل	رجال	rijāl-	يد	ايد	'aydin
رسول	رسل	rusul-		اياد	'ayādin
شيخ	شيوخ	šuyūx-		ايام	'ayyām-
صغير	صغار	ṣiġār-	يوم		

Vocabulary

آية/آيات   *'āyat-* pl *'āyāt-* sign, token; verse of the Koran

ذلك   *ðālika* (invariable) that (masc. sing. demonstrative)

خير   *xayr-* good, a good thing

---

[1]Nouns with more than one connotation usually have different plurals for the different meanings, as is the case with the plurals of *ibn-*: *banūna* is used almost exclusively for the names of tribes and clans, and *'abnā'-* serves all other uses of 'sons.'

[2]This form falls into a pattern not yet introduced, as do the plurals of *ism-*, *laylat-* and *yad-* that end in *-in*.

[3]Note that the combination *-nb-* is pronounced "*-mb-*" wherever it occurs; *nabīy-* also forms a sound masculine plural, *nabīyūna*.

سماء/سموات *samā'-* (masc. and fem.) pl *samāwāt-* sky, heaven (usually occurs in the def. pl.)

عبد/عباد *'abd-* pl *'ibād-* slave, servant (of God)

مخلص *muxliṣ-* pl *-ūna* sincere, devoted (*li-* to)

Exercises

(a) Give the Arabic:

1. the names of the prophets
2. the small (ones) of the city
3. the kings of the earth
4. the adults (big ones) of the house
5. the sincere believers of Mecca
6. the sons of elders
7. a man's two children
8. the men of the two cities
9. the masters of books
10. the woman's two small daughters

(b) Vocalize, then read and translate:

١٠ لرسل الله العظام	١ ملوك المدينة الكبار
١١ عباد الله المخلصون	٢ مدينة الانبياء العظام
١٢ شيوخ المدينة الكبار	٣ ارباب المدينة الكبيرة
١٣ شيوخ المدينة الكبيرة	٤ ابنا الملك الصغيران
١٤ فى حدائق بيوت الرجال	٥ نساء رجال مؤمنين
١٥ فى حديقة بيت المراة	٦ بيوت رجال المدينة
١٦ فى حديقتى بيتى المراتين	٧ لمؤمنى الارض
١٧ ولدا المراة	٨ لشيخى مكة الكبيرين
١٨ اولاد المراة الصغار	٩ نساء الانبياء المؤمنات

(c) Vocalize, read and translate:

١ ان الله رب السموات والارض.

٢ وجد موسى عبداً من عباد الله المخلصين.

٢ ان للعبد المؤمن خيراً.

٤ خلق الله السموات والارض، وفى ذلك آية للمؤمنين.

---

٥ ان المؤمنين عباد الله.

٦ ذلك كتاب كبير لعبدين من عباد الله.

٧ للمراة بنتان كبيرتان وابن صغير.

٨ موسى ومحمد اسما نبيين مخلصين لله.

٩ كان العبد مخلصاً لرب البيت.

١٠ للانبياء نساء مؤمنات واولاد مؤمنون.

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. The man is devoted to God, the Lord of heaven and earth.
2. That was in the books of the apostles.
3. The man's two children were (*kāna*) in the king's garden.
4. The large spring is near the city gardens.
5. A prophet's book is a good thing for the believers.
6. The cities of kings (use def. art.) are here on earth, and God's paradise is in heaven.

Lesson Five

11 Adjectives and Adjectival Agreement (Strict and Deflected Agreement). As has been seen, attributive adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in determination, case, gender, and number. Of gender/number agreement there are two types, (1) strict and (2) deflected.

11.1 Strict Agreement. (1) Strict agreement applies to all singular nouns, i.e., a masculine singular noun is modified by a masculine singular adjective, and a feminine singular noun is modified by a feminine singular adjective.

رجل مخلص   *rajulun muxliṣun*   a sincere man

امرأة مخلصة   *imra'atun muxliṣatun*   a sincere woman

(2) Strict agreement also applies to all duals without exception.

رجلان مخلصان   *rajulāni muxliṣāni*   two sincere men

امرأتان مخلصتان   *imra'atāni muxliṣatāni*   two sincere women

(3) Strict agreement also applies to the plurals of words referring to people, but not to things.

رجال مخلصون   *rijālun muxliṣūna*   sincere men

نساء مخلصات   *nisā'un muxliṣātun*   sincere women

A broken plural referring to people takes a broken plural adjective if one exists; otherwise, the adjective is sound plural.

شيوخ كبار   *šuyūxun kibārun*   great elders

شيوخ مخلصون   *šuyūxun muxliṣūna*   sincere elders

Plurals referring to female persons take sound feminine plurals.

بنات كبيرات   *banātun kabīrātun*   big girls

نساء مخلصات   *nisā'un muxliṣātun*   sincere women

(4) In Koranic Arabic all sound feminine plurals, even of inanimate objects, tend to take strict adjectival agreement.

آيات بينات   *'āyātun bayyinātun*   evident signs

جنات معروشات   *jannātun ma'rūšātun*   trellised gardens

In post-Koranic classical Arabic, however, feminine plurals referring to things (not people) tend to take deflected agreement (see below).

11.2 Broken plurals of nouns referring to other than people take **deflected agreement**, that is, the adjective is feminine singular.[1]

مدن كبيرة   *mudunun kabīratun*   large cities

بيوت صغيرة   *buyūtun ṣaġīratun*   small houses

11.3 The chart below describes the range of gender/number agreement of adjectives.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	AGREEMENT	EXAMPLE
FOR PERSONS			
masc. sing.	masc. sing.	strict	رجل كبير *rajulun kabīrun*
dual	masc. dual	strict	رجلان كبيران *rajulāni kabīrāni*
sound masc. pl	sound masc. pl.	strict[2]	مؤمنون مخلصون *mu'minūna muxliṣūna*
"	broken pl.	by sense	مؤمنون كبار *mu'minūna kibārun*[3]
broken pl.	broken pl.	strict	رجال كبار *rijālun kibārun*
"	sound masc. pl.[4]	by sense	رجال مخلصون *rijālun muxliṣūna*

---

[1] A broken plural adjective or a feminine plural adjective may also be found with a broken plural noun, so *mudunun kibārun* and *mudunun kabīratun* are both possible, though uncommon, constructions.

[2] When neither noun nor adjective has a broken plural.

[3] Such a combination is exceedingly rare. Stylistically the construct phrase *kibāru l-mu'minīna* would be preferred.

[4] Only where a broken plural of the adjective does not exist.

fem. sing.	fem. sing.	strict	امرأة كبيرة	imra'atun kabīratun
dual	fem. dual	strict	امرأتان كبيرتان	imra'atāni kabīratāni
sound fem. pl.	fem. pl.	strict	بنات كبيرات	banātun kabīratun
FOR THINGS				
masc. sing.	masc. sing.	strict	بيت كبير	baytun kabīrun
masc. dual	masc. dual	strict	بيتان كبيران	baytāni kabīrāni
fem. dual	fem. sing.	strict	مدينة كبيرة	madīnatun kabīratun
fem. dual	fem. dual	strict	مدينتان كبيرتان	madīnatāni kabīratāni
broken pl.[1]	fem. sing.	deflected	بيوت كبيرة	buyūtun kabīratun
broken pl.	fem. pl. (rare)	deflected	بيوت كبيرات	buyūtun kabīrātun
broken pl.	broken pl. (rare)	strict	بيوت كبار	buyūtun kibārun
sound fem. pl.[2]	fem. sing.	deflected	جنات كبيرة	jannatun kabiratun
sound fem. pl.	fem. pl.	strict[3]	جنات كبيرات	jannatun kabīrātun

12 Pronouns. There are two sets of pronouns in Arabic, independent and attached.

12.1 The independent pronouns are:[4]

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
3 m	هو	huwa	هما	humā	هم	hum(u)
f	هي	hiya	هما	humā	هن	hunna
2 m	انت	'anta	انتما	'antumā	انتم	'antum(u)
f	انت	'anti	انتما	'antumā	انتن	'antunna
1 c[5]	انا	'ana[6]	—	(lacking)	نحن	naḥnu

[1]Note that for things the gender of the singular has no relevance to how the plural is construed.

[2]There are many nouns that are masculine in the singular but take the sound feminine plural.

[3]Rare outside of Koranic Arabic.

[4]For those who have studied Indo-European languages, this paradigm will appear upside-down. In Semitic languages, however, it is convenient to begin paradigms with the 3rd masc. sing. form, the reason for which will become apparent when the verbal paradigm is presented.

[5]The first person is of common gender.

[6]The final *alif* of *'ana* is otiose, i.e., it is merely a spelling device and does not indicate a long vowel.

The vowels given in parentheses for the 3rd masc. pl. and the 2nd masc. pl. are for use when the pronoun is followed by an elidible *alif*.

12.2 These pronouns are used (1) as independent subjects of non-verbal sentences.

انا شيخ المدينة	'ana šayxu l-madīnati	I am the city elder.
هو ولد صغير	huwa waladun ṣaġīrun	He is a small boy.
هم من المدينة	hum mina l-madīnati	They are from the city.
هم الشيوخ	humu š-šuyūxu	They are the elders.

(2) to divide subject from predicate in non-verbal sentences when the predicate has the definite article.

ان عبد الله هو المخلص	'inna 'abda llāhi *huwa* l-muxliṣu	The servant of God is the sincere one.

Such a construction, literally "the servant of God, he is the sincere one," avoids the ambiguity of *'inna 'abda llāhi l-muxliṣa* ('the devoted servant of God'), where *l-muxliṣa* would be an attributive adjective agreeing with *'abda llāhi*.

Vocabulary

VERBS

سجد sajada he prostrated himself, fell/bowed down (*li-* before)

نزل nazala he came/went down, descended, stopped; he brought (*bi-* something)

NOUNS

اصبع/اصابع 'iṣba'- (masc. and fem., usually fem.) pl. 'aṣābi'u finger

امر/اوامر 'amr- pl 'awāmiru order, command; *bi-'amri* (+ construct) at the order of

انسان 'insān- (no plural) human being, person, man

الرحمن ar-raḥmān- The Merciful (attribute of God)

طين ṭīn- mud, clay

عدو/اعداء 'adūw- pl 'a'dā'- enemy

قلب/قلوب *qalb-* pl *qulūb-* heart

ملك/ملائكة (ملائك) *malak-* pl *malā'ikat-/malā'iku* angel

PREPOSITIONS

بين *bayna* (+ gen.) between, among (note the construction *bayna X wa-bayna Y* 'between X and Y')

على *'alā* (+ gen.) on, onto; against; over

OTHERS

أ *'a-* (proclitic) an interrogative particle, not generally used before the definite article

إلا *'illā* (+ acc.) except for

PROPER NAMES

آدم *'ādamu* Adam

ابليس *'iblīsu* Iblis, the Islamic proper name for Satan

Exercises

(a) Give the Arabic for the following noun-adjective combinations in the singular, dual and plural (nominative):

1. beautiful name
2. beautiful finger
3. huge house
4. small girl
5. large spring
6. nearby city
7. imminent (near) sign
8. small boy
9. devoted servant
10. large hand (sing. & dual only)

(b) Vocalize, read and translate:

١ خلق الله آدم من طين الارض

٢ سجد الملائكة[1] لآدم الا ابليس وهو للانسان عدو

٢ ان قلب المؤمن بين اصبعين من اصابع الرحمن

٤ أهو من المؤمنين برسول الله

---

[1]Here and in sentence 6 of this exercise, a singular verb is followed by a plural subject. This construction will be taken up in the next lesson.

٥ قلب المؤمن بيت الله

٦ نزل الملائكة من السموات بامر الرب على قلب النبى

٧ سجد العبد المخلص لله

٨ سجد لله العبد المخلص

٩ أانتم اولاد شيخ المدينة

١٠ ذلك من امر الله وهو خير للمؤمنين

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. Iblis was an enemy to Adam and Adam's wife.
2. The king's son went to the small cities.
3. That was at the order of the king of the city.
4. The men's young wives have little children.
5. The girl's (two) hands are small.
6. The angel brought down the book from heaven.
7. They are old men, and we are young.
8. She is the king's daughter, and I am an enemy to the king.
9. Are you from among (use the partitive *min*) the men of the cities near here?
10. The elder of the city has two beautiful, large gardens.[1]

---

[1]Adjectival order in Arabic is of little importance. As a rule of thumb, the adjectives closer to the noun in English should be retained as the closer to the noun in Arabic.

Lesson Six

13 Verbal Inflection: The Perfect Active. The Arabic perfect generally translates into an English simple past or present perfect tense.

دخل البيت *daxala l-bayta*   He entered (has entered) the house.

The perfect has other translational values that are contextually conditioned. These will be noted as encountered.

The perfect, or suffix, inflection is formed by adding personal endings to the stem of the verb. Since there is no infinitive in Arabic, verbs are quoted by convention in their simplest form, the third-person masculine singular perfect, which is one of the following patterns: FAʿALA, FAʿILA, or FAʿULA.

13.1 To form the perfect inflectional stem, the final *-a* is removed from the 3rd masc. sing. form to give a stem of *faʿal-/faʿil-/faʿul-*. To this stem are added the personal endings. It will be convenient when dealing later with several classes of verbs to distinguish personal endings that begin with vowels ("V-endings") from personal endings that begin with consonants ("C-endings"). Note in the list of endings below that all 3rd-person endings except the 3rd fem. pl. begin with vowels; all the endings of the other persons begin with consonants.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	-a	-ā	-ū
f	-at	-atā	-na
2 m	-ta	-tumā	-tum(u)
f	-ti	-tumā	-tunna
1 c	-tu	—	-nā

There are several types of verbs in Arabic and, although the personal endings of the inflection remain unchanged, the base-forms of the several types undergo predictable changes. The various types are:

(1) "sound," verbs that consist of three radical consonants, none of which is *w* or *y*. This inflection will be introduced immediately below.

(2) "hollow" (C2*w/y*, §18), verbs whose second radical consonant is *w* or *y*.

(3) "weak-lām" (C3*w/y*, §20), verbs whose third radical consonant is *w* or *y*.

(4) "geminate" or "doubled" (§22), those verbs whose second and third radical consonants are identical.

A typical inflection of a "sound" verb is given as paradigm—of the verb *nazala:*

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
3 m	نزل	*nazala*	نزلا	*nazalā*	نزلوا	*nazalū*
f	نزلت	*nazalat(i)*	نزلتا	*nazalatā*	نزلن	*nazalna*
2 m	نزلت	*nazalta*	نزلتما	*nazaltumā*	نزلتم	*nazaltum(u)*
f	نزلت	*nazalti*	نزلتما	*nazaltumā*	نزلتن	*nazaltunna*
1 c	نزلت	*nazaltu*	—	—	نزلنا	*nazalnā*

REMARKS:

(1) The 3rd masc. pl. ending *-ū* is spelled with otiose *alif*, which is purely an orthographic device and is dropped when any enclitic ending is added.

(2) The only endings that are consonant-final and thus require prosthetic vowels before elidible *alif* are the 3rd fem. sing. and 2nd masc. pl., as in *daxalati l-bayta* "she entered the house" and *daxaltumu l-bayta* "you (pl) entered the house."

(3) When followed by an enclitic pronoun, the 2nd masc. pl. ending *-tum* becomes *-tumū-*, as in *daxaltumūhu* "you entered it" (see §15).

(4) The 2nd dual is of common gender; there is no 1st dual—the plural is used instead.

13.2 The negative perfect is made by prefacing the negative particle *mā*. Although translational values are conditioned to a large extent by context, it is helpful to think of the Arabic negative perfect as equivalent to the English negative present perfect.[1]

| ما سمع | *mā sami'a* | He has not heard. |
| ما دخلنا | *mā daxalnā* | We have not entered. |

13.3 For added emphasis on the completeness or finality of an affirmative perfect verb, the particle *qad* may precede. *Qad* may be further strengthened by the addition of the emphatic particle *la-*. The Arabic perfect has several different uses, but the affirmative perfect preceded by *qad* is exclusively past perfective (past definite) in meaning.

| قد دخل البيت | *qad daxala l-bayta* | He did enter / has entered / has already entered the house. |
| لقد ذهب | *la-qad ðahaba* | He did go / has really gone / has already gone. |

14 Verb-Subject Agreement. All verbs agree with their subjects in gender, either strictly or by deflection. Number agreement depends upon the position of the subject in relation to the verb.

14.1 When the subject of a verb follows the verb—the normal order for rhetorically unmarked sentences—the verb agrees with its subject in *gender* but remains *singular* regardless of the number of the subject.

ذهب الرجل	*ðahaba r-rajulu*	The man went.
ذهب الرجال	*ðahaba r-rijālu*	The men went.
خرجت المرأة	*xarajati l-mar'atu*	The woman went out.
خرجت النساء	*xarajati n-nisā'u*	The women went out.

If the subject is grammatically but not intrinsically feminine, the placement of any word other than an enclitic object between the verb and subject is liable to nullify verb-subject gender agreement, and the verb remains masculine singular.

34

| قد كان لكم آية | *qad kāna lakum 'āyatun* | There was a sign for you. |

As previously stated (§3(5)), tribes, classes, peoples and broken plurals that can be construed as collective tend to be considered feminine.

قالت الاعراب	*qālati l-'a'rābu*	The bedouins said.
آمنت به بنو اسرئيل	*'āmanat bihi banū 'isrā'ila*	The Children of Israel believed in him.
كذبت رسل من قبلك	*kuððibat rusulun min qablika*	Apostles before you have been called liars.

Sentences or clauses of the above type, where the verb is the first element, are called **verbal sentences** or clauses.

14.2 When the subject precedes the verb, the verb agrees with its subject in *both gender and number*.

ان الرجل ذهب	*'inna r-rajula ðahaba*	The man went.
ان الرجلين ذهبا	*'inna r-rajulayni ðahabā*	The two men went.
ان الرجال ذهبوا	*'inna r-rijāla ðahabū*	The men went.
ان المرأة ذهبت	*'inna l-mar'ata ðahabat*	The woman went.
ان المرأتين ذهبتا	*'inna l-mar'atayni ðahabatā*	The two women went.
ان النساء ذهبن	*'inna n-nisā'a ðahabna*	The women went.

As in adjectival agreement, plural things are usually construed as feminine singular for purposes of verbal agreement. The chart given on p. 20f. shows the gender/number agreement applicable between verbs and preceding subjects.

| ان الحدائق كانت قريبة من هنا | *'inna l-ḥadā'iqa kānat qaribatan min hunā* | The gardens were near here. |

Vocabulary

VERBS

35

خرج على *xaraja 'alā* go out against, appear to

دخل على *daxala 'alā* go into (the presence of)

سمع *sami'a* hear

قال *qāla* say (followed by *'inna* "that...")

منع *mana'a* hinder access (*min* to); prevent (acc., someone) (*min* from); forbid

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

آخر *'āxir-* last, final; end

خير *xayr-* better (*min* than), occurs in this meaning almost exclusively as a predicate, never as an attributive adjective; *xayr-* is a noun and does not agree in gender and number as an adjective would

دين/أديان *dīn-* pl *'adyān-* religion; *yawmu d-dīni* day of judgment, doomsday

صالح *ṣāliḥ-* pl *-ūna* pious

غني/أغنياء *ġaniy-* pl *'aġniyā'u* rich

فقير/فقراء *faqīr-* pl *fuqarā'u* poor

قول/أقوال *qawl-* pl *'aqwāl-* voice, words, speech

كافر *kāfir-* pl *-ūna/kuffār-* unbeliever, infidel

كفر *kufr-* infidelity, unbelief

OTHERS

إذ *'ið* when (conjunction + perfect verb)

ف *fa-* (proclitic) and then, and so (sequential conjunction)

قد *qad(i)* a particle that emphasizes the perfective aspect of a perfect verb (not usually translated)

PROPER NAMES

جبريل *jibrīlu* Gabriel

لوط *lūṭ-* Lot

نوح *nūḥ-* Noah

Exercises

(a) Give the Arabic orally, then give the negative:

1. we heard
2. they (2 f) were
3. you (f pl) went down
4. you (m pl) created
5. they (f) found
6. they bowed down
7. they (2 m) heard
8. you (m s) left
9. she said
10. I went
11. you (2 m) entered
12. you (f s) left

(b) Read aloud and translate; then reverse the order to make nominal sentences with *'inna,* making necessary changes in the verb:

١ خرج الاولاد	٥ دخل الفقراء	٩ وجد الانبياء
٢ ذهب الرجلان	٦ كانت المراتان	١٠ ما سمع الرجال
٣ نزل الصالحون	٧ قال الشيوخ	١١ كان المؤمنون
٤ سمعت البنتان	٨ سجدت الصالحات	١٢ ذهب الملوك

(c) Vocalize, read and translate:

١ منعتم العباد الصالحين من بيت الله

٢ خرجت المرأة على رجال المدينة فقالوا قد خرجت من دين الله

٣ قد سمع قول الكفار وهم قالوا ان الله فقير ونحن اغنياء

٤ انتم اين سمعتم آيات الله

٥ هم مؤمنون بالله والملائكة واليوم الآخر وكتب الرسل

٦ كان ابليس عدوا لله وللملائكة وللرسل ولجبريل فان الله عدو للكافرين

٧ نزل امر الله على قلوب بنى آدم

٨ ان امرأة نوح وامرأة لوط كانتا لعبدين من عباد الله صالحين¹

٩ دخل النبي على الفقراء المؤمنين

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. We have not bowed down before a human being.
2. The women heard the prophet's words and then left the city.
3. The pious poor (men) went to the king's house.
4. Is the rich (man)'s house better than the poor (man)'s house?

---

¹A rhetorical order often found in Koranic Arabic with the partitive *min;* normal order would be لعبدين صالحين من عباد الله.

5. Gabriel came down to (on) the earth at God's command for (some) clay.
6. When they heard the signs of God, they went out and fell down before the apostle.
7. God said, "I created Adam from clay."
8. The pious woman prevented the children from disbelieving [use the def. art.].

Lesson Seven

15 The Attached (Enclitic) Pronouns.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m.	ـه -hu/-hi	ـهما -humā/-himā	ـهم -hum(u)/-him(u)
f.	ـها -hā	ـهما -humā/-himā	ـهن -hunna/-hinna
2 m.	ـك -ka	ـكما -kumā	ـكم -kum(u)
f.	ـك -ki	ـكما -kumā	ـكن -kunna
1 c.	ـى -ī/-iya/-ya	— —	ـنا -nā

Uses of the enclitic pronouns:

(1) as possessive pronouns, which form a construct with the noun modified.

كتابه	kitābu-hu	his book
كتابها	kitābu-hā	her book
كتابك	kitābu-ka	your (m s) book
كتابك	kitābu-ki	your (f s) book
كتابى	kitāb-ī	my book
كتابهما	kitābu-humā	their (dual) book
كتابكما	kitābu-kumā	your (dual) book
كتابهم	kitābu-hum	their (m pl) book
كتابهن	kitābu-hunna	their (f pl) book
كتابكم	kitābu-kum	your (m pl) book

كتابكن *kitābu-kunna*   your (f pl) book

كتابنا *kitābu-nā*   our book

REMARKS:

(1) The 3rd-person enclitics, with the exception of the 3rd fem. sing. *-hā*, harmonize with the vowel that precedes immediately. When the immediately preceding vowel is *u* or *a*, the vowel of the enclitic is *u*; when immediately preceded by *i* or *ay*, the vowel of the enclitic is *i*.

كتابُهُ *kitābuhu*   his book (nom.)

كتابَهُ *kitābahu*   his book (acc.)

كتابِهِ *kitābihi*   his book (gen.)

كتاباهُ *kitābāhu*   his two books (nom.)

كتابِهِ *kitābayhi*   his two books (obl.)

(2) The 2nd and 3rd masc. forms *-kum* and *-hum* add a prosthetic *-u* when followed by elidible *alif*.

بيتهمُ الكبير *baytuhumu l-kabīru*   their big house

بيتكمُ الكبير *baytukumu l-kabīru*   your big house

(3) The 1st-person sing. enclitic *-ī* supersedes all short inflectional vowels. *Kitābī* ('my book') thus serves all cases. When the 1st sing. enclitic is preceded by a long vowel or diphthong, it is *-ya*.

كتاباى *kitābā-ya*   my two books (nom.)

كتابيَّ *kitābay-ya*   my two books (obl.)

When preceded by a consonant, the enclitic ending is *-ī*; when followed by an elidible *alif*, the enclitic may become *-iya*.

بيتي كبير *baytī kabīrun*   My house is large.

بيتيَ الكبير *baytiya (or baytī) l-kabīru*   my large house

(2) as sentence subjects after the head-particle *'inna*. When *'inna* is followed by the 1st-person enclitic *-ī*, it produces alternative forms, انّي

'innī and انّي *'innanī*. Similarly, when the 1st-person plural enclitic *-nā* follows *'inna*, it gives انّا *'innā* and انّنا *'innanā*. All others are predictably formed.

(3) as direct objects of verbs. In this case the 1st-person singular enclitic is not *-ī* but *-nī*. All others remain the same.

امرني *'amara-nī*   he ordered me

امروك *'amarū-ka*   they ordered you

امرتك *'amartu-ki*   I ordered you (f)

امرناه *'amarnā-hu*   we ordered him

Pronominal objects are added directly to the verbs as they appear in the paradigm—with the exception of the 2nd masc. pl., which becomes *-tumū-* before any pronominal enclitic, as

امرتموني *'amartumūnī*   you (pl) ordered me

Remember that the otiose *alif* of the 3rd masc. pl. verb is dropped before the addition of any enclitic (امروا *'amarū* > امروني *'amarūnī*).

(4) as complements of prepositions. Two prepositions, *min* and *'an*, double the *n* before the 1st sing. enclitic (see below). The prepositions *fī* and *bi-* predictably take the *i*-forms of the 3rd-person enclitics.

منّي *minnī*	عنّي *'annī*	فيَّ *fīya*	بى *bī*
منك *minka*	عنك *'anka*	فيك *fīka*	بك *bika*
منه *minhu*	عنه *'anhu*	فيه *fīhi*	به *bihi*
منها *minhā*	عنها *'anhā*	فيها *fīhā*	بها *bihā*

Prepositions ending in *alif maqṣūra*, like *'alā* and *'ilā*, recover the *y* inherent in the base before adding the enclitics. The preposition *li-* changes to *la-* when followed by any enclitic other than the 1st sing., which is regularly formed.

عليَّ *'alayya*	لى *li, liya*
عليك *'alayka*	لك *laka*
عليه *'alayhi*	له *lahu*
عليها *'alayhā*	لها *lahā*

16 Kull-. The noun *kull-* ('totality, whole') functions as "every" and "all." When followed by an indefinite singular noun in construct, it means "every."

كل نفس *kullu nafsin*	every soul
من كل مدينة *min kulli madīnatin*	from every city

When followed by a definite noun in construct, it means "all."

كل المدينة *kullu l-madīnati*	all (of) the city
لكل الاولاد *li-kulli l-'awlādi*	for all (of) the children

Kull- is often set in apposition to the noun it modifies, in which case it takes a resumptive pronoun and means "all."

سجد كل الملائكة *sajada kullu l-malā'ikati* or	All the angels fell prostrate.
سجد الملائكة كلهم *sajada l-malā'ikatu kulluhum*	
وجد كل الفقراء *wajada kulla l-fuqarā'i* or	He found all the poor people.
وجد الفقراء كلهم *wajada l-fuqarā'a kullahum*	

Vocabulary

VERBS

أمر *'amara* order, command (acc., someone; *bi-* to do something)

جعل *ja'ala* make, put

كتب *kataba* write; prescribe (acc. something; *'alā* for someone)

كفر *kafara* be ungrateful; disbelieve (*bi-* in), perform an act of infidelity

لعن *la'ana* curse (acc., someone; *bi-lli-* for something)

NOUNS

اذن/آذان *'uð(u)n-* (f) pl *'āðān-* ear

انف/آناف ، انوف *'anf-* pl *'ānāf-/'unūf-* nose

روح/ارواح *rūḥ-* (m & f) pl *'arwāḥ-* spirit

زوج/ازواج *zawj-* pl *'azwāj-* mate, spouse

سن/اسنان *sinn-* pl *'asnān-* tooth; age

شيء/اشياء *šay'-* pl *'ašyā'u* (diptote!) thing

كل *kull-* all, every, whole

لعنة/لعنات *la'nat-* pl *la'anāt-* curse

نار/نيران *nār-* (f) pl *nīrān-* fire

نفس/انفس *nafs-* (f) pl *'anfus-* -self (reflexive pronoun);[1] pl *nufūs-* soul

واحد *wāḥid-* one (adj.)

OTHERS

لما *lammā* when (+ perf.)

مع *ma'a* (prep.) with

عن *'an* (prep.) away from, out of (the various meanings of this highly idiomatic preposition are best learned along with the nouns and verbs with which it occurs)

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١ فى ناره	٤ عدوك	٧ ازواجكن	١٠ صالحوكم
٢ اغنياؤها	٥ بانفسهم	٨ بيتاهما	١١ من مخلصينا
٣ من امرى	٦ لفقرائنا	٩ لسانيك كهن	١٢ وجد ابرهيم ربه

(b) Give the Arabic:

---

[1]The enclitics are not used as reflexive direct objects ("he saw himself"). For such constructions *nafs-/'anfus-* is generally used as the reflexive direct object along with the appropriate enclitic, e.g., *sami'a nafsahu* "he heard himself," *sami'ū 'anfusahum* "they heard themselves" (cf. *sami'ahu* "he heard him," i.e., someone else). The enclitics do sometimes occur as reflexives as prepositional complements.

<div dir="ltr">

1. my two hands	7. our messengers
2. their (m) prophets	8. in their (f) city
3. in your (m s) garden	9. your (m pl) houses
4. your (f pl) daughters	10. her slave
5. their (2) eyes	11. his wife
6. your (f s) child	12. for his wife

</div>

(c) Read and translate the following verb + object forms:

<div dir="rtl">

١ لعنتهم   ٥ لعناك   ٩ منعتني منه   ١٢ ما كتب لكما

٢ أمركم   ٦ لعنّا   ١٠ وجدتاهم   ١٤ منعكن

٣ كتبتماه   ٧ جعلتها   ١١ أمرتنيهما   ١٥ وجدوهم

٤ ما سمعتهن   ٨ دخلتموه   ١٢ أمره به   ١٦ أمرتني

</div>

(d) Vocalize, read and translate:

<div dir="rtl">

١ ان ربكم خلقكم من نفس واحدة وجعل منها زوجها

٢ كتبنا عليهم ان النفس بالنفس والعين بالعين والانف بالانف والاذن
بالاذن والسن بالسن

٣ جعل الكفار اصابعهم فى آذانهم

٤ قال انى عبد الله وانه جعلنى نبيا

٥ انى كتبت عليهم ذلك فدخلوا النار الى آخر ايامهم

٦ ان الله جعل لكم من انفسكم ازواجا

٧ ولقد امركم بذلك الله ربى وربكم

</div>

(e) Translate into Arabic:

1. The poor (man) cursed all the rich (men) until the end of their days.

2. When God created everything on the earth, he said, "The earth is for humankind, and the heavens are for the angels."

3. They cursed Lot and his wife, and so they left the city with their children.

4. The two women barred the men from their spring and said, "We are two poor (women), and the spring is ours."

5. I put my hands over my ears and so did not hear his words.

6. The angels brought down the spirit at God's command.

7. The last day will be [use perfect] a great thing.

Lesson Eight

17 Demonstratives. There are two sets of demonstratives in Arabic, near ("this, these") and far ("that, those"). The same words serve as both adjectives and pronouns.

17.1 The near demonstratives are:

		SING	DUAL	PLURAL
masc. nom.	هذا *hāδā*	هذان *hāδāni*	
obl.		هذين *hāδayni*	هؤلاء *hā'ulā'i*
fem. nom.	هذه *hāδihi*	هتان *hātāni*	
obl.		هتين *hātayni*	

The far demonstratives are:

		SING	DUAL	PLURAL
masc. nom.	ذلك *δālika*	ذانك *δānika*	
obl.		ذينك *δaynika*	اولئك *'ulā'ika*
fem. nom.	تلك *tilka*	تانك *tānika*	
obl.		تينك *taynika*	

REMARKS:

(1) Only the dual forms are subject to inflection; all others are indeclinable.

(2) The *wāw* in *'ulā'ika* is otiose and does not indicate a long *ū*.

17.2 As pronouns, the demonstratives agree in gender and number **by deflected agreement** with the words to which they refer.

هذا هو النبي <u>hāḏā huwa n-nabīyu</u>	This is the prophet.
تلك آيات الله <u>tilka ʼāyātu llāhi</u>	Those are God's signs.
اولئك هم المؤمنون <u>ʼulāʼika humu l-muʼminūna</u>	Those are the believers.

17.3 When the demonstratives are used as adjectives, they usually precede the nouns they modify. The noun, however, **must have the definite article** for the demonstrative to precede.

هذا اليوم <u>hāḏā l-yawmu</u>	this day
في هذه المدينة fī <u>hāḏihi l-madīnati</u>	in this city
تلك الآيات <u>tilka l-ʼāyātu</u>	those signs
لهؤلاء الرجال li-<u>hāʼulāʼi r-rijāli</u>	for these men

As the demonstrative is the only thing that can intervene in the construct, it may be helpful to think of the demonstrative as actually an extension of the definite article.

مدينة هؤلاء الرجال madīnatu hāʼulāʼi r-rijāli	the city of these men

17.4 When a noun modified by a demonstrative is the first member of a construct or has a pronominal enclitic ending, by virtue of which it cannot have the definite article, the demonstrative follows the whole construct, agreeing with the noun it modifies as an appositive.

في مدينة النبي هذه fī <u>madīnati</u> n-nabīyi <u>hāḏihi</u>	in this city of the prophet
في مدينتنا هذه fī <u>madīnatinā hāḏihi</u>	in this city of ours

18 The "Hollow" Verb: Perfect Inflection. Verbs whose second radical consonant is w or y ($C_2 w/y$) have slightly altered base forms in the perfect inflection. For V-endings, C_2 is replaced with *alif*, which lengthens the vowel of C_1 to *ā*. Thus, from √QWM:

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
3 m	قام	qāma	قاما	qāmā	قاموا	qāmū

---

f	قامت	qāmat	قامتا	qāmatā		

and from √SYR:

3 m	سار	sāra	سارا	sārā	ساروا	sārū
f	سارت	sārat	سارتا	sāratā		

When the C-endings are added, the base collapses and the weak radical normally appears as the short vowel associated with the original consonant, i.e., *u* for *w*, and *i* for *y*. From √QWM (and so also *qāla/qul-* and *kāna/kun-*):

3 f					قمن	qumna
2 m	قمت	qumta	قمتما	qumtumā	قمتم	qumtum
f	قمت	qumti	قمتما	qumtumā	قمتن	qumtunna
1 c	قمت	qumtu			قمنا	qumnā

And from √SYR:

3 f					سرن	sirna
2 m	سرت	sirta	سرتما	sirtumā	سرتم	sirtum
f	سرت	sirti	سرتما	sirtumā	سرتن	sirtunna
1 c	سرت	sirtu			سرنا	sirnā

There are a few exceptional base formations, notably √NWM (*nāma* "to sleep"), √MWT (*māta* "to die"), and √XWF (*xāfa* "to fear"). The underlying forms are **nawima*, **mawita* and **xawifa*, as opposed to the underlying forms of *qāma* and *sāra*, which are **qawama* and **sayara*. The bases for C-endings of these verbs are *nim-*, *mit-* and *xif-*.

The common verb *jāʼa* ('to come') is regularly inflected on the model of *sāra*; however, because its third radical is *hamza*, the orthography of which is rather complicated (see Appendix G), the paradigm is given here in full.

3 m	جاء	jāʼa	جاءا	jāʼā	جاؤوا	jāʼū
f	جاءت	jāʼat	جاءتا	jāʼatā	جئن	jiʼna
2 m	جئت	jiʼta	جئتما	jiʼtumā	جئتم	jiʼtum
f	جئت	jiʼti	جئتما	jiʼtumā	جئتن	jiʼtunna

1 c   جئت   *ji'tu*   جئنا   *ji'nā*

In Koranic orthography the otiose *alif* of the 3rd masc. pl. is regularly omitted.

Note that when the third radical consonant and the consonant of the personal ending coincide, they are written together with *šadda*, as in مت *mittu* ("I died"), كن *kunna* ("they [f] were"), and كنا *kunnā* ("we were").

19 The Defective Verb *Laysa*. As has been seen, Arabic has no verb "to be" in the present tense. "Not to be" in the negative present is expressed by the defective verb *laysa*. This quasi-verb is inflected on the pattern of the perfect but is *present* in meaning. The inflection is similar to that of hollow verbs.

3 m	ليس	*laysa*	ليسا	*laysā*	ليسوا	*laysū*
f	ليست	*laysat*	ليستا	*laysatā*	لسن	*lasna*
2 m	لست	*lasta*	لستما	*lastumā*	لستم	*lastum*
f	لست	*lasti*	لستما	*lastumā*	لستن	*lastunna*
1 c	لست	*lastu*			لسنا	*lasnā*

Laysa takes its complement either (1) as a predicative in the accusative case

لست مؤمناً   *lasta mu'minan*   You are not a believer.

or (2) as a complement to the preposition *bi-* in the genitive case.

أليس الله بربكم   *'a-laysa llāhu bi-rab-bikum*   Is not God your lord?

Vocabulary

VERBS

جاء   *jā'a (ji'-)* come, come to (+ acc., someone, some place); to bring (*bi-* something) to someone (acc.)

قال   *qāla (qul-)* say

قام   *qāma (qum-)* rise up, arise ('*ilā* for; '*alā* against); go ('*ilā* to); undertake (*bi-* something); *qāma l-layla* stay up at night (all night)

ليس   *laysa (las-)* not to be (conjugated like a perfect verb, meaning present)

مات   *māta (mit-)* die

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

الآخرة   *al-'āxirat-* the next world, the life to come

اولئك   *'ulā'ika* those (pl.)

تلك   *tilka* that (fem. sing.)

حياة   *ḥayāt-* life

الدنيا   *ad-dunyā* (f., noun and adj., indeclinable) this world, this life; *al-ḥayātu d-dunyā* this-worldly life, the life of this world

ذلك   *ðālika* that (masc. sing.)

صلاة/صلوات   *ṣalāt-* pl *ṣalawāt-* prayer, ritual prayer

قليل   *qalīl-* little (bit); slight, few

كثير   *kaθīr-* many, much

متاع/أمتعة   *matā'-* pl *'amti'at-* goods, wares, chattel

مقام/مقامات   *maqām-* pl *-āt-* place, location, position

هذا   *hāðā* this (masc. sing.)

هذه   *hāðihi* this (fem. sing.)

هؤلاء   *hā'ulā'i* these (pl.)

Exercises

(a) Give the correct form of both demonstratives with the following words:

١ الروح	٥ الحياة	٩ الجيلان	١٣ البيوت	١٧ الكتب
٢ الكتابان	٦ الدنيا	١٠ الشيخين	١٤ النار	١٨ الاسنان
٣ الملوك	٧ العظيمة	١١ الاذان	١٥ اللعنة	١٩ النفس
٤ الارباب	٨ الروحان	١٢ الزوجين	١٦ النيران	٢٠ الكبار

(b) Give the form of the verb appropriate to the pronoun in parentheses:

١ قال (انتم)   ٢ جاء (انت)   ٢ قام (انا)

١٠ قال (انت)   ٧ جاء (هو)   ٤ مات (انتما)
١١ مات (هما)   ٨ قام (هي)   ٥ كان (هن)
١٢ قال (هو)   ٩ جاء (انتن)   ٦ كان (نحن)

(c) Vocalize, read and translate:

١ اذ قاموا فقالوا ربنا رب السموات والارض

٢ قمنا الليل الا قليلاً

٣ فقمن من مقامهن وذهبن الى بيوتهن

٤ ولقد جئنامع بكتاب باسم شيخ تلك المدينة

٥ أجئتني بشيءٍ عظيم

٦ جعل الله في ذلك خيراً كثيراً

٧ ان كثيراً من عباد الله المؤمنين قاموا باوامر الله

٨ اولئك اشتروا[1] الحياة الدنيا بالآخرة

٩ متاع الدنيا قليل والآخرة خير

١٠ لكم دينكم ولي ديني

١١ اني وجدت هنا شيخاً كبيراً ومعه بنت واحدة

١٢ وجد نفسه في بيت عظيم قام الى الصلاة مع رجال البيت

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. This is not your place.
2. On (fī) that day his daughter died.
3. We were few, and the enemy many.
4. When the messenger came I rose from my place.
5. The spirit of every man is at God's command.
6. You put this fire here, and it is a sign for those elders.
7. We cursed ourselves for that.
8. This world is the believer's prison (sijn-) and the infidel's paradise.
9. This child wrote his name in this book. Is he your son?
10. They cursed the king for his disbelief in God.

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[1]Ištaraw "they purchased X (dir. obj.) at the price of (bi-)."

Lesson Nine

20 The "Weak-*lām*" Verb (C₃w/y): Perfect Inflection. Verbs whose third radical is w or y are known as "weak-*lām*" verbs. They exhibit the following peculiarities in the perfect inflection:

20.1 Verbs with an underlying **fa'awa* base (1) change C₃ to *alif* in the 3rd masc. sing., (2) drop C₃ altogether in the 3rd fem. sing. and dual and in the 3rd masc. pl., where -ū is diphthongized as -*w*, and (3) recover the original w with C-endings and the 3rd masc. dual. Thus, from √D'W, with underlying perfect **da'awa*:

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
3 m	دعا *da'ā*		دعوا *da'awā*		دعوا *da'aw*
3 f	دعت *da'at*		دعتا *da'atā*		دعون *da'awna*
2 m	دعوت *da'awta*		دعوتما *da'awtumā*		دعوتم *da'awtum*
2 f	دعوت *da'awti*		دعوتما *da'awtumā*		دعوتن *da'awtunna*
1 c	دعوت *da'awtu*		——		دعونا *da'awnā*

20.2 Verbs with an underlying **fa'aya* base (1) change C₃ to *alif maqṣūra* in the 3rd masc. sing., (2) drop C₃ altogether in the 3rd fem. sing. and dual and 3rd masc. pl., and (3) recover the original y with C-endings and the 3rd masc. dual. Thus, from √RMY, with underlying perfect **ramaya*:

3 m	رمى *ramā*		رميا *ramayā*		رموا *ramaw*
3 f	رمت *ramat*		رمتا *ramatā*		رمين *ramayna*
2 m	رميت *ramayta*		رميتما *ramaytumā*		رميتم *ramaytum*

2 f	رميت	*ramayti*	رميتما	*ramaytumā*	رميتن *ramaytunna*
1 c	رميت	*ramaytu*	— —		رمينا *ramaynā*

Note that throughout the inflection of both *faʿawa* and *faʿaya* base verbs, C₂ has the vowel *a*.

20.3 Verbs with an underlying base *faʿiwa (as from √RDW, perfect *radiwa) become *faʿiya*, changing the *w* to a *y* and are thus identical to base *faʿiya* verbs in the perfect inflection. The only peculiarity of this type in the perfect is the 3rd masc. pl., which drops C₃ along with the preceding vowel when the ending -ū is added. All other forms are predictable from the regular paradigm. Example, from √LQY, base *laqiya*:

3 m	لقى	*laqiya*	لقيا	*laqiyā*	لقوا	*laqū*	
3 f	لقيت	*laqiyat*	لقيتا	*laqiyatā*	لقين	*laqiyna*	
2 m	لقيت	*laqiyta*	لقيتما	*laqiytumā*	لقيتم	*laqiytum*	
2 f	لقيت	*laqiyti*	لقيتما	*laqiytumā*	لقيتن	*laqiytunna*	
1 c	لقيت	*laqiytu*	— —		لقينا	*laqiynā*	

For purposes of pronunciation, -iy- = -ī- (*laqiyta = laqīta*).

21 Relative Pronouns and Relative Clauses. Arabic distinguishes two types of relative clause, definite and indefinite.

21.1 The definite relative clause, or clause referring to an antecedent that is grammatically or semantically definite, uses the relative pronouns, which are:[1]

	SING		DUAL		PLURAL	
masc. nom.	الذى	*allaḏī*	اللذان	*allaḏāni*	الذين	*allaḏīna*
obl.			اللذين	*allaḏayni*		
fem. nom.	التى	*allatī*	اللتان	*allatāni*	اللاتى	*allātī*[2]
obl.			اللتين	*allatayni*		

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[1]Note that the three most common forms, masc. sing., fem. sing. and masc. pl., are spelled with one *lām*; all other forms have two *lāms*.

[2]The feminine plural relative has alternative forms: اللائى *allāʾī* and اللواتى *allawātī*.

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The Arabic relative pronoun always stands at the head of the relative clause and as close as possible to its antecedent. Relative clauses in which the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause pose no special problem. The verb must of course agree in number and gender with the relative pronoun and its antecedent.

اين الرجل الذى كان هنا	*ʾayna r-rajulu llaḏī kāna hunā*	Where is the man who was here?
هى المرأة التى جاءت اليوم	*hiya l-marʾatu llatī jāʾat l-yawma*	She is the woman who came today.
هم الرجال الذين سمعوا قولنا	*humu r-rijālu llaḏīna samiʿū qawlanā*	They are the men who heard our words.
أهؤلاء هن النساء اللاتى ذهبن	*ʾa-hāʾulāʾi hunna n-nisāʾu llātī ḏahabna*	Are these the women who went?

When the relative pronoun is the logical direct object of the verb in the relative clause, it *may* be so indicated by a resumptive pronoun. This is not obligatory.

هذا هو النبى الذى وجدوا (وجدوه) فى كتابهم	*hāḏā huwa n-nabīyu llaḏī wajadū(hu) fī kitābihim*	This is the prophet whom they found in their book.

The resumptive pronoun is often omitted in the direct object position in the relative clause. It cannot be omitted, however, when the relative is the complement of a preposition ("with whom, from which," etc.) or possessive ("whose").

النساء اللاتى دخلت عليهن	*an-nisāʾu llātī daxalta ʿalayhinna*	The women to whom you went
ما هذه الاشياء التى جاءوا بها	*mā hāḏihi l-ʾašyāʾu llatī jāʾū bihā*	What are these things which they have brought?[1]
المقام الذى كان فيه	*al-maqāmu llaḏī kāna fīhi*	the place in which he was

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[1]Lit., "things *with which* they came."

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الرجل الذى دخلوا بيته *al-rajulu llaðī daxalū baytahu* — the man <u>whose</u> house they entered

21.2 Nominalization of the relative pronouns ("he who, the one which") is very common.

سجد الذى سمع الامر *sajada llaðī samiʿa l-ʾamra* — He who (the one who) heard the command bowed down.

ان الذين سمعوا قول النبى هم الصالحون *ʾinna llaðīna samiʿū qawla n-nabīyi humu ṣ-ṣāliḥūna* — Those (the ones) who heard the prophet's words are the pious.

21.3 The second type of relative clause, the indefinite or asyndetic, the type which has an indefinite antecedent, is unmarked by a relative pronoun. Asyndetic relative clauses look exactly like independent sentences; and in the absence of punctuation, confusion can arise, but context usually makes it clear that it is a relative clause.

قد جاء رسل منكم دعونا الى الله *qad jāʾa rusulun minkum daʿawnā ʾilā llāhi* — There came from among you apostles who summoned us to God.

لى ولد اسمه موسى *lī waladunⁱ smuhu mūsā* — I have a child whose name is Musa.

فى المدينة حديقة فيها عين *fī l-madīnati ḥadīqatun fīhā ʿaynun* — There is a garden in the city in which there is a spring.

Vocabulary

VERBS

اتى *ʾatā* come (+ acc., to someone or someplace); bring (*bi-* something) to (someone/someplace, acc.)

دعا *daʿā* call, call upon, call out to, summon (*ʾilā* to)

رمى *ramā* pelt (someone, acc., *bi-* with something); cast (*bi-* something) at (acc.)

رأى *raʾā* see, consider

عفا *ʿafā* pardon (*ʿan* someone or something)

NOUN

قوم/اقوام *qawm-* pl *ʾaqwām-* people, nation, tribe

OTHERS

الّتى *allatī* fem. sing. relative pronoun

الّذى *allaðī* masc. sing. relative pronoun

الّذين *allaðīna* masc. pl. relative pronoun

كَ *ka-* (proclitic + noun in the gen.; does not take pronominal enclitics) like

كذلك *ka-ðālika* thus, likewise

ما *mā* (invariable) what? (interrogative pronoun)

ولكن *wa-lākinna* (+ noun in acc. or enclitic pronoun) but, rather; (when followed by a verb, *wa-lākin*)

يا *yā* O (vocative particle followed by the nominative case of noun without nunation, as *yā rasūlu* "O apostle"; followed by accusative if in construct, as *yā rasūla llāhi* "O Apostle of God")

PROPER NAMES

عيسى *ʿīsā* (invariable) Jesus

مريم *maryamu* Mary, Miriam

Exercises

(a) Give the Arabic:

1. the two women who came
2. a man you saw
3. the girl who called me
4. the king for whom you rose
5. you (m pl) who have died
6. the sign that I saw
7. the place from which you (f s) arose
8. you (f pl) who have heard
9. the thing they brought
10. (some) things they brought
11. those who saw
12. I who called them
13. words [indef.] you (m pl) heard
14. the women whom you saw

(b) Vocalize, read and translate:

١ لقد عفا الله عن ذلك

٢ فاتت مريم قومها بابنها عيسى فقالوا يا مريم ما هذا الذى جئت به

٣ ان الذين اترا بالآيات دعوا الله

٤ راى قلبى رئى[1]

٥ يا قوم ان هذه الحياة الدنيا شىء قليل

٦ المؤمنون كنفس واحدة

٧ وما رميت اذ رميت ولكن الله رمى

٨ الشيخ فى بيته كالنبى فى قومه

٩ هذه الحياة الدنيا التى نحن فيها اريتموها خيرًا لكم

١٠ ان الذين كفروا وماتوا اولئك عليهم لعنة الله

١١ فالذين كفروا من قومه رموه بالرماح[2]

١٢ هو كالرجل الذى اتانا فقال اننا رأينا آيات النبى

١٣ لما رأى الملك المرأة الفقيرة قام ودعاها اليه

١٤ دعوهم الى آخر ايام حياتهم ولكنهم ما سمعوا قولهم

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. The slave called his master and said, "We who have come here are not many."
2. The old man arose for the prayer and then died devoted[3] to God.
3. I put these (two) hands of mine over my eyes, and so I did not see anything.
4. Thus I said to the child who brought me these two books.
5. O people, did you see when the angels brought God's signs to us from heaven?
6. What did you say to the king's servant when he summoned you?
7. He has two sons he has pardoned and another son he has not.[4]

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[1] Assume normal word order.
[2] *Rimāh*- pl. of *rumh*- spear.
[3] Use indefinite accusative.
[4] In Arabic the full verb must be used.

Lesson Ten

22 Geminate (Doubled) Verbs: Perfect Inflection. Verbs whose second and third radical consonants are identical are known as "doubled" or "geminate" verbs. They exhibit the following peculiarity in conjugation: with the V-endings the second and third radicals fall together as a doubled consonant. Otherwise the inflection of the perfect is regular. An example, from √DLL, underlying perfect *dalala > dalla* ("to guide"):

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
3 m	دل	*dalla*	دلا	*dallā*	دلوا	*dallā*
3 f	دلت	*dallat*	دلتا	*dallatā*	دللن	*dalalna*
2 m	دللت	*dalalta*	دللتما	*dalaltumā*	دللتم	*dalaltum*
2 f	دللت	*dalalti*	دللتما	*dalaltumā*	دللتن	*dalaltunna*
1 c	دللت	*dalaltu*	— —		دللنا	*dalalnā*

23 Active Participles. The active participle, which can be formed from all verbs, transitive and intransitive, is made on the pattern FĀ'IL-, which makes its feminine, dual and plurals with regular adjectival endings. An example, from *daxala*:

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
masc.	داخل	*dāxilun*	داخلان	*dāxilāni*	داخلون	*dāxilūna*
fem.	داخلة	*dāxilatun*	داخلتان	*dāxilatāni*	داخلات	*dāxilātun*

The active participle often functions, like the English present active participle in "-ing," as a verbal adjective for on-going action, or the durative aspect.

هو ساجد لله	huwa sājidun li-llāhi	He is bowing down to God.

The active participle as complement to *kāna* in the perfect gives the past progressive:

كان ساجداً لله	kāna sājidan li-llāhi	He was bowing down to God.

Contrast this use of the durative participle with the perfect, *sajada*, which is temporal and may mean, according to context, "he bowed down, he did bow down, he had bowed down, he will bow down."

The active participle is also substantivized and used as an agent noun, so that *kātib-* (from *kataba* "to write") may mean not only "writing, going to write, one who is writing," but also, as a noun, "writer, scribe."

كان احمد كاتباً	kāna 'aḥmadu kātiban	Ahmad was writing *or* Ahmad was a scribe.
الله خالقُ كل شيء	allāhu xāliqu kulli šay'in	God is the creator of everything.

However, when the participle retains verbal force, the participial object is in the accusative.

الله خالقٌ بشراً	allāhu xāliqun bašaran	God is going to create a human being.
انی باعثٌ من بعدك نبیّاً	'innī bā'iθun min ba'dika nabīyan	I am going to send, after you, a prophet.

Note, as in the above examples, that the active participle in the predicate position very often has a future signification ("going to...") when it is not substantivized. When a transitive active participle has its object in the accusative, it is clear that the participle is used verbally, and it almost always has a future sense; when the participle is in construct, it is generally substantivized. Otherwise, as in the first example above, *huwa sājidun*, only context can determine whether the meaning is present

progressive ("he is bowing down") or future ("he is going to bow down").

24 The Passive Participle. The passive participle of all transitive verbs is formed on the pattern MAFʿŪL-. Feminines, duals and plurals are formed like regular adjectives, as from *wajada* ("to find"):

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
masc.	موجود	mawjūdun	موجودان	mawjūdāni	موجودون	mawjūdūna
fem.	موجدة	mawjūdatun	موجدتان	mawjūdatāni	موجودات	mawjūdātun

The passive participle is used in the following ways:

(1) purely adjectivally, like the English past simple passive participle:

شيء مخلوق	šay'un maxlūqun	a created thing
الرجل ملعون	ar-rajulu mal'ūnun	The man is cursed.
كان الكتاب مكتوباً	kāna l-kitābu maktūban	The book was written.

(2) that which can be, ought to be, is worth doing or liable to be:

شيء مذكور	šay'un maðkūrun	a thing worth mentioning / a mentionable thing
قول مسموع	qawlun masmū'un	words that are/ought to be heard

(3) substantively:

الملعونون	al-mal'ūnūna	those who are cursed, accursed ones
المذكور من قبل	al-maðkūru min qablu	that which has been mentioned before

25 Cognate Subjects. The active participle is often used as a cognate subject (i.e., the active participle of a given verb as subject of that same verb) in the indeterminate sense of "someone, some people, somebody or other."

قال قائل	qāla qā'ilun	Somebody has said...
قال قائلون	qāla qā'ilūna	Some people have said...

The definite cognate subject necessarily refers to a subject already intro-
duced.

فقال القائل *fa-qāla l-qāʾilu* and then the one who
was speaking went
on to say...

26 Circumstantial Constructions. Circumstantial constructions
indicate circumstances contemporaneous with or prior to the action/state
of the verb.

26.1 The indefinite accusative of nouns, adjectives and especially
participles occurs in an adverbial sense to modify the circumstance or to
indicate the manner of the verb.

مات مخلصاً لربه *māta muxliṣan li-* He died devoted ("as
rabbihi a devoted one") to
his lord.

خرج على النبي كافراً *xaraja ʿalā n-nabīyi* He went out against
kāfiran the prophet as an
infidel ("in the man-
ner of an infidel").

This construction rarely poses any special difficulty for comprehension
or translation. It should be noted that the word in the accusative may
modify the object as well as the subject of the verb (gender/number
considerations usually eliminate confusion).

رأيتهم خارجين من البيت *raʾaytuhum xārijīna* I saw them leaving the
min l-bayti house.

This last construction is really an objective complement where, as ex-
pected, an adjective or participle modifying the direct object is in the ac-
cusative case.

وجدناهم ساجدين لربهم *wajadnāhum sājidīna* We found them bow-
li-rabbihim ing down to their
master.

26.2 The circumstantial *wa-*. The use of a parallel clause introduced
by *wa* + pronoun (or noun) indicates circumstantiality, or what pertains
concurrently to the action/state of the verb.

رأيته وهو نازل من المدينة *raʾaytuhu wa-huwa* I saw him as he was
nāzilun mina l- coming down from
madīnati the city.

دعوتك وأنت خارج من بيتك *daʿawtuka wa-ʾanta* I called out to you as
xārijun min baytika you were coming
out of your house.

دعوتك وانا خارج من بيتي *daʿawtuka wa-ʾana* I called out to you as I
xārijun min baytī was coming out of
my house.

Circumstantial *wa-* + *qad* + a perfect verb indicates circumstantiality
prior to the main verb.

رآني وقد خرج من بيته *raʾānī wa-qad xaraja* He saw me after he
min baytihi had come out of his
house.

Vocabulary

VERBS

بعث *baʿaθa* send, send forth; resurrect

ذكر *ðakara* mention, make mention of, recollect

ضل *ḍalla* (*ḍalāla*) go astray, get lost

فعل *faʿala* do

هدى *hadā* lead, lead aright

NOUNS

بشر *bašar-* human being, mankind

ماء/مياه *māʾ-* pl *miyāh-* water

OTHERS

بعد *baʿda* (+ gen., temporal preposition) after; also *min
baʿdi* + gen.; note especially the adverbial *min
baʿdu* afterwards

عند *ʿinda* (+ gen.) with, in the possession of, in the opin-
ion of, in the presence of, in/at the house of (like the
French *chez*, Latin *apud*); *min ʿindi* (+ gen.) from
among, from the presence/possession of

قبل *qabla* (+ gen., temporal preposition) before; also *min
qabli* + gen.; (adverbial) *min qablu* beforehand

ﻝ *la-* (proclitic) "really," an emphasizing particle that af-
fects no case; it often marks the predicate of an
'inna-clause and is usually best left untranslated

ﻣﺎ *mā* (negative particle) not, takes its complement in the
nominative or, like *laysa,* with *bi-*

PROPER NAMES

ﺍﻻﻧﺠﻴﻞ *al-'injīlu* the Gospel, the Evangel

ﺍﻟﺘﻮﺭﺍﺓ *at-tawrātu* the Torah, the Pentateuch

Exercises

(a) Give the active and passive (if possible) participles:

١٢ لعن	٩ سمع	٥ خلق	١ امر
١٤ منع	١٠ فعل	٦ دخل	٢ بعث
١٥ نزل	١١ كتب	٧ ذكر	٣ جعل
١٦ وجد	١٢ كفر	٨ ذهب	٤ خرج

(b) Vocalize, read and translate:

١ دخلوا النار بامر الله وما هم بخارجين منها

٢ قال النبى انى كنت نبياً وآدم بين الماء والطين

٣ وكان امر الله مفعولاً

٤ والذى كفر بعد ذلك بالله وملائكته وكتبه ورسله واليوم الآخر فقد ضلّ

٥ هذا هو الرسول النبى الذى وجدوه مكتوباً عندهم فى التوراة والانجيل

٦ قال ربك للملائكة انى خالق بشراً من طين

٧ ان الله فى قلوب عباده المخلصين

٨ انى ذاهب الى ربى

٩ ولما كان الملائكة ساجدين لآدم قال ابليس أخلقتنى لهذا انى له لعدو

١٠ المؤمنون كرجل واحد

١١ كان الرجل نازلاً الى العدد فأتاه رسول بأمر الشيخ

١٢ ليس هذا مذكوراً فى الكتب التى رايتها

١٣ بعثه عند الكفار فهداهم

١٤ اولئك هم الرجال الذين هدونا الى الماء ونحن قد ضللنا

١٥ والله هو الذى خلق من الماء بشراً

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. We were sent, and so we have come to you.

2. Thus it was written in the Torah of Moses and the Gospel of Jesus.

3. The words of mankind are heard in God's presence.

4. You brought the king's orders, but the men of the city left before you.

5. After that, they saw a woman going down to the spring for water.

6. Was it mentioned thus in the books that are in your possession?

7. I saw him with[1] his finger over his heart, and that was for me like the king's command.

8. You saw all my children except for Muhammad, who[2] was not near our house on (*fī*) that day.

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[1] Use circumstantial *wa-*.

[2] Because proper names are semantically definite, they require the relative pronoun.

Lesson Eleven

27 Active and Passive Participles (cont.).

27.1 For hollow verbs (C_2w/y), the active participial pattern is FĀ'IL-, with *hamza* taking the place of C_2 in all cases.

قام > قائم *qāma* ($\sqrt{QWM}$) > *qāʾim-*

سار > سائر *sāra* ($\sqrt{SYR}$) > *sāʾir-*

27.2 For weak-*lām* verbs (C_3w/y) the pattern is FĀ'IN, the inflection of which demands special treatment. An example is *hādin*, from $\sqrt{HDY}$:

	INDEFINITE	DEFINITE
nom. & gen.	هادٍ *hādin*	الهادى *al-hādī*
acc.	هادياً *hādiyan*	الهادية *al-hādiya*

In both the definite and indefinite states, the nominative and genitive cases are identical. Only the accusative case actually shows its case ending. This results from an internal collapse due to weakness: **hādiyun → hādin* and **hādiyin → hādin*, where the "weak" vowels *u* and *i* cannot maintain a weak consonant between them; the "strong" vowel *a* does support a weak consonant, so *hādiyan* and *al-hādiya* do not suffer collapse.

The feminines are regularly formed, with *-y-* for C_3w as well as for C_3y roots: *hādiyat-* pl *hādiyāt-*.

The masculine plurals suffer the same collapse as the singular: **hādiyūna → hādūna* and **hādiyīna → hādina*.

The inflectional patterns of *hādin* are not limited to active participles but occur with many broken plurals of C_2w/y roots and also certain anomalous plurals such as اسم *ism-* pl اسام *'asām* 'name', ارض *'arḍ-* pl اراض *'arāḍin*, 'earth', 'name' اسام *'asāmin*, and يد *yad-* pl ايد *'aydin* and اياد *'ayādin*.[1]

27.3 Doubled verbs undergo the same loss of weak vowel as in the verbal inflection. The pattern for the active participle is FĀLL- *(< *fālil-)*.

دلّ > دالّ *dalla* > **dālil-* > *dāll-*

27.4 Passive participles of hollow, weak-*lām* and doubled verbs.

(1) The contracted pattern MAFŪL- is used for C_2w roots *(*mafwūl- → mafūl-)*.

قال *qāla* ($\sqrt{QWL}$) > **maqwūl-* → مقول *maqūl-*

لام *lāma* ($\sqrt{LWM}$) > **malwūm-* → ملوم *malūm-*

The patterns MAFĪL- and MAFYŪL- (regular) are attested for most C_2y roots.

باع *bāʿa* ('sell') ($\sqrt{BY}$) > مبيع ، مبيوع *mabyū'-/mabī'-*

كال *kāla* ('measure') ($\sqrt{KYL}$) > مكيول ، مكيل *makyūl-/makīl-*

(2a) Weak-*lām* roots: C_3w produces a regular passive participle on the pattern MAF'ŪW-.

دعا *daʿa* ($\sqrt{D'W}$) > مدعوّ *mad'ūw-*

(2b) C_3y roots give a passive participle on the pattern MAF'IY-.

هدى *hadā* ($\sqrt{HDY}$) > مهدىّ *mahdīy-*

(3) The formation of passive participles from doubled roots is perfectly regular.

دلّ *dalla* ($\sqrt{DLL}$) > مدلول *madlūl-*

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[1] The indefinite accusative of *'arādin*, *'asāmin*, and *'ayādin* are without nunation: *'arādiya*, *'asāmiya* and *'ayādiya* (see Appendix A §10e). The indefinite accusative of *'aydin* has nunation: *'aydiyan* (see Appendix A §1d).

28 Verbal Nouns. Every verb in Arabic has at least one verbal noun, known as a *maṣdar-*, the usage of which is roughly equivalent to the English infinitive or gerund in '-ing.' Many verbal nouns have a concrete meaning as a noun as well as the verbal sense, as *xalq- (< xalaqa),* which means "creation" as well as "(the act of) creating." Verbal nouns of the base form of the verb (the only one introduced so far) are not predictable and must be learned as a "principal part" for each and every verb.

28.1 Following are the verbal nouns, by pattern, for the verbs that have been seen so far (note that some verbs have more than one verbal noun in common use, often reflecting different senses of the verb).

(1) FAʿL-, the most common pattern for verbal nouns, generally for transitive verbs of the *faʿala* and *faʿila* types.

أمر *ʾamr-*	رأى *raʾy-*[1]	قول *qawl-*	
بعث *baʿθ-*	رمى *ramy-*	لعن *laʿn-*	
جعل *jaʿl-*	عفو *ʿafw-*	منع *manʿ-*	
خلق *xalq-*	فعل *faʿl-*	موت *mawt-*	

(2) FUʿŪL-, mainly for intransitive *faʿala* verbs.

خروج *xurūj-*	سجود *sujūd-*	وجود *wujūd-*	
دخول *duxūl-*	نزول *nuzūl-*		

(3) FIʿL-,

ذكر *ðikr-*	فعل *fiʿl-*

(4) FUʿL(AT)-

رؤية *ruʾyat-*	كفر *kufr-*

(5) FAʿĀL(AT)-

ذهاب *ðahāb-*	سماع *samāʿ-*	ضلال/ضلالة *ḍalāl(at)-*

---

[1]Of the two senses of *raʾā,* "to see" and "to consider," *raʾy-* is the verbal noun for "considering, notion, view" and *ruʾyat-* is the verbal noun for "seeing, vision."

(6) FIʿĀL(AT)-

هداية *hidāyat-*	كتابة *kitābat-*	قيام *qiyām-*

The verbal noun is extensively used as a verbal complement, especially with verbs that take their complements through prepositions, for example:

منعه من الدخول *manaʿahu mina d-duxūli*	He prevented him from entering
دعوناهم الى الخروج *daʿawnāhum ʾilā l-xurūji*	We called upon them to leave.
أمرونا بالسماع *ʾamarūnā bis-samāʿi*	They ordered us to hear.

Where the Arabic verbal noun corresponds to an English infinitive or gerund, it is almost always definite (as in the above examples).

28.2 Subjective and Objective Genitives. When only the doer of the action (subject) occurs with a verbal noun, it is put into construct with the noun as a **subjective genitive.**

خلق الله *xalqu llāhi*	God's creating (creation)
دخول الرجال *duxūlu r-rijāli*	the men's entering
بعث الملك *baʿθu l-maliki*	the king's sending

When only the object of a verbal noun occurs, it is in construct as an **objective genitive.**

خلق الارض *xalqu l-ʾarḍi*	creating the earth
دخول البيت *duxūlu l-bayti*	entering the house
بعث رسول *baʿθu rasūlin*	sending a messenger

When both the subject and the object occur with a verbal noun, the subject is in construct in the **genitive** and the object follows in the **accusative.**

خلق الله الارض *xalqu llāhi l-ʾarḍa*	God's creating the earth

دخول الرجال البيت *duxūlu r-rijāli l-bayta*   the men's entering the house

بعث الملك رسولاً *baʻθu l-maliki rasūlan*   the king's sending a messenger

29 The Cognate Accusative. One of the most common uses of the verbal noun is as a cognate accusative. This typically Semitic construction gives added emphasis to the verb.

ذكروا الله ذكراً *ðakarū llāha **ðikran***   They recollected God.[1]

When the cognate accusative is modified, it usually translates adverbially.

ذكروا الله ذكراً كثيراً *ðakarū llāha **ðikran** kaθīran*   They recollected God much/often.

خرج خروج عبد *xaraja **xurūja** ʻabdin*   He went out servilely.[2]

Vocabulary

VERBS

أخذ *ʼaxaða ʼaxð-*[3] take, seize; take hold (*bi-* of)

سأل *saʼala suʼāl-* ask (*ʻan* about)

عبد *ʻabada ʻibādat-* worship

NOUNS/ADJECTIVES

اثنان/اثنتان *iθnāni* (m), *iθnatāni* (f) two; *yawmu l-iθnayni* Monday

آخر/أخرى/أخر *āxaru* (m), *ʼuxrā* (f), *ʼuxaru* (pl) other

أحد/إحدى *ʼaḥad-* (m), *ʼiḥdā* (f) one (pronoun, used either with partitive *min* or with construct, e.g., *ʼaḥadun min-hum* or *ʼaḥaduhum* 'one of them'); (+ neg.) no one, nobody; *yawmu l-ʼaḥadi* Sunday

---

[1]Lit., "they recollected God a recollecting."

[2]Lit., "he went out the going out of a slave, as a slave would."

[3]The verbal noun will be so listed with every new verb henceforth.

تربة ، تراب *turbat-* and *turāb-* dust, earth, ground

جبل/جبال *jabal-* pl *jibāl-* mountain

جديد/جدد *jadīd-* pl *judud-* new

خلق *xalq-* creation, created beings, people

رحمة *raḥmat-* mercy

رحيم *raḥīm-* merciful, compassionate

سبت *sabt-* Sabbath; *yawmu s-sabti* Saturday[1]

يهود ، يهودي *yahūd-* (collective) Jews; *yahūdiyy-* (sing.)[2] Jew, Jewish

OTHERS

ما *mā* that which, what (relative); *kullu mā* everything that, all that which

من *man(i)* who? (interrogative pronoun); he who, whoever (relative pronoun); *kullu man* everyone who, all who

مما *mimmā = min + mā*

ممن *mimman = min + man*

Exercises

(a) Give the active participle, masc. and fem. sing., def. and indef.;

١ اتى   ٣ ثم   ٥ رأى   ٧ خاف   ٩ قال   ١١ رمى

٢ دعا   ٤ سأل   ٦ كان   ٨ أمر   ١٠ قام   ١٢ أكل

(b) Give the passive participle of as many verbs as possible from the list in (a).

(c) Read and translate:

١ ان اليهود أتت النبي فسألته عن خلق السموات والارض فقال خلق الله

---

[1]For the other days of the week, see Appendix H.

[2]This represents a large class of words for peoples, nations and groups, where the unit singular is formed by adding *-iyy-* to the collective, e.g., افرنج *ʼifranj-* 'Franks, Europeans,' روم *rūm-* 'Greek Orthodox, Byzantines,' زنج *zanj-* 'Blacks, Ethiopians,' عجم *ʻajam-* 'Persians,' عرب *ʻarab-* 'Arabs,' يونان *yūnān-* 'Greeks, Hellenes.'

الارض يوم الاحد والاثنين.

٢ وقال قائل آخر أخذ رسول الله بيدى فقال خلق الله التربة يوم السبت وخلق الجبال يوم الاحد.

٣ يا نساء النبى، لستن كأحد من النساء.

٤ أمرنى بعبادة الله مخلصا له.

٥ قال النبى لست كأحدكم.

٦ قد فعل الصالحون ما امرهم الله به.

٧ الدنيا ملعونة وملعون ما فيها الا ذكر الله.

٨ هداكم وكنتم من قبله لمن الضالين وكنتم بعبادتكم كافرين.

٩ وجدته ضالا فهديته وإنك لكل قوم هاد.

١٠ انا باعث لكم كتابأ قد كتبت فيه كل ما ذكر لى الرجل الذى كان عندى.

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. He who heard Gabriel's voice was a leader for humankind.

2. I prevented him from going against his people and from sending the messenger to them.

3. On the last day the rich will be *(kāna)* poor because of their disbelief.

4. She is sending to us one of her sons with his daughter.

5. The last of the infidels said to me, "Your religion is not better than our religion, but it is not forbidden here."

6. Did you hear the summoner who called the nation and said, "The day of judgment is coming"?

7. The women are bringing water from the spring.

8. That which they seized was not theirs.

9. This is one of the things seized from the possession of (من عند) the poor.

10. The mountains are created from the dust of the earth.

Lesson Twelve

30 Verbal Inflection: Imperfect Indicative. The Arabic imperfect is basically the imperfective, or durative, aspect of the verb for habitual or on-going action and contrasts with the perfect, the perfective or punctual aspect of the verb, which signals actions and changes of state that happen at one temporal point, usually but not necessarily past.

30.1 The imperfect indicative inflection is formed by adding personal prefixes (preformatives) and suffixes (postformatives) to the imperfect base of the verb. The imperfect base may be on any one of the following patterns: (1) -*f'al*-, (2) -*f'ul*-, or (3) -*f'il*-. Whereas the vowel of C_2 is not predictable, either from the perfect base or from the radicals, and must be learned as a "principal part" of the verb, the following guidelines are offered:

(1) Verbs of the *fa'ala* type generally have an imperfect base in -*f'ul*- or -*f'il*-, except verbs whose second or third radical is guttural (', ', *h, ḥ, x, ġ*), which tends to produce -*a*- in the imperfect base, as *la'ana* gives an imperfect base of -*l'an*- and *δahaba* gives an imperfect base of -*δhab*-.

(2) Verbs of the *fa'ila* type—with very few exceptions—have imperfect bases in -*f'al*-, as *fahima* ('understand') gives an imperfect of -*fham*-.

(3) Verbs of the *fa'ula* type, all of which are stative or qualitative in meaning, have imperfect bases in -*f'ul*-, as *kabura* ('to be/get big') has an imperfect of -*kbur*-.

30.2 The personal prefixes and suffixes added to the imperfect base are as follows:

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	ya-CCvC-u	ya-CCvC-āni	ya-CCvC-ūna
f	ta-CCvC-u	ta-CCvC-āni	ya-CCvC-na
2 m	ta-CCvC-u	ta-CCvC-āni	ta-CCvC-ūna
f	ta-CCvC-īna	ta-CCvC-āni	ta-CCvC-na
1 c	'a-CCvC-u	—	na-CCvC-u

Example: *kataba* 'write,' imperfect base *-ktub-*:

3 m	يكتب *yaktubu*	يكتبان *yaktubāni*	يكتبون *yaktubūna*
f	تكتب *taktubu*	تكتبان *taktubāni*	يكتبن *yaktubna*
2 m	تكتب *taktubu*	تكتبان *taktubāni*	تكتبون *taktubūna*
f	تكتبين *taktubīna*	تكتبان *taktubāni*	تكتبن *taktubna*
1 c	اكتب *'aktubu*	— —	نكتب *naktubu*

30.3 The negative particle for the imperfect is generally *lā* prefixed to the verb: *lā yaktubu, lā taktubu, &c.*

30.4 Independent uses of the imperfect indicative:

(1) general present: *yadxulu* "he enters/does enter/is entering."

(2) durative (no specific tense): *yaðhabu* "he was/is/will be going"

(3) habitual (no specific tense): *ya'muru* "he orders (as a matter of habit), he will order/will be ordering (habitually)."

(4) simple future: *yaktubu* "he will write/will be writing."

Tense for the durative and habitual aspects of the imperfect is usually gained from context, although it may be made explicit by combination with various verbs, especially the perfect of *kāna* for the past habitual: *kāna yaktubu* "he used to write."

The affirmative future may be made explicit by prefixing the proclitic *sa-* or the separate particle *sawfa*: *sa-yaktubu* or *sawfa yaktubu* "he will write, he will be writing." These particles do not occur with the negative (for the negative future explicit see §44.2[2]).

30.5 Dependent uses of the imperfect:

(1) as complement to the subject:

جاء اهل المدينة يسألون	*jā'a 'ahlu l-madinati* *yas'alūna*	The people of the city came asking.
ذهب يطلبه	*ðahaba yatlubuhu*	He went off looking for it.

(2) as complement to the object:

وجدتهم يعبدون الله	*wajadtuhum* *ya'budūna llāha*	I found them worshipping God (habitually).

(3) as circumstantial, usually with *wa-* + pronoun:

رأيته وهو يلعن عدوه	*ra'aytuhu wa-huwa* *yal'anu 'adūwahu*	I saw him (while he was) cursing his enemy.

30.6 Imperfect of C_1' verbs. Verbs whose first radical is /'/ are regularly inflected in the imperfect, with the exception of the 1st-person singular, where the expected initial **'a-* becomes *'ā-* to avoid two adjacent glottal stops.

أخذ > 'axaða > **'a'xuðu → 'āxuðu*

أكل > 'akala > **'a'kulu → 'ākulu*

30.7 The following is a list of the sound verbs introduced so far, arranged by the characteristic vowel of the second radical in the imperfect:

(1) imperfect in *-u-*:

يكتُب يسجُد يدخُل يخرُج ياخُذ
يكفُر يعبُد يذكُر يخلُق يامُر

(2) imperfect in *-a-*:

يذهَب يلعَن يسمَع يبعَث
يسأل يمنَع يفعَل يجعَل

(3) imperfect in *-i-*: ينزِل

Vocabulary

VERBS

اكل   'akala (u)[1] 'akl- eat, consume

شهد   šahida (a) šuhūd-/šahādat- bear witness, testify ('alā against); followed by 'inna to introduce direct quotation; followed by 'anna to introduce indirect quotation

صدق   ṣadaqa (u) ṣidq- tell the truth to (+ acc.), be truthful

علم   'alima (a) 'ilm- know, learn (bi- about); realize

غر   ġarra (u) ġurūr- delude, deceive

كذب   kaðaba (i) kiðb-/kaðib- lie, tell a lie (acc. or 'alā, to someone)

نظر   naẓara (u) naẓar- look, regard

NOUNS/ADJECTIVES

اهل/اهالي   'ahl- pl 'ahālin/'ahlūna people; family; 'ahlu madīnatin the people, inhabitants of a city; 'ahlu l-kitābi Christians and Jews, people possessed of scripture

شمس   šams- (f) sun

علم/علوم   'ilm- pl 'ulūm- knowledge (bi- of), learning

فاكهة/فواكه   fākihat- pl fawākihu fruit

كريم   karīm- pl kirām-/kuramā'u noble, generous, honorable

نبأ/انباء   naba'- pl 'ambā'- news

يقين   yaqīn- certainty; 'ilmu l-yaqīni certain knowledge

OTHERS

ان   'anna (+ acc.) that (subordinating conjunction, follows verbs of perception; like 'inna, must be followed by noun in the accusative or enclitic pronoun)

سـ   sa- (proclitic + imperfect) particle for the future explicit

سوف   sawfa (+ imperfect) particle for the future explicit

لماذا، لم، لِ   li-ma/li-mā/li-māðā why?

ماذا   māðā what?

PROPER NAMES

سبأ   saba'- Sheba

سليمان   sulaymānu Solomon

Exercises

(a) Give the imperfect of each of the following (retain the number, gender and person):

١ خرجوا	٥ بعثتَ	٩ دخلا	١٣ سالتم	١٧ عبدنا
٢ كفرتَ	٦ نزلتم	١٠ اخذتْ	١٤ جعلت	١٨ ذكرتا
٣ سجدتنا	٧ فعلتُ	١١ لعنوا	١٥ امرنا	١٩ خلقتْ
٤ ذهبن	٨ سمعتن	١٢ كتبتِ	١٦ منعا	٢٠ علم

(b) Give the imperfect of each of the following (retain the number, gender and person of the verb; also retain the pronoun object):

١ اخذوكم	٣ منعتموني	٥ لعنتهم	٧ عبدناه	٩ فعلنها
٢ سمعتكم	٤ سالها	٦ ذكرته	٨ دخلته	١٠ خلقتها

(c) Read and translate:

١ والله يشهد انهم لكاذبون

٢ يا اهل الكتاب لم تكفرون بآيات الله وانتم تشهدون

٣ اولئك الذين يكذبون على ربهم فنقامهم في النار

٤ فقال اني لأصدق ولست من الكاذبين واني أعلم ما لا تعلمون

---

[1]The characteristic vowel of the imperfect will be so indicated in the vocabularies.

٥ قالوا شهدنا على انفسنا وغرّتنا الحياة الدنيا وشهدوا على انفسهم أنهم
كانوا كافرين

٦ قد خلقنا جنات لكم فيها فواكه كثيرة منها تاكلون

٧ ليس لنا به علم والله يعلم ونحن لا نعلم

٨ وهؤلاء هم الذين يعلم الله ما في قلوبهم

٩ سالنعهم لسؤالهم عن ذلك

١٠ لم تعبد ما لا يسمع

١١ كان النبي يامر أهله بالصلاة

١٢ فهي كذبت وهو من الصادقين

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. You deceived us with (bi-) your lying.

2. On that great day hell will consume them all.

3. I will not testify against her, she being truthful.

4. The inhabitants of the city have certain knowledge that one of them took the fruits from their garden.

5. We asked the other woman from where she heard this news.

6. The angels will seize those who disbelieved and put their souls in hell.

7. I shall write a book for my sons, and in it I shall put all of my knowledge.

8. I do not eat from that which those eat.

9. The king takes everything from his people.

10. We looked and saw him prostrate (use participle) in the dust of the earth.

11. Thus it is written: an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.

Reading Selection: *Ṣūrat al-Naml (27): 22–30,* with slight modification.

Solomon and Sheba

[قال الهدهد¹ لسليمان] جئتُك من سبإٍ بنبإٍ يقينٍ (٢٢)

إنى وجدتُ امرأةً تملكهم³ ... ولها عَرْشٌ² عظيمٌ (٢٣)

وجدتُها وقومَها يسجدون للشمس من دون⁴ الله (٢٤)

لا يسجدون لله الذى ... يعلم [كل شيء] (٢٥)

قال [سليمان] سننظر أصدقتَ أم⁵ كنت من الكاذبين (٢٧)

اذهب⁷ بكتابى هذا ... فانظر⁶ ماذا [يفعلون] (٢٨)

قالت يا أيّها⁹ الملأ⁸ إنى [أتانى] كتابٌ كريمٌ (٢٩)

إنه من سليمان وإنه باسم الله الرحمن الرحيم (٣٠)

---

¹*Hudhud*- the hoopoe-bird, Solomon's scout.

²*'Arš*- throne.

³*Malaka (i)* to rule.

⁴*Min dūni* to the exclusion of.

⁵*Am* or (in an interrogative).

⁶*Fa-nẓur* (imperative) and see!

⁷*Iḏhab* (imperative) go!

⁸*Mala'*- council of chieftains.

⁹*Yā 'ayyuhā* (vocative particle + nom.) O.

Lesson Thirteen

31 The Five Nouns. There are five nouns in Arabic that behave in an unusual way when they are first members of a construct. Instead of the normal short case-ending vowel, these five nouns show the case-ending as long. Of the five, *'ab-* ('father'), *'ax-* ('brother'), and *ham-* ('father-in-law'), behave as regular nouns when not in construct. The fourth, *ðū* ('possessed of/possessing'), occurs only as first member of a construct and has no indefinite form at all. The fifth, *fam-* ('mouth'), is a regular noun when not in construct but becomes *fū-* (nom.) when in construct. The double hyphen (=) indicates forms that occur *only* as first member of a construct:

	NOMINATIVE		GENITIVE		ACCUSATIVE	
اب	*'ab-*	ابو	*'abū=*	ابى	*'abī=*	ابا	*'abā=*
اخ	*'ax-*	اخو	*'axū=*	اخى	*'axī=*	اخا	*'axā=*
حم	*ham-*	حمو	*hamū=*	حمى	*hamī=*	حما	*hamā=*
ذو	*ðū=*	ذو	*ðū=*	ذى	*ðī=*	ذا	*ðā=*
فم	*fam-*	فو	*fū=*	فى	*fī=*	فا	*fā=*

The addition of the 1st-sing. possessive enclitic to the first three nouns results in regular forms based on the indefinite: *'abī* "my father," *'axī* "my brother," &c. With other pronominal enclitics the construct forms given above are used: *'abūhu/'abīhi/'abāhu* "his father," &c. *Fīya* serves as "my mouth" for all cases. The word *ðū* does not take pronominal enclitics. With pronominals both *fam-* and the construct forms are used: فمه *famuhu/famihi/famahu* and فوه *fūhu,* فيه *fīhi* and فاه *fāhu.*

32 Imru'un. The noun *imru-* ('man, male human being'), like its feminine counterpart *imra'at-*, begins with elidible *alif*. The declensional peculiarity of this noun lies in the fact that the vowel after the *r* harmonizes with the declensional vowel in all three cases. This in turn affects the bearer of the *hamza* (see Appendix G).

	INDEFINITE		DEFINITE	
NOM.	امرؤ	*imru'un*	امرؤ	*imru'u*
GEN.	امرئ	*imri'in*	امرئ	*imri'i*
ACC.	امرأ	*imra'an*	امرأ	*imra'a*

33 Exception. The common particle of exception is *'illā.* When it occurs in a negative clause to mean "(no one, nothing) but/except," it does not affect the case of the following noun. That is, the syntax remains as it would be if both the negative and *'illā* were removed.

ما جاء الا الولد	*mā jā'a 'illā l-waladu*	No one came but the boy (only the boy came).
ما نزل الكتاب الا ذكرا لكم	*mā nazala l-kitābu 'illā ðikran lakum*	The book descended only as a reminder to you.

The particle *'illā* is commonly followed by a purpose clause or prepositional phrase.

ما امرهم الا بعبادة الله	*mā 'amarahum 'illā bi-'ibādati llāhi*	He did not order them (to do anything) except to worship God.[1]

In affirmative sentences, *'illā* takes the accusative.

قام القوم الا رجلاً واحداً	*qāma l-qawmu 'illā rajulan wāhidan*	The people stood up—all but one man.

---

[1] Or, "he ordered them only to worship God."

34 Categoric Negation. The negative particle *lā* followed by an indefinite noun with a definite accusative ending *(-a)* gives the sense of total negation of the category to which the noun belongs.[1] This construction is the negation of the predication of existence (§5).

لا نبأ لنا	*lā naba'a lanā*	(There is) no news to us (we have no news).
لا رجال فى المدينة	*lā rijāla fi l-madinati*	There are no men in the city.

The categoric negative *lā* is often found in combination with *'illā*.

لا اله الا الله	*lā 'ilāha 'illā llāhu*	There is no god but God (the only god there is is God).

Vocabulary

VERB

وهب *wahaba* give

NOUNS

اب/آباء *'ab-* pl *'ābā'-* (construct nom. *'abū=*) father, progenitor; dual *'abawāni* parents

ابتى *'abatī* (anomalous form) "my dear father"

اخ/اخوة، اخوان *'ax-* pl *'ixwat-/'ixwān-* (construct nom. *'axū=*, dual *'axawāni*) brother

اخت/اخوات *'uxt-* pl *'axawāt-* sister

الاه/آلهة *'ilāh-* pl *'ālihat-* god, deity

اولو الامر *'ulū l-'amr* (nom.), *'uli l-'amr* (obl.) those in authority

امرؤ *imru'-* (no plural) man, male (with the definite article, المرء *al-mar'-*)

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[1]The categoric negative of the Five Nouns introduced in §31 shows long *-ā*, as in *lā 'axā laka* "you have no brother."

ذو *ðū=*[1] possessor of, owner of

صنم/اصنام *ṣanam-* pl *'aṣnām-* idol

OTHERS

ان *'in* not (invariable negative particle)

الا *'illā* except, except for (particle of exception)

الا *'allā = 'an + lā* that...not, that...no

او *'aw(i)* or

بل *bal(i)* on the contrary, but rather

هل *hal(i)* interrogative particle

PROPER NAMES

هرون *hārūnu* Aaron

فرعون *fir'awnu* Pharaoh

مصر *miṣru* (f) Egypt

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١ مات المرء ولا ولد له فاكل اخوته كل ما كان عنده

٢ لقد رأيناهم يعبدون الاصنام مم وآبازهم واخوانهم واخواتهم

٣ يا اخت هرون ، ما كان ابوك امرأ سوءٍ²

<hr/>

[1]All forms given here for reference; note especially the suppletion forms for the masc. pl., *'ulū=/'uli=*, the *wāw* of which is otiose.

	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE	ACCUSATIVE
masc. sing.	ذو *ðū=*	ذى *ðī=*	ذا *ðā=*
fem. sing.	ذات *ðātu*	ذات *ðāti*	ذات *ðāta*
masc. dual	ذوا *ðawā=*	ذوى *ðaway=*	ذوى *ðaway=*
fem. dual	ذاتا *ðawātā=*	ذاتى *ðawātay=*	ذاتى *ðawātay=*
masc. pl.	اولو *'ulū=*	اولى *'uli=*	اولى *'uli=*
	ذوو *ðawū=*	ذوى *ðawi=*	ذوى *ðawī=*
fem. pl.	ذوات *ðawātu*	ذوات *ðawāti*	ذوات *ðawāti*

[2]*Saw'-* evil (noun, not adjective).

٤ ان هو الا كاذب غرّنا بقوله الكاذب

٥ يا ابانا الذى فى السموات ...

٦ اشهد الا اله الا الله واشهد ان محمداً رسول الله

٧ وهب الله لموسى اخاه هرون نبياً وبعثهما بآياته الى فرعون

٨ هذا النبا لاولى الامر من قومنا وليس للذين لا علم لهم به

٩ هل علمت لم قام ابوك واخوك وخرجا من مدينة اهلها

١٠ ان تلك المرأة الجميلة لا تنظر الى الحياة الدنيا بل هى ناظرة الى الآخرة

١١ كان هرون اخا موسى وكان لهما اخت اسمها مريم

١٢ ان امرأة فرعون واسمها آسية بنت مُزاحم وجدت موسى وهو ولد صغير فاخذته من المياه وكان ابناً لها

(b) Translate into Arabic:

1. After that Moses left the land of Egypt and went to another land.

2. The news has come to us today that many of *(min)* the inhabitants of the city have died.

3. Did you lie to us when you testified against your brother?

4. There is no pious one except him who worships God with *(bi-)* all his heart and with certain knowledge.

5. There is no fruit in my father's garden, so we will eat but little tonight.

6. He, his father and brother all rose for the prayer, and afterwards they came to our house.

Lesson Fourteen

35 Doubled Verbs: Imperfect Indicative. Doubled verbs in the imperfect inflection combine C_2 and C_3, throwing the vowel of C_2 back onto C_1 in all persons except the feminine plural forms, the only imperfect suffixes that begin with consonants. Example: *dalla* "to guide" > *yadlulu* → *yadullu*.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	يدلّ *yadullu*	يدلّان *yadullāni*	يدلّون *yadullūna*
f	تدلّ *tadullu*	تدلّان *tadullāni*	يدللن **yadlulna**
2 m	تدلّ *tadullu*	تدلّان *tadullāni*	تدلّون *tadullūna*
f	تدلّين *tadullīna*	تدلّان *tadullāni*	تدللن **tadlulna**
1 c	ادلّ *'adullu*	— —	ندلّ *nadullu*

36 Elative Pattern: 'AF'ALU.

36.1 The patterns for the elatives, which are formed from adjectives and *fā'il*- participles, are as follows:

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
masc.	افعل *'af'alu*	افعلان *'af'alāni*	(1) افعلون *'af'alūna*
			(2) افاعل *'afā'ilu*
fem.	فعلى *fu'lā*	فعليان *fu'layāni*	(1) فعليات *fu'layāt-*
			(2) فعل *fu'al-*

From an adjective like *kabīr-*, the elatives are:

masc.	اكبر	'akbaru	اكبران	'akbarāni	(1) 'akbarūna اکبرون
					(2) 'akābiru اکابر
fem.	كبرى	kubrā	كبريان	kubrayāni	(1) kubrayāt- كبريات
					(2) kubar- كبر

36.2 Patterns for weak radicals.

(1) C₂y roots become *fūlā* in the feminine singular *fuʿlā* pattern:

طيِّب- > طوبى *ṭayyib- > ṭūbā*   more pleasant

All other C₂y forms are regular. All C₂w forms are perfectly regular.

(2) C₃w/y roots become 'AFʿĀ with *alif maqṣūra* in the 'AFʿALU pattern.

عليّ > اعلى *ʿalīy- > 'aʿlā*   higher

The feminine singular FUʿLĀ pattern becomes FUʿYĀ, with *y* for C₃.

عليّ > عليا *ʿalīy- > ʿulyā*   higher

دنيّ > دنيا *danīy- > dunyā*   lower

Note that FUʿYĀ is spelled with *tall alif*, not *alif maqṣūra*. The formative principle is that *alif maqṣūra* may not follow the letter *yāʾ*.

(3) The broken plural patterns 'AFĀʿILU and FUʿAL- become 'AFĀʿIN and FUʿĀ with collapse of C₃. Thus, اعال > اعلى *aʿlā* > *'aʿālin* (a diptote pattern, see §27.2, note 1 for declension), and علیا *ʿulyā* > على *ʿulā*.

(4) Doubled roots geminate C₂ and C₃ and throw the vowel back onto C₁ in the 'AFʿALU pattern as 'AFALLU (i.e., *'aflalu* > *'afallu*).

جديد- > اجد *jadīd- > 'ajaddu*   newer

All other patterns from doubled roots are regularly formed.

36.3 Comparative Usages. As an adjective in the comparative degree, the *masculine singular elative form is used regardless of the gen-*

der and number of the referent. When the preposition for "than," *min*, occurs, the elative is explicitly comparative.

انا اعلم منك	*'ana 'aʿlamu minka*	I am more learned than you.
هى اكرم منه	*hiya 'akramu minhu*	She is more generous than he.
هم اقوى منا	*hum 'aqwā minnā*	They are stronger than we.

When the elative form occurs as an indefinite predicate adjective without a *min*-comparison, there is no essential difference between the comparative and superlative degrees. Such an elative should generally be considered emphatic or superlative in meaning.

| الله اكبر | *allāhu 'akbaru* | God is greatest/very great. |
| الله اعلم | *allāhu 'aʿlamu* | God knows best/ most/is all knowing. |

Only when the preposition *min* accompanies the elative is it *explicitly comparative.*

36.4 Superlative Usages. *A definite elative is explicitly superlative.* The superlative may be an attributive or predicative, and in both cases it agrees in number and gender with the noun it modifies.

انا ربكم الاعلى	*'ana rabbukumu l-'aʿlā*	I am your highest lord.
لقد راى من آيات ربه الكبرى	*la-qad ra'ā min 'āyāti rabbihi l-kubrā*	He saw some of his lord's greatest signs.
خلق الارض والسموات العلى	*xalaqa l-'arḍa was-samāwāti l-'ulā*	He created the earth and the highest heavens.
كلمة الله هى العليا	*kalimatu llāhi hiya l-'ulyā*	God's word is the highest.
هم الاكرمون	*humu l-'akramūna*	They are the noblest.

The elative, generally the maculine singular form,[1] may also be in con-
struct with a definite plural noun or pronoun (or noun or pronoun that
indicates plurality, although the form may not be plural) for a superla-
tive.

اقوى الرجال	*'aqwā r-rijāli*	the strongest of the men
اكرم النساء	*'akramu n-nisā'i*	the noblest of women
اكثرهم	*'akθaruhum*	most of them
اكبر اولاده	*'akbaru 'awlādihi*	the eldest of his chil-dren

Superlatives are also made by placing the masculine singular elative in
construct with an *indefinite singular* noun.

اقوى رجل	*'aqwā rajulin*	the strongest man
اكرم امرأة	*'akramu mra'atin*	the noblest woman
اكبر ولد له	*'akbaru waladin lahu*	his eldest child (the eldest child of his)

Note that the noun in this construction is grammatically indefinite; there-
fore, when it is the antecedent of a relative clause, the asyndetic-type
clause (see §21.3) is used.

| اقوى رجل رأيته | *'aqwā rajulin ra'aytuhu* | the strongest man I (ever) saw |

36.5 Two suppletion forms should be mentioned here: *xayr-* "good"
and *šarr-* "evil." These two are nouns, not adjectives, and do not
agree adjectivally. When followed by *min* they are used for "better" and
"worse."

| انا خير منه | *'ana xayrun minhu* | I am better than he is. |
| هم شر منكم | *hum šarrun minkum* | They are worse than you. |

When followed in construct by the indefinite singular or the definite
plural, *xayr-* and *šarr-* are superlative in meaning.

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[1]The feminine singular elative is found, but it is of rare occurrence.

| كنتم خير قوم | *kuntum xayra qawmin* | You were the best na-tion. |
| هو شر الكافرين | *huwa šarru l-kāfirīna* | He is the worst unbe-liever. |

36.6 The accusative of respect/specification. A noun in the indefinite
accusative case follows the elative form to indicate the basis of compari-
son, or in what respect a thing is comparative or superlative. This con-
struction is extensively used in combination with the elatives *'ašaddu*
('stronger'), *'akθaru* ('more'), and *'aqallu* ('less') for the comparative
and superlative of words that either cannot or idiomatically do not occur
in the elative pattern.

كانوا اشدّ منكم قوةً	*kānū 'ašadda minkum quwwatan*	They were mightier ("stronger in might") than you were.
انا اكثر منك مالاً	*'ana 'akθaru minka mālan*	I have more wealth ("more with respect to wealth") than you.
هى اكثرهم علماً	*hiya 'akθaruhum 'ilman*	She is the most knowledgeable ("most in knowl-edge") of them.
هو اقلّ منها صدقاً	*huwa 'aqallu minhā sidqan*	He is less truthful ("less with respect to truth") than she.

Vocabulary

VERBS

فر	*farra (i) firār-* flee
مر	*marra (u) murūr-* pass ('alā over), (bi- by)
ضل	*dalla (i) dalāl(at)-* go astray, get lost

NOUNS

| تقى/اتقياء | *taqīy-* pl *'atqiyā'u* devout, God-fearing |
| شديد/اشدّاء | *šadīd-* pl *'ašiddā'u* forceful, violent |

شر‎ *šarr-* evil, bad(ness); (+ *min*) worse than; (+ construct) worst

عدد/اعداد‎ *'adad-* pl *'a'dād-* number

قوة/قوى‎ *quwwat-* pl *quwan* strength, force, might

قوى/اقوياء‎ *qawīy-* pl *'aqwiyā'u* strong, powerful

مال/اموال‎ *māl-* pl *'amwāl-* property, possession, wealth

ناس‎ *nās-* (pl, no singular) people

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١ اصغر المدن	٥ اغنى الاغنياء	٩ آية الله العظمى
٢ اعلهم قرة	٦ هم اكثر منكم علما	١٠ هو اكبر منى سنا
٣ اكبر اولادى	٧ بنتنا الكبرى	١١ الاكثر عبادة لله
٤ الاكثرون مالا	٨ المرأة العليا مقاما	١٢ اشدّ قومنا كفرا

(b) Give the Arabic:

1. the most noble kings
2. the nearest city
3. newer than that
4. fewer in number
5. the biggest city
6. the highest heavens
7. the poorest woman
8. the strongest men
9. less strong than them
10. the most devout believer

(c) Read and translate:

١ انه لقول رسول كريم ذى قرة

٢ كانوا اشدّ منكم قرة واكثر اموالا واولادا

٣ لا قرة الا بالله

٤ ان العدر اقلّ منا عدداً

٥ لخلق السموات والارض اكبر من خلق الناس ولكن اكثر الناس لا يعلمون

٦ ابوكم ذو مال كثير وانه اكرم قومه واصلحهم

٧ قد راينا من آيات الله العظمى فدعونا الناس ولكنهم شر قوم

٨ قال الله لقد خلقنا الانسان ونحن اقرب اليه من حبل الوريد[1]

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[1] *Ḥablu l-warīdi* jugular vein.

١ ان اكرمكم عند الله اتقاكم

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. My daughter is younger than my two sons.

2. Why do you flee from those men, who are ("they being," circumstantial) God's devout servants.

3. My brother is more powerful than those who are possessed of much might.

4. When I passed by his father's house, I saw the two of them bowing down (use participle) before an idol.

5. Moses and his people fled from the land after the passage of the angel of God over the houses of Egypt.

6. His sister is more learned [do two ways] than his brother.

7. My sisters have much property, but my brothers have more than they do.

8. Most of the people will go astray (future explicit), and there is no one for leading them aright.

9. Before today you have not mentioned what you saw in the mountains.

10. Pharaoh considered himself the greatest god of Egypt.

f تسير *tasīru*   تسيران *tasīrāni*   يسرن *yasirna*

38 Cardinal Numbers: 1–10. The cardinal numbers from one to ten are:

واحد *wāḥid-* one   ست *sitt-* six
اثنان *iθnāni* two   سبع *sab'-* seven
ثلاث (ثلث) *θalāθ-* three   ثمان *θamānin* eight
أربع *'arba'-* four   تسع *tis'-* nine
خمس *xams-* five   عشر *'ašr-* ten

REMARKS:

(1) The number 'one,' *wāḥid(at)-*, functions as a regular adjective:

ولد واحد *waladun wāḥidun*   one child
بنت واحدة *bintun wāḥidatun*   one girl

(2) The number 'two,' as a pronoun or when needed to emphasize the dual—which is all that is normally necessary for 'two'—also functions as a regular dual adjective:

ولدان اثنان *waladāni θnāni*   two children (nom.)
ولدين اثنين *waladayni θnayni*   two children (obl.)
بنتان اثنتان *bintāni θnatāni*   two girls (nom.)
بنتين اثنتين *bintayni θnatayni* two girls (obl.)

(3) The number 'eight,' *θamānin*, is inflected like *hādin* (see §27.2).

(4) The numbers from three through ten exhibit a phenomenon called *chiastic concord*: if the singular of the noun being counted is masculine, the number appears feminine with *tā' marbūṭa*; if the singular is feminine, the number appears masculine with no *tā' marbūṭa*. The numbers from three through ten form *constructs* with the *genitive plural* of the noun counted.

ثلاثة بيوت *θalāθatu buyūtin*   three houses

The singular of *buyūt-*, *bayt-*, is masculine, hence a feminine-appearing number with the plural.

Lesson Fifteen

37 Imperfect Indicative: C₂w/y Verbs. Verbs whose middle radical is *w* or *y* show the weakness in the imperfect with the long vowel corresponding to the original weak radical, i.e., *-ū-* for *w*, and *-ī-* for *y*. Example: √QWM > *yaqwumu → yaqūmu*.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	يقوم *yaqūmu*	يقومان *yaqūmāni*	يقومون *yaqūmūna*
f	تقوم *taqūmu*	تقومان *taqūmāni*	يقمن *yaqumna*
2 m	تقوم *taqūmu*	تقومان *taqūmāni*	تقومون *taqūmūna*
f	تقومين *taqūmīna*	تقومان *taqūmāni*	تقمن *taqumna*
1 c	أقوم *'aqūmu*	— —	نقوم *naqūmu*

The only forms that require special attention are the feminine plurals, where the long vowel has been shortened to accommodate the addition of the consonant-initial ending (*yaqūm+na → yaqumna*).

37.1 A few C₂w verbs, such as *nāma* 'to sleep' and *xāfa* 'to fear,' with underlying imperfects in *yafwalu* have *-ā-* as the vowel of the imperfect, shortened to *-a-* in the feminine plurals.

3 m	ينام *yanāmu*	يناما ن *yanāmāni*	ينامون *yanāmūna*
f	تنام *tanāmu*	تنامان *tanāmāni*	ينمن *yanamna*,

&c.

37.2 Almost all C₂y verbs show *-ī-* as the vowel of the imperfect, with shortening to *-i-* in the feminine plurals, as √SYR *sāra:*

| 3 m | يسير *yasīru* | يسيران *yasīrāni* | يسيرون *yasīrūna* |

ثلاث مدن *θalāθu mudunin*   three cities

The singular of *mudun-, madīnat-*, is feminine, hence a masculine-appearing number.

The following chart gives the numbers from one through ten using the examples *walad-* for a masculine singular and *bint-* for a feminine singular.

SINGULAR MASCULINE		SINGULAR FEMININE	
ولد واحد	*walad- wāḥid-*	بنت واحدة	*bint- wāḥidat-*
ولدان اثنان	*waladāni θnāni* (nom)	بنتان اثنتان	*bintāni θnatāni*
ثلاثة اولاد	*θalāθatu 'awlādin*	ثلاث بنات	*θalāθu banātin*
اربعة اولاد	*'arba'atu 'awlādin*	اربع بنات	*'arba'u banātin*
خمسة اولاد	*xamsatu 'awlādin*	خمس بنات	*xamsu banātin*
ستة اولاد	*sittatu 'awlādin*	ست بنات	*sittu banātin*
سبعة اولاد	*sab'atu 'awlādin*	سبع بنات	*sab'u banātin*
ثمانية اولاد	*θamāniyatu 'awlādin*	ثماني بنات	*θamānī banātin*
تسعة اولاد	*tis'atu 'awlādin*	تسع بنات	*tis'u banātin*
عشرة اولاد	*'ašaratu 'awlādin*	عشر بنات	*'ašru banātin*

Note especially the masculine and feminine forms of 'ten.'

38.1 For the definite, (1) the number may follow the definite noun adjectivally but still with chiastic agreement, or (2) the article may be put on the noun, or (3) the article may be on both the noun and the number.

المدن الست *al-mudunu s-sittu*
ست المدن *sittu l-muduni*   the six cities
الست المدن *as-sittu l-muduni*

Vocabulary

VERBS

خاف *xāfa (xif-) (ā) xawf-* fear, be afraid (+ acc. or *min* of),
      (*'alā* for, on behalf of)

سار *sāra (i) sayr-* travel, set out, depart
ظلم *ẓalama (i) ẓulm-* wrong, treat unjustly, oppress
عمل *'amila (a) 'amal-* do, perform
نام *nāma (nim-) (ā) nawm-* sleep

NOUNS

صالحات *ṣāliḥāt-* good works, good deeds
ظلم *ẓulm-* injustice, tyranny
عالم/عوالم، عالمون *'ālam-* pl *'awālimu/-ūna* world, pl. universe
عذاب/اعذبة *'aðāb-* pl *a'ðibat-* torment
عمل/اعمال *'amal-* pl *a'māl-* deed, job, chore, work
مثل/امثال *miθl-* pl *amθāl-* likeness, similarity; *miθla* (+ gen.)
      like (preposition)

CONJUNCTION

يوم *yawma* (+ verb) on the day when

Exercises

(a) Give the Arabic for the following:

1. in five cities	5. in two houses	9. ten books
2. eight men	6. three prophets	10. one son
3. from two gardens	7. six days	11. seven heavens
4. one woman	8. for eight girls	12. ten fingers

(b) Read and translate:

١ ان النوم اخو الموت ولا يموت اهل الجنة
٢ يوم تسير الجبال سيراً ليخافون كلهم
٣ ان نساء قوما لا يخفن من العدو شيئاً
٤ بعثنا اليكم اثنين يقومان بنمعكم من الظلم
٥ لاينا اربعة ابناء وثلاث بنات وله كذلك اخوان واخت واحدة
٦ ساقوم للسير الى اهل ولا اخاف من احد وهم معى
٧ انكم لتقولون قولا عظيما

٨ ولا اقول لكم عندى خزائن² الله ولا اعلم الغيب¹ ولا اقول لكم انى ملك

٩ انى اخاف عليكم عذاب يوم عظيم³

١٠ ومن يعمل من الصالحات وهو مؤمن فلا يخاف ظلماً

١١ الله الذى خلق سبع سموات ومن الارض مثلهن

١٢ ان الله لا يظلم الناس شيئاً ولكن الناس انفسهم يظلمون

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. On that nearby day (the) man will flee from his brother and father.

2. The angel of death, from whom you (m pl) flee, will pass over those who are more powerful than you.

3. God made only one heart in the children of Adam, and in it he placed the spirit.

4. When I called them, they put their fingers in their ears, for they were not God-fearing.

5. Humankind is a noble creation.

6. We mentioned to the king that the enemy sent a large number of *(min)* their violent ones, who seized our possessions.

7. When you went astray I sent a messenger to you, and he led you aright.

8. Is one religion better than two?

9. I ordered him to depart, but he did nothing.

---

[1]*al-ġaybu* the unseen (realm).

[2]*Xazīnat-/xazā'inu* treasury, storehouse.

[3]*Yawmun ‘aẓīmun* "a great day" is often used in the Koran to refer to Dooms-day.

Lesson Sixteen

39 Imperfect Indicative Inflection: C3w/y Verbs. Weakness (*w* or *y*) in the third radical consonant (C3) appears in the imperfect indicative as (1) -$\bar{a}$, (2) -i, or (3) -$\bar{u}$. In no case does the normal -u ending of the indicative show up.

39.1 Imperfect in -$\bar{a}$. Example *laqiya* ($\sqrt{LQY}$) > imperfect *yalqā*:

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
3 m	يلقى	*yalqā*	يلقيان	*yalqayāni*	يلقون	*yalqawna*
f	تلقى	*talqā*	تلقيان	*talqayāni*	يلقين	*yalqayna*
2 m	تلقى	*talqā*	تلقيان	*talqayāni*	تلقون	*talqawna*
f	تلقين	*talqayna*	تلقيان	*talqayāni*	تلقين	*talqayna*
1 c	القى	*'alqā*	— —		نلقى	*nalqā*

REMARKS:

(1) The *alif maqṣūra* becomes consonantal -y- in the dual and feminine plurals.

(2) The masc. pl. ending -$\bar{u}na$ becomes -wna to form a diphthong (*-$ay\bar{u}na$ [= *ayuwna*] → -$awna$, with loss of weak -yu-).

(3) The 2nd fem. sing. undergoes a similar diphthongization (*-$ayina$ [= *ayiyna*] → -$ayna$, with loss of weak -yi-).

(4) The -a- vowel of C2 remains stable throughout.

39.2 Imperfect in -$\bar{i}$. Example *ramā* ($\sqrt{RMY}$) > imperfect *yarmī*:

3 m	يرمى	*yarmī*	يرميان	*yarmiyāni*	يرمون	*yarmūna*
f	ترمى	*tarmī*	ترميان	*tarmiyāni*	يرمين	*yarmīna*
2 m	ترمى	*tarmī*	ترميان	*tarmiyāni*	ترمون	*tarmūna*
f	ترمين	*tarmīna*	ترميان	*tarmiyāni*	ترمين	*tarmīna*
1 c	ارمى	*'armī*	—		نرمى	*narmī*

REMARKS:

(1) The vowel -*ī*- splits into its component parts as -*iy*- with the dual endings.

(2) The 2nd fem. sing. *-*iyīna* becomes -*īna* with internal collapse (*-*iyīna* [= -*iyiyna*] → -*iyna*, -*īna*).

(3) Masc. pl. forms in *-*iyūna* suffer a familiar collapse to -*ūna* (see §27.2).

Inflected like *ramā* as *atā/ya'tī* and *hadā/yahdī*.

39.3 Imperfect in -*ū*. Example *da'ā* (√D'W) > imperfect *yad'ū*:

3 m	يدعو	*yad'ū*	يدعوان	*yad'uwāni*	يدعون	*yad'ūna*
f	تدعو	*tad'ū*	تدعوان	*tad'uwāni*	يدعون	*yad'ūna*
2 m	تدعو	*tad'ū*	تدعوان	*tad'uwāni*	تدعون	*tad'ūna*
f	تدعين	*tad'īna*	تدعوان	*tad'uwāni*	تدعون	*tad'ūna*
1 c	ادعو	*'ad'ū*	—		ندعو	*nad'ū*

REMARKS:

(1) The vowel -*ū*- splits into -*uw*- with the dual endings.

(2) The 2nd fem. sing. *-*uwīna* collapses to -*īna*.

(3) The masc. pl. *-*uwūna* collapses to -*ūna*.

Inflected like *da'ā* is *'afā/ya'fū*.

40 Common Broken Plural Patterns. Although no hard and fast rules can be given for what broken plural pattern or patterns will emerge from a given singular, a few general observations can be made on the FA'IL- and FĀ'IL- patterns.

40.1 The FA'IL- pattern:

(1) FA'IL- as a *noun pattern* (not adjectival) generally produces a diptote plural pattern FU'ALĀ'U:

شريك > شركاء	*šarīk-* > *šurakā'u*	partner
عليم > علماء	*'alīm-* > *'ulamā'u*	learned (person)
فقير > فقراء	*faqīr-* > *fuqarā'u*	poor (person)
كريم > كرماء	*karīm-* > *kuramā'u*	noble (person)

(2) FA'IL- as an *adjectival pattern* usually gives a plural on the pattern FI'ĀL-:

كبير > كبار	*kabīr-* > *kibār-*	big, great
كريم > كرام	*karīm-* > *kirām-*	noble
صغير > صغار	*ṣaġīr-* > *ṣiġār-*	small

(2a) The subgroup of FA'IL- for C₃w/y nouns and adjectives (FA'IY-) gives a diptote plural on the pattern 'AF'IYĀ'U:

نبى > انبياء	*nabīy-* > *'ambiyā'u*	prophet
غنى > اغنياء	*ġanīy-* > *'aġniyā'u*	rich
قوى > اقوياء	*qawīy-* > *'aqwiyā'u*	strong

(2b) The subgroup of FA'IL- for doubled roots (FALIL-) gives a diptote plural on the pattern 'AFILLĀ'U:

شديد > اشداء	*šadīd-* > *'ašiddā'u*	mighty
حبيب > احباء	*ḥabīb-* > *'aḥibbā'u*	beloved

40.2 FA'IL- as a *concrete noun*—not with participial force—commonly gives a plural on the pattern FU''ĀL-, with an alternate on FA'ALAT-. Although both plurals are potential, only one of the two may be in actual or common use.

SINGULAR		PLURAL I		PLURAL II	
كاتب	*kātib-* 'scribe' >	كتاب	*kuttāb-*	كتبة	*katabat-*
حاكم	*ḥākim-* 'ruler' >	حكام	*ḥukkām-*	(حكمة	*ḥakamat-*)
ظالم	*ẓālim-* 'tyrant' >	ظلام	*ẓullām-*	ظلة	*ẓalamat-*
كافر	*kāfir-* 'infidel' >	كفار	*kuffār-*	كفرة	*kafarat-*

وارث *wāriθ-* 'heir' > (ث وراث) *wurrāθ-)* ورثة *waraθat-*

عامل *ʿāmil-* 'agent' > عمال *ʿummāl-* عملة *ʿamalat-*

An important subgroup of this type for C3*w/y* nouns is FĀʿIN (see §27.2 for inflection), with a plural on the pattern FUʿĀT-.

√RMY > *rāmin* pl *rumāt-*	رام > رماة	archer, bowman
√DʿW > *dāʿin* pl *duʿāt-*	داع > دعاة	summoner
√QDY > *qāḍin* pl *quḍāt-*	قاض > قضاة	judge

See Appendix A for all plural patterns that occur in this book.

Vocabulary

VERBS

بنى   *banā (I) bināʾ-/bunyān-* build

درى   *darā (I) dirāyat-* know, comprehend something (acc.); be aware (*bi-* of)

رضى   *raḍiya (ā) riḍwān-/riḍan* (√RḌW) find something (acc.) acceptable; be pleased/content (*ʿan* with)

شاء/يشاء   *šāʾa (šiʾ-) (ā) mašīʾat-* will, want

ضر   *ḍarra (u) ḍarar-* injure, harm

عصى   *ʿaṣā (I) maʿṣiyat-/ʿiṣyān-* disobey

لقى   *laqiya (ā) liqāʾ-* meet, encounter

نسى   *nasiya (ā) nisyān-/nasy-* forget

NOUNS

ايمان   *ʾīmān-* faith, believing (*bi-* in)

زكاة   *zakāt-* alms, almsgiving

نور/انوار   *nūr-* pl *ʾanwār-* light

OTHERS

اذا   *ʾiðā* (+ perfect verb) when

ان   *ʾin* if

اى   *ʾayy-* (+ construct with indef. sing. or def. pl.) which?, what kind of?

PROPER NAMES

اسرئيل   *ʾisrāʾīlu* Israel

اسمعيل   *ʾismāʿīlu* Ishmael

Exercises

(a) Vocalize, read and translate:

١ ادرى   ٤ ينسون   ٧ ينبون   ١٠ يأتون

٢ يرضون   ٥ تأتين   ٨ ترمين   ١١ ترضين

٣ يعصين   ٦ يدعون   ٩ تهدن   ١٢ تنسيان

(b) Read and translate, then give the imperfect in the same person and number:

١ اتيتُ   ٤ هدينا   ٧ نسيتَ   ١٠ عصيت

٢ رضى   ٥ رميا   ٨ اتى   ١١ رضيتم

٣ عصين   ٦ دريتم   ٩ دعونا   ١٢ درت

(c) Read and translate:

١ ان اسمعيل مذكور فى الكتاب وكان رسولاً نبياً وكان يأمر اهله بالصلاة

٢ ما كنت تدرى ما الكتاب ولا الايمان ولكنا جعلنا نوراً نهدى به من نشاء

٣ وما تدرى نفس بأى ارض تموت

٤ الدنيا والآخرة ضرتان[3] فبقدر ما[2] ترضى احداها تسخط[1] الاخرى

٥ وما سألتم من خلق السموت والارض ليقولن خلقهن الله

٦ تنام عيناى ولا ينام قلبى

٧ ولقد جاءهم رسول منهم فكذبوه[4] فاخذهم العذاب وهم ظالمون

٨ واذ جعل السامرى عجلاً[5] لبنى اسرئيل قال هذا الهكم واله موسى فعبدوه ونسوا الله

---

[1]*Saxiṭa (a)* be angry.

[2]*Bi-qadri mā* "to the extent that."

[3]*Ḍarrat-* wife (the relationship wives in a polygamous relationship have one to the other).

[4]*Kaḏḏaba* call (acc., someone) a liar.

[5]*Sāmiriyy-* Samaritan; *ʿijl-* calf.

٩ فاذا جاء موسى قال يا هرون ما منعك اذ رأيتهم ضلوا الا تتبعنى¹

١٠ يهدى الله لنوره من يشاء

١١ انى اخاف، ان عصيت ربى، عذاب يوم عظيم

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. We arose and travelled and did not sleep while travelling [use circumstantial + active participle].

2. We are rich, and they are poor; but we have not oppressed them.

3. I saw a light in the house, but when I looked (in) I did not see anyone.

4. They do (*'amila*) good works,² and that is better for them than tyranny.

5. When the Children of Israel disobeyed Moses and forgot their faith, he cursed them violently (see §29).

6. Have you ever heard the likes of this?

7. I do not know which of the unbelievers is the most disobedient (§36.6).

Reading Selection: *Sūrat al-Shuʿarāʾ (26): 70–78*

Abraham and the Idols

اذ قال ابرهيم لأبيه وقومه ما تعبدون (٧٠)

قالوا نعبد اصناماً (٧١)

قال هل يسمعونكم اذ تدعون (٧٢)

او ينفعونكم³ او يضرّون (٧٣)

قالوا بل وجدنا آباءنا كذلك يفعلون (٧٤)

قال أفرأيتم ما كنتم تعبدون (٧٥)

انتم وآباؤكم الاقدمون¹ (٧٦)

فإنهم عدو لى الا رب العالمين (٧٧)

الذى خلقنى فهو يهدينى (٧٨)

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¹*Allā tattabiʿanī* "from following me."

²Generic sense. Use definite article.

³*Nafaʿa (a)* profit.

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¹*Aqdamu (< qadīm-* ancient, fore-).

Lesson Seventeen

41 Imperfect Indicative: C₁*w* and C₂*w*C₃*y* Verbs.

41.1 C₁*w* verbs, which exhibit no peculiarity of inflection in the perfect, drop the initial *w* altogether in the imperfect. Otherwise the inflection is absolutely regular. An example is *wajada* (√WJD) > imperfect *yajidu*:

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL
3 m	يجد *yajidu*	يجدان *yajidāni*	يجدون *yajidūna*
f	تجد *tajidu*	تجدان *tajidāni*	يجدن *yajidna* &c.

The doubled verb *wadda* 'to wish' does not drop the initial *w* in the imperfect but forms a regular paradigm on the pattern of doubled verbs (*yawaddu, tawaddu, &c.*).

A verb like *waqā* (√WQY), imperfect *yaqī* 'ward off' combines the predictable loss of the initial *w*-radical common to C₁*w* verbs and the inflectional patterns of a C₃*y* verb:

3 m	يقى *yaqī*	يقيان *yaqiyāni*	يقون *yaqūna*
f	تقى *taqī*	تقيان *taqiyāni*	يقين *yaqīna* &c.

41.1 The so-called doubly weak verbs, i.e., whose second radical is *w* and third *y* (as √RWY), are not doubly weak at all. The C₂*w* functions throughout the inflection as a regular "sound" consonant, and the inflection follows that of C₃*w/y* verbs. Example: *rawā* (√RWY) > *yarwī* "to relate, tell."

3 m	يروى *yarwī*	يرويان *yarwiyāni*	يروون *yarwūna*

f	تروى *tarwī*	ترويان *tarwiyāni*	يروين *yarwīna* &c.
active part.	راو *rāwin*				
passive part.	مروى *marwīy-*				

42 *Ra'ā*. The common verb *ra'ā* 'to see,' which is regularly inflected as a C₃*y* verb in the perfect, has an anomalous imperfect. From the expected *yar'ā, the '/' is dropped, giving *yarā*. Aside from this, the imperfect inflection is like that of *yalqā* (§39.1).

3 m	يرى *yarā*	يريان *yarayāni*	يرون *yarawna*
f	ترى *tarā*	تريان *tarayāni*	يرين *yarayna* &c.

43 The Optative with *Wadda*. The verb *wadda/yawaddu* "to wish" is normally followed by the optative particle *law* and the imperfect indicative (for wishes posterior to the main verb) or the perfect (for unfulfilled wishes anterior to the main verb).

اود لو يموت	*'awaddu law yamūtu*	I wish he would die.
يود الذين كفروا لو كانوا مسلمين	*yawaddu llaðīna kafarū law kānū muslimīna*	Those who disbelieved wish they had been Muslims.

For non-verbal complements to *wadda, law 'anna* is used.

ترد لو أن بينها وبينه امدا بعيدا	*tawaddu law 'anna baynahā wa-baynahu 'amadan ba'īdan*	She wishes there were a great distance between her and him.

Vocabulary

VERBS

رد *radda* (u) *radd-* make...again; send/bring/take back; reply ('alā to)

صبر *ṣabara* (i) *ṣabr-* be patient, have patience

وجد *wajada* (i) *wujūd-* find

ود *wadda* (*wadida*) (a) *wudd-/mawaddat-* wish

ورث *wariθa* (i) *'irθ-/wirāθat-* inherit from (acc.), be the heir of (acc.)

وسع *wasi'a* (a) *sa'at-* contain, hold, have the capacity for (acc.)

وعد   *wa'ada (i) wa'd-* promise someone (acc.) something (acc. or *bi-*); threaten someone (acc.) with (*bi-*)

ولد   *walada (i) wilādat-* give birth to, beget

وهب   *wahaba (a) wahb-* give, bestow

NOUNS

بعض   *ba'd-* (+ construct) some of; *ba'du* (+ noun/pronoun in construct)... *ba'd-an/-in* (indef., appropriate case) each other, as in *ra'aw ba'duhum ba'dan* "they saw each other"

بينة   *bayyinat-* pl *-āt-* indisputable evidence, proof

والد   *wālid-* pl *-ūna* father, progenitor; *wālidat-* pl *-āt-una* mother; *wālidāni* (dual) parents

OTHERS

ام   *'am(i)* or? (continues alternatives in an interrogative)

دون   *dūna, min dūni* (+ construct) below; to the exclusion of, disregarding, up to but not including

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١ قال الله لا يسعنى سمائى ولا ارضى ويسعنى قلب عبدى المؤمن

٢ سيرى الله عملكم ورسولُه ويرى الذين ظلموا ، اذ يرون العذاب ، أن القوة لله

٣ ودّ كثير من اهل الكتاب لو يردّونكم من بعد ايمانكم كفاراً

٤ انا نحن نرث الارض ومن عليها وقال الله ان الارض يرثها عبادى الصالحون

٥ أرأيتم شركاءكم الذين تدعون من دون الله؟ ماذا خلقوا من الارض؟ ام لهم شركٌ[1] فى السموات؟ ام اتاهم كتاب؟... بل إن يعد الظالمون بعضهم بعضاً الا غروراً

٦ ويبسطون[2] اليكم ايديهم ويردّون لو تكفرون

٧ فلنبىّ قال الذين كفروا من قومنا ما نراك الا بشراً مثلنا

٨ قال ستجدنى ان شاء الله صابراً ولا اعصى لك امراً

---

[1]*Širk-* portion.
[2]*Basaṭa (u)* spread.

---

٩ جعل نوح فى فلكِ[1] من كلّ زوجين اثنين

١٠ واذا سألوه عن الروح قال ان الروح من امر ربى

١١ أتأمرون الناس بالخير وتنسون انفسكم

(b) Translate into Arabic:

1. Witnesses will testify (see §25) against you, and hell will consume you all.

2. When you disobeyed his orders, he was not pleased with you.

3. I do not know which fruit is best for eating.

4. The alms they brought were more than the alms prescribed for them.

5. She looked and saw that he had told the truth.

6. They lied to each other when they said they would be their fathers' heirs.

7. Have you forgotten that the light of faith is from the heart?

8. I am not aware of anyone more truthful than him.

9. They are deluded in that which they say, and we see them lying.

10. I wish we were mightier than our enemy.

---

[1]*Fulk-* ark.

Lesson Eighteen

44 The Subjunctive. The inflection of the subjunctive is based on that of the indicative with changes in the endings.

44.1 The inflection of the subjunctive is as follows:

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	يدخل *yadxula*	يدخلا *yadxulā*	يدخلوا *yadxulū*
f	تدخل *tadxula*	تدخلا *tadxulā*	يدخلن *yadxulna*
2 m	تدخل *tadxula*	تدخلا *tadxulā*	تدخلوا *tadxulū*
f	تدخلي *tadxulī*	تدخلا *tadxulā*	تدخلن *tadxulna*
1 c	ادخل *'adxula*	— —	ندخل *nadxula*

REMARKS:

(1) The short *-u* termination of the indicative is changed to *-a* wherever it occurs.

(2) The *-na/-ni* termination of indicative forms are dropped: the 2nd fem. sing. thus ends in *-i*; the 3rd and 2nd masc. plurals end in *-ū*, to which otiose *alif* is added, as in the perfect; the duals all end in *-ā*.

(3) The feminine plural forms remain unchanged from the indicative.

44.2 Uses of the subjunctive. The subjunctive must be preceded by a subjunctivizing particle; there is no "free" occurrence of the subjunctive in Arabic. It occurs

(1) after any of the particles of purpose, *li-, kay, li-kay,* or *ḥattā,* which have no marked distinction in meaning among them.

قالوا أجئتنا لنعبد الله *qālū 'a-ji'tanā li-na'buda llāha* — They said, "Have you come to us that we should worship God?"

(2) after the particle *lan* to express explicit negative future.

لن يدخل الجنة *lan yadxula l-jannata* — He will not enter paradise.

(3) after *ḥattā* when it means "until" with reference to the future.

انّا لن ندخلها حتى يخرجوا منها *'innā lan nadxulahā ḥattā yaxrujū minhā* — We shall not enter it until they leave.

(4) after complementary constructions with *'an* ('that') or any of its variants (*li-an* 'in order that,' *'allā* [for *an lā*] 'that...not,' and *li'llā* 'in order that...not').

نخاف ان يفرّ *naxāfu 'an yafirra* — We fear that he may flee.

امروك الا تقول شيئاً *'amarūka 'allā taqūla šay'an* — They ordered you not to say ("that you not say") anything.

(5) after the hypothetical consequential *fa-* preceded by a prohibition, negative command, wish, hope (or something to this effect, provided it have a negative import), which means "as a consequence of which" or "lest" (this should not be confused with the consecutive *fa-*, which does not affect verbal moods or cases).

نهاني عن ذلك فاكون ظالماً *nahānī 'an ðālika fa-'akūna ẓāliman* — He forbade me that lest I be unjust.

لا تفعل فتندم *lā taf'al fa-tandama* — Do not do it lest you regret.

45 The Subjunctive of Weak-Lam Verbs. Since weak-*lām* verbs do not have the *-u* termination of the indicative, their subjunctive forms differ only slightly from the regular paradigm.

45.1 For verbs that end in *-ā* in the indicative, the only change for the subjunctive is the dropping of the *-na/-ni* terminations of the 2nd fem. sing., duals and masc. plurals. All other forms are identical to the indicative.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	يلقى *yalqā*	يلقيا *yalqayā*	يلقوا *yalqaw*
f	تلقى *talqā*	تلقيا *talqayā*	يلقين *yalqayna*
2 m	تلقى *talqā*	تلقيا *talqayā*	تلقوا *talqaw*
f	تلقي *talqay*	تلقيا *talqayā*	تلقين *talqayna*
1 c	ألقى *'alqā*	— —	نلقى *nalqā*

45.2 Verbs that end in *-ī* and *-ū* in the indicative drop the *-na/-ni* terminations and also add the subjunctive *-a* to the remaining indicative forms.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	يرمي *yarmiya*	يرميا *yarmiyā*	يرموا *yarmū*
f	ترمي *tarmiya*	ترميا *tarmiyā*	يرمين *yarmīna*
2 m	ترمي *tarmiya*	ترميا *tarmiyā*	ترموا *tarmū*
f	ترمي *tarmī*	ترميا *tarmiyā*	ترمين *tarmīna*
1 c	أرمي *'armiya*	— —	نرمي *narmiya*
3 m	يدعو *yad'uwa*	يدعوا *yad'uwā*	يدعوا *yad'ū*
f	تدعو *tad'uwa*	تدعوا *tad'uwā*	يدعون *yad'ūna* &c.

Vocabulary

VERBS

قرب *qariba (a) qurb-* draw near to, approach

نهى *nahā (ā) nahy-* forbid someone (acc.) (*'an* something)

NOUNS

اذن *'iðn-* permission

شجر/اشجار *šajar-* (collective) pl *'ašjār-*; شجرة/شجرات *šajarat-* (unit) pl *-āt-* tree

شيطان/شياطين *šayṭān-* pl *šayāṭinu* demon, devil

OTHERS

حتى *ḥattā* (+ subj.) so that, in order that; (+ subj. with reference to the future; + perfect with reference to the past) until

قبل أن *qabla 'an* (+ subj. with reference to the future; + perfect with reference to the past) before (conjunction)

IDIOM

ما كان له أن *mā kāna li- 'an* it was not possible (*li-* for someone) (*'an* + subj., to do something)

SUBJUNCTIVIZING PARTICLES

ألا *'allā* that...not

ان *'an* that

حتى *ḥattā* in order that, until

كى/لكى *kay/li-kay* in order that

ل *li-* in order that

لن *lan* "will not" (negative future)

Exercises

(a) Give the subjunctive of the following verb forms:

١ يأتي	٦ تبمثين	١١ يجبدون	١٦ ينهى	٢١ ناكل
٢ يخلقن	٧ تذكرون	١٢ يخافان	١٧ ندري	٢٢ ارى
٣ تسير	٨ تكونين	١٣ يضل	١٨ أموت	٢٣ تهدى
٤ آخذ	٩ تجعلون	١٤ يامرون	١٩ تخرج	٢٤ يدعو
٥ تدخلن	١٠ تذهبان	١٥ يرضى	٢٠ تعصى	٢٥ ينسون

(b) Read and translate:

١ قال له اني آتيك بما امرتني به قبل ان تقوم من مقامك

٢ ما كان لنفس ان تموت الا باذن الله

٢ فقال الملك لمريم انا رسول ربك لاهب لك ولداً

٤ ايودّ احدكم ان تكون له جنة من نخيل واعناب¹

٥ اعبد ربى حتى ياتينى اليقين

٦ يا ربنا وسعت كل شىء رحمة وعلما

٧ ما يكون لنا ان نعدكم بذلك

٨ فإن الاخوين جاءا ليرثا اباها

٩ امرنى الشيطان ان اقرب الكفار

١٠ قالت بنو اسرئيل يا موسى لن نصبر على طعام² واحد

١١ امرنى ان اكون من المؤمنين

١٢ اتنهانا ان نعبد ما يعبد آباؤنا

١٣ قال الله لابليس ما منعك الا تسجد لما خلقت بيدى

١٤ نهونا ان ناكل من فواكه اشجار حدائقهم فنكون من الظالمين

(c) Translate into Arabic.

1. I have brought proof (of the fact) that³ I am my father's son in order that I may be his heir.

2. The people of this city will never know why the demons did not approach them.

3. It was not possible for you (f s) to summon your brother.

4. We approached the man in order to hear his words.

5. I wish they were here to guide us, for we are lost.

6. He forbids you to enter his house.

7. Will you eat something before you leave?

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¹*Naxil-* dates; *'a'nāb-* grapes.

²*Ta'ām-* food.

³The *'anna* clause will be in construct with the noun, *bi-bayyinati 'anni...*

Lesson Nineteen

46 The Jussive. Like the subjunctive, the jussive mood is based on the indicative with changes in the terminations.

46.1 The inflection of the jussive is as follows:

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
3 m	يدخل	*yadxul*	يدخلا	*yadxulā*	يدخلوا	*yadxulū*
f	تدخل	*tadxul*	تدخلا	*tadxulā*	يدخلن	*yadxulna*
2 m	تدخل	*tadxul*	تدخلا	*tadxulā*	تدخلوا	*tadxulū*
f	تدخلى	*tadxulī*	تدخلا	*tadxulā*	تدخلن	*tadxulna*
1 c	ادخل	*'adxul*	— —		تدخل	*nadxul*

REMARKS:

(1) The short *-u* termination of the indicative is dropped and replaced by *sukūn* wherever it occurs.

(2) Feminine plurals remain unchanged from the indicative; all other forms ending in *-na/-ni* drop that termination, resulting in forms identical to those of the subjunctive.

(3) When the jussive forms that end in an unvocalized consonant are followed by elidible *alif*, they are given a prosthetic vowel *-i* (**yadxul l-bayta → yadxuli l-bayta*).

46.2 Uses of the jussive:

(1) following proclitic *li-* in the 1st and 3rd persons as a cohortative/hortatory ("let me/us/ him/her/them"[1]):

لناخذها	*li-na'xuðhā*	Let's take it.
ليشهد عذابهم	*li-yašhad 'aðābahum*	Let him witness their torment.

When this *li-* is preceded by *wa-* or *fa-*, it loses its vowel and becomes *wa-l-* and *fa-l-*.

فلناخذها	*fa-l-na'xuðhā*	So let's take it.
وليشهد عذابهم	*wa-l-yašhad 'aðābahum*	And let him witness their torment.

(2) with *lā* as negative imperative in all persons:

لا تكفروا	*lā takfurū*	Be not ungrateful!
لا اظلمهم	*lā 'aẓlimhum*	May I not oppress them!
لا يخرج	*lā yaxruj*	May he not go out. / Let him not go out.

(3) preceded by *lam* to indicate negative past definite.

لم ادخل	*lam 'adxul*	I did not enter
الم تامرنى	*'a-lam ta'murnī*	Didn't you command me?

(4) in conditionals of all types (conditionals will be discussed in §54).

ان يدخل يجدنى	*'in yadxul, yajidnī*	If he enters, he will find me.

47 The Imperative. The imperative occurs in the affirmative second persons only. It is formed by removing the personal prefixes from the jussives. In sound verbs of the *fa'ala* type, this results in an initial cluster of two consonants (e.g., jussive *tadxul > -dxul*). When the imperative is not preceded by a vowel, a prosthetic vowel must be supplied: if the stem vowel is *-a-* or *-i-*, prosthetic *i-* is added. If the stem

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vowel is *-u-*, prosthetic *u-* is added. Orthographically an elidible *alif* is written in all cases.

INDICATIVE		JUSSIVE		IMPERATIVE	
تكتب	*taktubu >*	*taktub >*	*-ktub >*	اكتب	*uktub*
تذهب	*taðhabu >*	*taðhab >*	*-ðhab >*	اذهب	*iðhab*
تنزل	*tanzilu >*	*tanzil >*	*-nzil >*	انزل	*inzil*

The imperative occurs in all the second persons; the endings are like those of the jussive.

		SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL
m	ادخل	*udxul*	ادخلا	*udxulā*	ادخلوا	*udxulū*
f	ادخلى	*udxulī*	ادخلا	*udxulā*	ادخلن	*udxulna*

For the negative imperative, the jussive is used, see §46.2(2).

48 Imperative and Jussive of Doubled Verbs. In doubled verbs the removal of the *-u* termination of the indicative would result in the impossible form *yafill* (a doubled consonant may not be unvocalized). Such forms are therefore either given an ancillary vowel, *-a* or *-i*, or else replaced by a regular formation, *yaflil*. Although both the doubled and regular forms occur in more or less free variation, the latter is slightly more common with enclitic pronouns.

The jussive forms of *dalla/yadullu* 'to guide' are:

		SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL
3 m	يدل	*yadulla(i)*	يدلا	*yadullā*	يدلوا	*yadullū*
	يدلل	*yadlul*				
3 f	تدل	*tadulla(i)*	تدلا	*tadullā*	يدللن	*yadlulna*
	تدلل	*tadlul*				
2 m	تدل	*tadulla(i)*	تدلا	*tadullā*	تدلوا	*tadullū*
	تدلل	*tadlul*				
2 f	تدلى	*tadullī*	تدلا	*tadullā*	تدللن	*tadlulna*
1 c	ادل	*'adulla(i)*	— —		ندل	*nadulla(i)*
	ادلل	*'adlul*			ندلل	*nadlul*

---

[1] Not "let him" in the sense of "allow him," but in the sense of "may he."

The only form affected in the imperative is the masc. sing., which is formed on the same principles:

2 m	دل *dulla(i)*	دلا *dullā*	دلوا *dullū*
	ادلل *udlul*		
2 f	دلي *dullī*	دلا *dullā*	ادللن *udlulna*

49 Imperative of *Hamza*-Initial Verbs. In the imperative of three common C_1' verbs, the glottal stop is dropped:

اخذ > خذ	*'axaδa > xuδ*	Take!
اكل > كل	*'akala > kul*	Eat!
امر > مر	*'amara > mur*	Command!

Alone of the three, *mur* may regain its glottal stop when preceded by *wa-* or *fa-*.

| اذهب وامرهم | *iδhab wa-'murhum* | Go and command them! |
| خذ وكلوا | *xuδū wa-kulū* | Take and eat! |

Other C_1 imperatives are regularly formed.

| اذن > ائذن | *'aδina > i'δan* | Permit! |
| اتى > ائت به | *'atā > i'ti bihi* | Bring it! |

Proclitic *fa-* or *wa-* will change the seat of the *hamza* (see Appendix G), although the form is quite regular.[1]

| فات بها | *fa-'ti bihā* | ...so bring it! |
| واذن لهم | *wa-'δan lahum* | ...and permit them! |

50 The Vocative. Direct address is indicated by the use of the vocative particles *yā* and *yā 'ayyuhā*.

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[1] In the rare instance when such forms stand first in a sentence, the prosthetic *i-* is given a glottal stop and the glottal stop of the verb is changed to -*y-* to avoid two adjacent *hamzas* (*'i'δan → ايذن "Permit!" and *'i'ti → ايت 'iti*, as in 'iti bihi "Bring it!").

50.1 *Yā* is **never followed by the definite article**. When the noun following *yā* is **not** in construct, it takes the *nominative case without nunation*, regardless of whether the noun is diptote or triptote.

| يا محمد | *yā muḥammadu* | O Muhammad! |
| يا رسول | *yā rasūlu* | O apostle! |

But if the noun following *yā* is the first member of a construct, it is in the *accusative*.

يا رسول الله	*yā rasūla llāhi*	O Apostle of God!
يا اهل العراق	*yā 'ahla l-'irāqi*	O people of Iraq!
يا الهنا	*yā 'ilāhanā*	O our God!

In the construction *yā rabbī* "O my lord," the *ī* is usually written defectively (يا رب).

50.2 The other vocative particle, *yā 'ayyuhā* (optional feminine *yā 'ayyatuhā*) **must be followed by the definite article**, and the noun is in the nominative case.

يا ايها الرسول	*yā 'ayyuhā r-rasūlu*	O Apostle!
يا ايها الناس	*yā 'ayyuhā n-nāsu*	O people!
يا ايتها المرأة	*yā 'ayy(at)uhā l-mar'atu*	O woman!

Vocabulary

VERBS

دل *dalla (u) dalālat-* lead, guide, show (*'ilā / 'alā* to)

رحم *rahima (a) rahmat-/marhamat-* be merciful toward, have mercy on (acc.)

سكن *sakana (u) sakan-/suknā* inhabit, dwell in

غفر *ğafara (i) mağfirat-/ğufrān-* forgive (*li-* somebody) something (acc.)

نصح *naṣaḥa (a) nuṣh-/naṣāḥat-* advise, give good advice to; take good care of

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

حين/أحيان   *ḥīn-* pl *'aḥyān-* time; *ḥīna* (+ imperfect) at the time when, (+ gen.) at the time of

قرية/قرى   *qaryat-* pl *quran* village

مبين   *mubīn-* clear, obvious

ورق/أوراق   *waraq-* (collective) pl *'awrāq-*; ورقة *waraqat-* (unit) pl *-āt-* leaf (of a tree), folio, sheet (of paper)

OTHERS

حيث   *ḥayθu* (invariable) where, wherever (conjunction commonly followed by perf. or imperf. ind.)

لم   *lam* (+ jussive) negative past definite particle

PROPER NAMES

زليخا   *zulayxā* Zuleikha, wife of the Biblical Potiphar, Pharaoh's officer who bought Joseph from the Ishmaelites

يوسف   *yūsufu* Joseph

Exercises

(a) Give the jussive of the following verb forms:

٢١ أشهد	١٦ يسأل	١١ يدلن	٦ أجمل	١ ياخذ
٢٢ تفر	١٧ يخرجان	١٢ تأكل	٧ تعبدون	٢ يصدقان
٢٣ تجدن	١٨ تخلقان	١٣ تأمر	٨ تعلن	٣ يظلون
٢٤ يدخلون	١٩ نعمل	١٤ تبعثين	٩ يظلون	٤ تسكن
٢٥ تنظر	٢٠ يغر	١٥ يظلمون	١٠ تسمعين	٥ نرحم

(b) Give the imperatives of the following verbs:

٩ سأل	٧ اكل	٥ رحم	٣ عبد	١ اخذ
١٠ دل	٨ بعث	٦ سمع	٤ فر	٢ فر

(c) Read and translate:

١ وقلنا لهم اسكنوا هذه القرية وكلوا منها حيث شئتم

---

٢ ففروا الى الله! اني لكم منه نذير[1] مبين

٣ ما تسقط[2] من ورق الا يعلمها

٤ لا تبعد مالك اليهم حتى تعلم اهم اتقياء ام لا

٥ فقالت نساء مصر انا لنرى زليخا في ضلال مبين فلما سمعت بقولهن دعتهن وقالت ليوسف اخرج عليهن فلما راينه قلن ليس هذا بشرا ان هذا الا ملك كريم

٦ سوف يعلمون ، حين يرون العذاب ، من اضل

٧ يا ربنا اغفر لنا وارحمنا وانت ارحم الراحمين

٨ يا ايها الناس اذكروا الله ذكرا كثيرا

٩ هو الله احد لم يلد

١٠ فعلمنا منه ما لم نعلم

١١ فخذها بالقوة وأمر قومك ان ياخذوا اموال الناس

١٢ اولم تنصحنا الا بالقرب الذين هم اشد منا وهم مارون على مدينتنا

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. The enemy has drawn near, so let us flee.

2. They forbade me to guide you to the garden in which they are.

3. I have no strength to lead you (m pl) aright when you are lost.

4. He will advise her to invite ("that she invite") all those who inhabit the city, and their number is great.

5. It was not possible for me to forgive them, so I had no mercy (past definite) on them.

6. Dwell (m s) here and eat of the fruits of these trees, but *(wa-)* do not approach that nation lest hell-fire consume you.

7. O my son, take this property of mine and be merciful toward those who have less wealth than you.

---

[1]*Naðīr-* warner.
[2]*Saqaṭa (u)* fall.

Lesson Twenty

51 The Jussive of Hollow and Weak-*Lām* Verbs.

51.1 Hollow verbs in the jussive. When the *-u* termination of the indicative is dropped for the jussive of a hollow verb like *yaqūmu*, the impossible form **yaqūm* results. Since the phonetic laws of Arabic do not allow a long vowel to be followed by an unvocalized consonant, the anomalous form is resolved by shortening the long vowel, as was done in the feminine plural forms of the indicative (see §37). Persons that have vowel-initial suffixes (2nd fem. sing., all duals, masc. plurals) do not require shortening of the imperfect vowel for obvious reasons.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	يقم *yaqum*	يقوما *yaqūmā*	يقوموا *yaqūmū*
f	تقم *taqum*	تقوما *taqūmā*	يقمن *yaqumna*
2 m	تقم *taqum*	تقوما *taqūmā*	تقوموا *taqūmū*
f	تقومي *taqūmī*	تقوما *taqūmā*	تقمن *taqumna*
1 c	اقم *'aqum*	— —	نقم *naqum*

All C₂w/y verbs behave in a similar fashion.

3 m	يسر *yasir*	يسيرا *yasīrā*	يسيروا *yasīrū*
f	تسر *tasir*	تسيرا *tasīrā*	يسرن *yasirna*, &c.
3 m	ينم *yanam*	يناما *yanāmā*	يناموا *yanāmū*
f	تنم *tanam*	تناما *tanāmā*	ينمن *yanamna,* &c.

51.2 Weak-*lām* verbs in the jussive: apocopated forms.

All weak-*lām* verbs end in a long vowel in the indicative (see §39). The jussive is formed by shortening the long vowel of the indicative. Orthographically this results in dropping the *alif-maqṣūra, yā'* or *wāw* of the indicative. Forms with *-na*/*-ni* terminations in the indicative have jussive forms identical to the subjunctive (see §45).

3 m	يلق *yalqa*	يلقيا *yalqayā*	يلقوا *yalqaw*
f	تلق *talqa*	تلقيا *talqayā*	يلقين *yalqayna*
3 m	يرم *yarmi*	يرميا *yarmiyā*	يرموا *yarmū*
f	ترم *tarmi*	ترميا *tarmiyā*	يرمين *yarmina*
3 m	يدع *yad'u*	يدعوا *yad'uwā*	يدعوا *yad'ū*
f	تدع *tad'u*	تدعوا *tad'uwā*	يدعون *yad'ūna*

52 The Imperative of Hollow and Weak-*Lām* Verbs.

52.1 When the personal prefix is dropped from the jussive of hollow verbs, an initial consonant cluster does *not* result; therefore the prosthetic vowel and *alif* of the imperative of sound verbs are not necessary

m	قم *qum*	قوما *qūmā*	قوموا *qūmū*
f	قومي *qūmī*	قوما *qūmā*	قمن *qumna*

52.2 Weak-*lām* verbs form the imperative quite regularly from the jussive.

m	الق *ilqa*	القيا *ilqayā*	القوا *ilqaw*
f	القى *ilqay*	القيا *ilqayā*	القين *ilqayna*
m	ارم *irmi*	ارميا *irmiyā*	ارموا *irmū*
f	ارمى *irmī*	ارميا *irmiyā*	ارمين *irmina*
m	ادع *ud'u*	ادعوا *ud'uwā*	ادعوا *ud'ū*
f	ادعى *ud'i*	ادعوا *ud'uwā*	ادعون *ud'ūna*

Vocabulary

VERBS

بدا   *badā (ū) budūw-* seem, appear

خسر   *xasira (a) xasār-/xusrān-* lose, suffer loss, forfeit; go astray, perish

خلد   *xalada (u) xulūd-* last forever, be immortal

ذاق   *ðāqa (ðuq-) (ū) ðawq-* taste

قص   *qaṣṣa (u) qaṣaṣ-* narrate, tell (*'alā* to)

هبط   *habaṭa (i) hubūṭ-* go down, descend, collapse

NOUNS

امة/امم   *'ummat-* pl *'umam-* community (usually in the sense of a religious community, community of the faithful)

حديث/احاديث   *ḥadīθ-* pl *'aḥādīθu* talk, conversation; report; account; حديث نبوى *ḥadīθ- nabawīy-* narrative relating an utterance of the Prophet Muhammad; حديث قدسى *ḥadīθ- qudsīy-* a narrative in which God speaks in the first person

خلد   *xuld-* eternity, immortality

عداوة   *'adāwat-* pl *-āt-* enmity, hostility

قيامة   *qiyāmat-* pl *-āt-* resurrection

نبوى   *nabawīy-* (adj) prophetic, relating to a prophet

OTHERS

انما   *'innamā* (conj.) only, specifically; (after a negative clause) however, rather

كأن   *ka-'anna* (+ acc. or pron. encl.) as though

كيف   *kayfa* how?

فوق   *fawqa* above, over

PROPER NAME

يعقوب   *ya'qūbu* Jacob

Exercises

(a) Vocalize, read and translate:

---

١ ليأت ٥ لا يخف ٩ لم ار ١٣ ليبت ١٧ لم يقل

٢ ليبد ٦ لا تدع ١٠ ليرم ١٤ لم تقم ١٨ لم نتم

٣ لم آت ٧ لم نذق ١١ لم اكن ١٥ لم اسر ١٩ لا ينه

٤ ليهد ٨ لم ندر ١٢ لم تنس ١٦ لم يشا ٢٠ ليرض

(b) Vocalize, read and translate; then give the masc. pl. imperatives:

١ نم ٣ اهد ٥ قم ٧ مت ٩ ارم ١١ قل

٢ ادع ٤ كن ٦ ذق ٨ خف ١٠ سر ١٢ ائت

(c) Read and translate:

١ قال ابليس يا آدم هل ادلك على شجرة الخلد

٢ فليقم من مقامه وليدع الظالمين لينصحوه

٣ اعبد الله كأنك تراه

٤ يا ابتى انى قد جاءنى من العلم ما لم يأتك

٥ ان امتى امة مرحومة ليس عليها فى الآخرة عذاب انما عذابها فى الدنيا (حديث نبوى)

٦ الم ياتهم نبا الذين من قبلهم من قوم نوح

٧ يا رب اهد قومى فانهم لا يعلمون

٨ لما لم تدلهم لم تهدهم اذ بدا لك انهم قد ضلوا

٩ فلما جاءه وقص عليه القصص قال لا تخف

١٠ لم نكن من الذين خسروا متاع الدنيا

١١ كفرنا بكم وبدا بيننا وبينكم العداوة

١٢ فقال يعقوب ليوسف قال يا ابنى لا تقصص رؤياك[1] على اخوتك

١٣ الم تر كيف فعل ربك بذلك القوم

١٤ اولم يسيروا فى الارض فينظروا كيف كان عاقبة[2] الذين من قبلهم وكانوا اشد منهم قوة

١٥ لا تدع مع الله الهآ آخر فتكون من الكافرين

١٦ الم ينظروا الى السماء فوقهم كيف بنيناها

---

[1] *Ru'yā* vision.

[2] *'Āqibat-* end.

١٧ ان الخاسرين الذين خسروا انفسهم واهليهم يوم القيامة. الا ذلك هو
الخسران المبين

(d) Translate into Arabic

1. Let him taste the fruits of his good deeds.
2. Let us not fear those who travel on the earth oppressing the people.
3. It appears to me as though you did not sleep.
4. Do not be unjust and be not ungrateful lest you be among those who perish.
5. Do you know the number of the leaves of the trees?
6. Did the prophet not bring you clear signs from his Lord?
7. Let him call upon me at the time when he has gone astray; I shall not come to him, and I shall not guide him aright.

Lesson Twenty-One

53 The Passive Voice: Perfect. The passive voice of the perfect is formed by replacing the internal vowels of the active inflection with the invariable pattern FU'ILA, i.e., -u- on C_1 and -i- on C_2. Generally speaking, only transitive verbs can be made passive (an important exception for impersonal passives will be treated in §88); intransitives such as *ḍalla* 'go astray' and *kabura* 'get big' have no passive forms.

Arabic has no device for expressing personal passive agents. In English we have both the active "he found you" and the passive "you were found by him," but in Arabic the passive verb cannot be used with agents, i.e., *wujidta* "you were found" is a viable passive form, but the agent "by him" cannot be expressed. Passive constructions with agents must be rendered in the active voice, i.e., *wajadaka* "he found you / you were found by him."

53.1 As the third radical of sound verbs is not affected by the vocalic pattern of the passive, the inflection is unchanged.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	خلق *xuliqa*	خلقا *xuliqā*	خلقوا *xuliqū*
f	خلقت *xuliqat*	خلقتا *xuliqatā*	خلقن *xuliqna*,

&c.

53.2 The passive of the few transitive hollow verbs is on the pattern FILA (*fīl-*).

اما قيل لكم   *'a-mā qīla lakum*   Was it not said to you?

53.3 All weak-*lām* verbs become FUʿIYA in the passive, with all weak C₃ changed to -y- by the preceding -i-. The inflection follows the model of *laqiya* (§20.3).

دعى > دعا	*daʿā > duʿiya*	he was summoned/called
نُهِيَ > نهى	*nahā > nuhiya*	he was forbidden

53.4 Doubled verbs drop the vowel of C₂ with V-endings, giving a base FULL-. The inflection is regular with C-endings.

دل	*dalla > dulla*	he was guided
دللت	*dalalta > dulilta*	you were guided

53.5 Verbs that are doubly transitive, or that take a complement in the accusative in addition to a direct object, retain the accusative second object or complement in the passive voice.

جعل الله الارض مسكناً لآدم	*jaʿala llāhu l-arḍa maskanan li-'ādama*	God made the earth a habitation for Adam.
جعلت الارض مسكناً لآدم	*juʿilati l-arḍu maskanan li-'ādama*	The earth was made a habitation for Adam.
رأوا الملك ظالماً لقومه	*raʾaw l-malika ẓāliman li-qawmihi*	They considered the king a tyrant of his people.
رئي الملك ظالماً لقومه	*ruʾiya¹ l-maliku ẓāliman li-qawmihi*	The king was considered a tyrant of his people.

54 Conditional Sentences. Arabic conditionals are divided into (1) real and (2) impossible conditionals.

54.1 Real conditionals, or those that are fulfillable, are introduced in the protasis (the "if" clause) by *'in*. The verb of an affirmative protasis introduced by *'in* may be either perfect or jussive; *lam* + jussive is almost always used for the negative. If there was ever a meaningful distinction between the perfect and the jussive in the conditional, it was ob-

scured by the time of Koranic Arabic, for the two appear to occur with no significant distinction in meaning. The verb of the apodosis (the result clause) is also commonly perfect or jussive but may also be imperfect, imperative or non-verbal (see below). A negative apodosis is usually *lam* + the jussive. Since the verbs of the Arabic conditional are dictated by the form, they are basically "tenseless." The proper tense for translation can be gained only from context.

ان فعلوا (يفعلوا) ذلك ظلموا (يظلموا) يظلمُ	*'in faʿalū / yafʿalū ðālika, ẓalamū / yaẓlimū*	If they did / do that, they were / are / will be unjust.
ان لم يفعلوا ذلك...	*'in lam yafʿalū ðālika...*	If they did not / do not do that...

54.2 Real conditionals are also introduced in the protasis by *'iðā*, which may mean 'if' or 'when.' (This is the conditional, hypothetical 'if and when', not the temporal 'when' of *lammā* and *'ið*.) The verb of an affirmative protasis introduced by *'iðā* is commonly perfect, almost never jussive, though a negative protasis may be jussive. As in the *'in*-conditional, proper tense for translation depends upon context and/or sense.

اذا متنا وكنا تراباً وعظاماً اانا لمبعوثون	*'iðā mitnā wa-kunnā turāban wa-ʿiẓāman 'a-'innā la-mabʿūθūna?*	When we are dead and dust and bones, are we really going to be resurrected?
اذا رأوهم قالوا إن هؤلاء لضالّون	*'iðā raʾawhum, qālū 'inna hā'ulā'i la-ḍāllūna*	If/when they saw them, they said, "These are gone astray."
اذا قال العبد الحمد لله ملا نوره الارض	*'iðā qāla l-ʿabdu l-ḥamdu lillāhi, mala'a nūruhu l-'arḍa*	If/when a worshipper says, "Praise God," his light fills the earth.
اذا مات ابن آدم ينقطع عمله	*'iðā māta bnu 'ādama, yanqaṭiʿ ʿamaluhu*	When a human being dies, his labor is finished.
اذا بلغ الماء قلّتين لم يحمل الخبث	*'iðā balaǧa l-mā'u qullatayn, lam yaḥmili l-xabaθa*	If/when water amounts to two jugfuls, it does not carry filth.

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¹Note the change in *hamza*-seat for the passive vocalic pattern.

54.3 Another, very common and important type of conditional consists of an imperative in the protasis followed by the jussive in the apodosis. Since English has no exact parallel, translations will vary.

ارحم ترحم *irḥam, turḥam* — Have mercy, and you will be shown mercy.

اذكروني, اذكركم *uðkurūnī, 'aðkurkum* — (If you) remember me, I will remember you.

54.4 The apodosis is introduced by *fa-* under the following conditions:

(1) when the apodosis is a nominal sentence:

ان فعلت ذلك فانت ظالم *'in fa'alta ðālika, fa-'anta ẓālimun* — If you do that, you are unjust.

(2) when the apodosis is imperative or hortatory:

ان تفعل ذلك فاخرج من المدينة *'in taf'al ðālika, fa-xruj mina l-madīnati* — If you do / have done that, then leave the city.

ان يفعل ذلك فليخرج من المدينة *'in yaf'al ðālika, fa-l-yaxruj mina l-madīnati* — If he does / has done that, then let him leave the city.

(3) when an initial verb in the apodosis is preceded by *sa-*, *sawfa*, *qad*, or any negative particle other than *lam* and *mā*. Verbs preceded by *sa-*, *sawfa* and *lan* of course have explicitly future signification, and verbs preceded by *qad* have explicitly past signification.

ان تكفروا فستاكلكم النار *'in takfurū, fa-sa-ta'kulukumu n-nāru* — If you disbelieve, hell-fire will consume you.

ان تفعل ذلك فلن يغفر الله لك *'in taf'al ðālika, fa-lan yaġfira llāhu laka* — If you do that, God will never forgive you.

ان لم يكن صالحاً فقد كان ابوه ظالماً من قبله *'in lam yakun ṣāliḥan, fa-qad kāna 'abūhu ẓāliman min qablihi* — If he is not pious, (it is because) his father was a tyrant before him.

(4) when a perfect in the apodosis is meant explicitly to retain the past signification of the perfect. Here the perfect of *kāna* is used as an auxiliary to the perfect of the protasis, often with *qad*. The construction occurs often enough in the Koran, but in post-Koranic classical Arabic the apodosis too is usually marked with *qad*, in which case it falls into category (3) above.

ان كنت قد فعلت ذلك فظلمت *'in kunta qad fa'alta ðālika, fa-ẓalamta* — If you did that, you were unjust (unambiguously past).

ان كان قميصه قدّ من قبل فصدقت *'in kāna qamīṣuhu qudda min qubulin fa-ṣadaqat* — If his shirt has been torn from the front, then she has told the truth.

Real conditional types can be summarized as follows:

PROTASIS		APODOSIS
'in/*iðā* +	perfect →	perfect
	jussive →	jussive

PROTASIS		APODOSIS
'in/*iðā* +	perfect or jussive	*fa-* +	nominal clause, imperative, *l-* + jussive, *sa-*, *sawfa*, *qad*, or *lan*

54.5 The verbs in sentences with *man* ('whoever, anyone who'[1]) follow all the principles of the conditional, though the perfect tends to predominate in affirmative clauses and *lam* + jussive in negative clauses.

من كان لله كان الله له *man kāna li-llāhi, kāna llāhu lahu* — Whoever is for God, God is for him.

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[1]This use of *man* contrasts with the non-conditional use as 'he who, the one who' with no special verb tense or mood.

من قال لا اله الا الله دخل الجنة | *man qāla lā 'ilāha 'illā llāhu, daxala l-jannata* | Anyone who says, "There is no god but God," will enter paradise.

من لم يكن له شيخ فشيخه الشيطان | *man lam yakun lahu šayxun fa-šayxuhu š-šayṭānu* | Whoever has no master, his master is the devil.

من بدّل دينه فاقتلوه | *man baddala dīnahu, fa-qtulūhu* | Anyone who changes his religion—kill him!

من اراد ان ينظر الى ميت يمشي على الارض فلينظر الى ابن ابي قحافة | *man 'arāda 'an yanẓura 'ilā mayyitin yamšī 'alā l-'arḍi, fa-l-yanẓur 'ilā bni 'abī quḥāfata* | Let anyone who wants to gaze upon a dead man walking upon the earth look at Ibn Abi-Quhafa.

من آمن بالنجوم فقد كفر | *man 'āmana bin-nujūmi fa-qad kafara* | Whoever believes in the stars has become an infidel.

54.6 Impossible, or irrealis/contrafactual, conditionals are introduced by *law*. The apodosis is commonly but not consistently introduced by *la-*. Verbs in both parts of the conditional are perfect (even the negative, with *mā*). Again, correct tense for translation can be gained only from context.

لو فعلوا ذلك لكانوا من الظالمين | *law faʿalū ḏālika, la-kānū mina ẓ-ẓālimīna* | If they had done / were to do that, they would have been / would be unjust.

لو شاء ربنا لما خلقنا | *law šāʾa rabbunā, la-mā xalaqanā* | If our Lord had so willed, he would not have created us.

لو كنا نسمع ما كنا كذلك | *law kunnā nasmaʿu, mā kunnā ka-ḏālika* | If we had listened, we wouldn't be like this.

Vocabulary

بكى | *bakā (i) bukāʾ-* cry, weep (*ʿalā* over)

حكم | *ḥakama (u) ḥukm-* pass judgment (*bi-* of) (*ʿalā* on)

ضحك | *ḍaḥika (a) ḍaḥk-* laugh (*li-, bi-, ʿalā* at)

عاد | *ʿāda (ū) ʿiyādat-* visit the sick

عاد | *ʿāda (ū) ʿawd-/maʿād-* return

مرض | *mariḍa (a) maraḍ-* fall ill, be sick

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

اول ، اولى | *'awwalu* (masc.), *'ūlā* (fem.) first (occurs either as a regular attributive adjective or as first member of construct, like the superlative, see §36.4[2])

برىء/ابرياء | *barīʾ-* pl *'abriyāʾu* free (*min* of blemish, guilt, &c.)

فلان ، فلانة | *fulān-* (masc.), *fulānatu* (fem.) so-and-so (dummy name)

مريض/مرضى | *marīḍ-* pl *marḍā* sick, ill

OTHERS

اذا | *'iḏā* (+ perf. or jussive) if (possible conditional), when

لو | *law* (+ perf.) if (contrary to fact)

لولا | *law-lā* (+ noun in nom., pron. encl. or independent pron.) were it not for

كما | *kamā* as, just as (conj.)

Exercises

(a) Give the passive (e.g., *katabahā* "he wrote it (f)" > *kutibat* "it (f) was written")

٢١ غرّتني	١٦ سألناهن	١١ دللتهم	٦ جعلكم	١ اخذنا
٢٢ سمعناها	١٧ ذقته	١٢ اكلتها	٧ نسيناها	٢ نسيناها
٢٣ بعثروك	١٨ خلقتك	١٣ امرتني	٨ نهاهم	٣ قلتُه
٢٤ دعانا	١٩ وجدتك	١٤ كتبوه	٩ عبدتُك	٤ ذكرني
٢٥ عدتهم	٢٠ وعدته	١٥ منعك	١٠ عصيتهم	٥ رآها

(b) Read and translate (beginning here, punctuation is given in the Arabic):

١ «يا ابن آدم، مرضت فلم تعدني.» قال «يا رب كيف اعودك وانت رب

العالمين؟» قال «اما علمت ان عبدى فلاناً مرض فلم تعده؟ اما علمت انك
لو عدته لوجدتنى عنده؟» (حديث قدسى)

٢ اما قيل لكم انى كنت اول النبيين فى الخلق وآخرهم فى البعث (حديث
نبوى)

٣ خُلقت من نور الله وخُلق اهل بيتى من نورى (حديث نبوى)

٤ ان ابن آدم لحريص[1] على ما مُنع.

٥ ان يعلم الله فى قلوبكم خيراً يؤتكم[2] خيراً مما أخذ منكم ويغفر لكم.

٦ اذا تسألون رسولكم كما سئل موسى من قبل.

٧ اذا دعيتم فادخلوا.

٨ انما كان قول المؤمنين ، اذا دعوا الى الله ورسوله ليحكم بينهم ، ان يقولوا
«سمعنا».

٩ لو علمتم ما اعلم لضحكتم قليلاً وبكيتم كثيراً.

١٠ لما قيل لامرأة ابرهيم انها ستلد وهى كبيرة بالسن ، ضحكت.

١١ كلوا مما ذكر اسمُ الله عليه ان كنتم بآياته مؤمنين.

١٢ قل أذلك خير أم جنة الخلد التى وُعد الاتقياءُ؟

١٣ ان عمرك نقل انى بريءٌ مما تعملون.

١٤ نور شئنا لبعثنا نور الايمان لخلق آخر.

١٥ ان عصيت امر الملك حكم عليك بالموت.

١٦ قال النبى «لولاك لما خلقت الافلاك[3].»

١٧ قالت امرأة فرعون قبل موتها «ربى ، ابن لى عندك بيتاً فى الجنة.»

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. Before the prophet other deities were worshipped.
2. If you disbelieve after (having) faith, you will taste the torment.
3. When judgment was passed on her, she wept.
4. I was told ("it was said to me") if I brought the alms they would
forgive me.
5. If you were pleased with the goods, why did not not say (so)?
6. If you fall ill I will visit you.

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[1]Haris̄- 'alā greedy for.
[2]Yu'tikum "he will give you" (juss.).
[3]Falak-/'aflāk- celestial sphere.

7. If you had been invited, you would not have been questioned.
8. If they know what we know, let them laugh little and weep much.

Reading Selection: Sūrat al-A'rāf (7): 19–25.

Adam and Eve

«يا آدم اسكن انت وزوجك الجنة ، فكلا من حيث شئتما ولا تقربا هذه
الشجرة فتكونا من الظالمين» (١٩)

فوسوس لهما الشيطان ليُبدِى لهما ما وُورِىَ عنهما من سوءاتهما
وقال «ما نهاكما ربكما عن هذه الشجرة الا ان تكونا مَلَكين
او تكونا من الخالدين» (٢٠)[1]

وقاسمهما «إنى لكما لمن الناصحين» (٢١)[2]

فدلّاهما بغرور فلما ذاقا الشجرة بدت لهما سوءاتهما وطَفِقا
يَخصِفان عليهما من ورق الجنة وناداهما ربهما «ألم أنهكما عن تلكما[3]
الشجرة وأقل لكما ان الشيطان لكما عدوٌ مبين؟» (٢٢)[4]

قالا «ربَّنا ظلمنا أنفسنا وإن لم تغفر لنا وترحمنا لنكوننَّ من
الخاسرين» (٢٢)[5]

قال «اهبطوا بعضكم لبعضٍ عدو ولكم فى الأرض مستقر ومتاع

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[1]Waswasa whisper; li-yubdiya "in order that he reveal; wūriya "was kept
secret"; saw'āt- shame, private parts
[2]Qasama swear to.
[3]The pronouns ðalika and tilka are sometimes attracted into a curious accord
with the 2nd persons addressed: fem. sing. ðāliki & tilki; dual ðālikumā & tilkumā;
plural ðālikum/ðālikunna & tilkum/tilkunna. I.e., the -ka ending of ðalika and tilka
are construed as the 2nd-person masculine enclitic.
[4]Dallā lead on; ṭafiqā yaxṣafāni "they began to pile on"; nādā call out to.
[5]Nakūnanna "we shall surely be."

الى حين" (٢٤)[1]

قال "فيها تحيّون وفيها تموتون ومنها تُخرَجون" (٢٥)[2]

Lesson Twenty-Two

55 The Passive Voice: Imperfect. Like the perfect passive, the imperfect passive is formed through internal vocalic change. The pattern for the imperfect passive is YUF'ALU, with *-u-* on the prefix consonant and *-a-* on the middle radical.

55.1 The personal and modal inflection of sound verbs is unaffected by the passive vocalization.

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
INDICATIVE						
3 m	يقتل	*yuqtalu*	يقتلان	*yuqtalāni*	يقتلون	*yuqtalūna*
f	تقتل	*tuqtalu*	تقتلان	*tuqtalāni*	يقتلن	*yuqtalna*
SUBJUNCTIVE						
3 m	يقتل	*yuqtala*	يقتلا	*yuqtalā*	يقتلوا	*yuqtalū*
f	تقتل	*tuqtala*	تقتلا	*tuqtalā*	يقتلن	*yuqtalna*
JUSSIVE						
3 m	يقتل	*yuqtal*	يقتلا	*yuqtalā*	يقتلوا	*yuqtalū*
f	تقتل	*tuqtal*	تقتلا	*tuqtalā*	يقتلن	*yuqtalna*

55.2 With C$_1$w verbs the initial radical *w* is restored in the passive (YUW'ALU).

PERFECT		IMPERF. ACTIVE		IMPERF. PASSIVE	
وجد	*wajada* >	يجد	*yajidu*	يوجد	*yūjadu*
ولد	*walada* >	يلد	*yalidu*	يولد	*yūladu*

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[1] *Mustaqarr-* habitation, resting-place.
[2] *Taḥyawna* "you will live"; *tuxrajūna* "you will be taken out."

55.3 In hollow verbs the middle radical appears as long *alif* in all cases (YUFĀLU).

PERFECT	IMPERF. ACTIVE	IMPERF. PASSIVE
قال *qāla*	يقول *yaqūlu*	يقال *yuqālu*
باع *bā'a*	يبيع *yabī'u*	يباع *yubā'u*

55.4 In weak-*lām* verbs the vocalic pattern of the passive takes precedence over the original weak letter, which becomes *alif maqṣūra* in all cases (pattern: YUF'Ā). The inflection is identical to that of *yalqā* (see §39.1 for the indicative, §45.1 for the subjunctive, §51.2 for the jussive).

رمى *ramā*	يرمي *yarmī*	يرمى *yurmā*
نهى *nahā*	ينهي *yanhī*	ينهى *yunhā*
دعا *da'ā*	يدعو *yad'ū*	يدعى *yud'ā*

55.5 The inflection of doubled roots is unaffected by the passive.

صب *ṣabba*	يصب *yaṣubbu*	يصب *yuṣabbu*

The jussive passive is *yuṣabba, yuṣabbi* or *yuṣab*.

55.6 Like the passive participle, the imperfect passive is often used in the sense of what "can be, should be, might be, is to be done."

أجعلنا من دون الرحمن آلهة يعبدون	*'a-ja'alnā min dūni r-raḥmāni 'ālihatan yu'badūna*	Have we made, other than the Merciful, gods to be worshipped?
لا يقال ذلك	*lā yuqālu ðālika*	That is not said / should not be said / is not said / cannot be said.

56 The Energetic Mood. The energetic mood, used for emotionally charged and rhetorical statements, is formed by suffixing *-nna* to the subjunctive forms that end in *-a*. The *-ī* of the 2nd fem. sing. is shortened to *-inna*; the dual forms become *-ānni*; masc. plurals shorten the *-ū* of the jussive to *-unna*; feminine plurals in *-na* become *-nānni*.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	يقتلن *yaqtulanna*	يقتلان *yaqtulānni*	يقتلن *yaqtulunna*
f	تقتلن *taqtulanna*	تقتلان *taqtulānni*	يقتلنان *yaqtulnānni*
2 m	تقتلن *taqtulanna*	تقتلان *taqtulānni*	تقتلن *taqtulunna*
f	تقتلن *taqtulinna*	تقتلان *taqtulānni*	تقتلنان *taqtulnānni*
1 c	اقتلن *'aqtulanna*	— —	نقتلن *naqtulanna*

The most common uses of the energetic mood are (1) with *la-* to indicate absolute determination

لأقتلنك	*la-'aqtulannaka*	I shall kill you!!

and (2) with *lā* to indicate a forceful negative jussive.

لا يغرنكم الشيطان	*lā yaġurrannakumu š-šayṭānu*	By no means let the devil deceive you!

56.1 The apocopated form of the energetic is formed by deleting the final *-na* syllable from the energetic. The inflection is defective in that forms ending in *-ānni* in the regular paradigm are not apocopated.

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
3 m	يقتلن *yaqtulan*	— —	يقتلن *yaqtulun*
f	تقتلن *taqtulan*	— —	— —
2 m	تقتلن *taqtulan*	— —	تقتلن *taqtulun*
f	تقتلن *taqtulin*	— —	— —
1 c	اقتلن *'aqtulan*	— —	نقتلن *naqtulan*

Koranic orthography sometimes writes the apocopated energetic as though it were the indefinite accusative ending.

ليكونن كذلك	*la-yakūnan ka-ðālika*	It will surely be thus.

Vocabulary

1 بدأ *bada'a (a) bad'* - begin, start (*bi-* with)

خفى *xafā (i) xafā'* - hide, conceal (*'alā* from)

عاش *'āša (i) 'ayš* - live

عرف   *'arafa* (i) *ma'rifat*- know (*connaître*), recognize

قتل   *qatala* (u) *qatl*- kill

ورد   *warada* (i) *wurūd*- reach, arrive at (+ acc.); appear, show up

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

باب/ابواب   *bāb*- pl *'abwāb*- gate, door

بعيد   *ba'īd*- far, distant

سبيل/سبل   *sabīl*- (masc. & fem.) pl *subul*- way, path; *fī sabīli llāhi* in God's cause

كنز/كنوز   *kanz*- pl *kunūz*- treasure

مثل/امثال   *maθal*- pl *'amθāl*- likeness, parable, simile; *maθalu X ka-maθali Y* "X is like Y"

مطر/امطار   *maṭar*- pl *'amṭār*- rain

ميّت/اموات،موتى   *mayyit*- pl *-ūna/'amwāt-/mawtā* dead

OTHER

على ما...عليه   *'alā mā...'alayhi* according to how

Exercises

(a) Give the passive of the following verb forms:

٢١ اغر	١٦ تسال	١١ تدلين	٦ تجعل	١ ياخذ
٢٢ تسمعون	١٧ يقتلن	١٢ يخفون	٧ تاكلان	٢ ينسيان
٢٣ تذكرين	١٨ تامر	١٣ تنهى	٨ يقول	٣ تخلقن
٢٤ يدعون	١٩ تجدان	١٤ يكتبان	٩ عبد	٤ اعبد
٢٥ يحكم	٢٠ نعصى	١٥ يعد	١٠ تصنعن	٥ ترون

(b) Read and translate:

١ يُبعث كل عبد على ما مات عليه.

٢ ياتي اقوام ابواب الجنة فيقولون «الم يعدنا ربنا ان نرد النار؟» فيقال

«مررت عليها وهي خامدة[1]».

٢ مثل امتي كمثل المطر - لا يُدرى اوله خير ام آخره.

٤ كما تعيشون فكذلك تموتون فكذلك تُحشرون[2].

٥ قال كذلك اتتك آياتنا فنسيتها وكذلك اليوم تُنسى.

٦ كنت كنزاً مخفياً واحببت[3] ان اعرف فخلقت الخلق لكي اعرف (حديث قدسي).

٧ من عرف نفسه فقد عرف ربه.

٨ لا تقولوا لمن يقتل في سبيل الله اموات.

٩ ان ادري اقريب ام بعيد ما توعدون.

١٠ فلا تغرّنكم الحياة الدنيا ولا يغرّنكم بالله الغرور.

١١ ان الملائكة لا يعصون الله ما امرهم ويفعلون ما يؤمرون.

١٢ من يفعل ذلك فقد ظلم نفسه.

١٣ بني الاسلام على خمس[4].

١٤ وكان رسول الله اذا ذكر احداً بدعائه بدا بنفسه.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. It cannot be concealed from us that judgment was passed upon the innocent.

2. When we visited the sick, we wept over them.

3. Can the knowledge of the prophets be inherited?

4. If the lying infidel had come in God's cause, he would wish to be recognized.

5. If the people of the city are deceived, will they testify truthfully?

6. The first one who (*'awwalu man*) laughed was Adam.

7. I shall most certainly bring indisputable evidence, and I shall assuredly testify that you killed your brother.

---

[1] *Xamada* go out, die down (fire).

[2] *Ḥašara* (u) *ḥašr*- resurrect.

[3] *'Aḥbabtu* "I wanted."

[4] This refers to the five fundamental principals of Islam: profession of faith, prayer, alms, fasting, pilgrimage to Mecca.

Most if not all verbs of the G-form are also found in at least one of the increased types, but no radical is attested in all ten forms. There are also a good many radicals that occur in several of the increased forms for which there is no known G-form, although in nouns and adjectives the radical may be well represented.

58 Medio-Passive Verbs: Form VII. Characteristic of the medio-passive Form VII is the prefix *n* to the radical consonants. The base form is INFA'ALA.

58.1 Synopsis of Form VII, with example from √QT':

PERFECT	انفعل	*infa'ala*	انقطع *inqaṭa'a*
IMPERFECT	ينفعل	*yanfa'ilu*	ينقطع *yanqaṭi'u*
SUBJUNCTIVE	ينفعل	*yanfa'ila*	ينقطع *yanqaṭi'a*
JUSSIVE	ينفعل	*yanfa'il*	ينقطع *yanqaṭi'*
PARTICIPLE	منفعل	*munfa'il-*	منقطع *munqaṭi'-*
VERBAL NOUN	انفعال	*infi'āl-*	انقطاع *inqiṭā'-*

Since the intrinsic meaning of Form VII is the medio-passive of the G-form, there are no passive forms within the class. All patterns are *active in form but middle, or medio-passive, in meaning*. The medio-passive Form VII differs in signification from the true passive (FU'ILA/YUF'ALU) in that the agency of the action is completely disregarded in the medio-passive. It is true that personal agents cannot be expressed in the true passive—nor, for that matter, with Form VII; nonetheless, the fact of there being an agent is inherent in the true passive. In a sentence such as

قطع رأسه *quṭi'a ra'suhu*   His head was cut off.

the agency of an executioner—or at least an instrument such as a sword—is very much in the mind of the speaker, while in the medio-passive construction

انقطع رأسه *inqaṭa'a ra'suhu*   His head got cut off.

the activity/passivity of the verbal notion does not pertain. What is of importance is the result, the fact that a head was severed from a body. Another illustration of the distinction between the G-form passive and

Lesson Twenty-Three

57 A Preface to the Increased Forms of the Verb. All verbs introduced so far belong to the unaugmented, or base, form of the Arabic conjugational system. That is, each consists of a simple stem with personal prefixes and/or suffixes in conformity with the inflectional patterns. According to set patterns, other verbs can be made from the simple stem, or radical, by means of prefixes, infixes and changes in the radical itself. The verbs so produced are known as the increased conjugational forms, of which there are nine in common use. Few base radicals are actually increased to more than a few of the potentially available forms.

The nine increased forms were named by Arabic grammarians after the patterns that would be assumed by the root √F'L, western lexicographers of Arabic have numbered these forms according to the traditional order (not the order in which they will be introduced in this book), which is:

I	فعل	FA'ALA	VI	تفاعل	TAFĀ'ALA
II	فعّل	FA''ALA	VII	انفعل	INFA'ALA
III	فاعل	FĀ'ALA	VIII	افتعل	IFTA'ALA
IV	أفعل	'AF'ALA	IX	افعلّ	IF'ALLA
V	تفعّل	TAFA''ALA	X	استفعل	ISTAF'ALA

Form I is the base, or ground, form of the verb and will be referred to henceforth as the "G-form," the Semitic designation, from *Grundstamm* ('base stem').

the Form VII medio-passive is in the two senses of the English verb "to break," which functions as both active ("to break something") and middle ("for something to break"). The G-form active construction

كسر الكاس *kasara l-ka'sa*   He broke the goblet.

gives a G-form passive of

كُسر الكاس *kusira l-ka'su*   The goblet was bro-
                                ken.

implying that it was broken by somebody. The Form-VII construction

انكسر الكاس *inkasara l-ka'su*   The goblet broke.

implies that the goblet got broken somehow, regardless of agency, at some point in the past and is still broken, so a translation of "the goblet is broken" would fit some contexts better than "the goblet broke" or "the goblet was broken."

SUMMARY OF PASSIVE FORMS:

G-FORM PERFECT PASSIVE

kusira l-ka'su   The goblet was broken (by someone
                     at some point in the past)

MEDIO-PASSIVE PERFECT

inkasara l-ka'su   The goblet broke / got broken (at
                       some point in the past, agency irrele-
                       vant) / is (now in a state of having
                       been) broken.

G-FORM IMPERFECT PASSIVE

yuksaru l-ka'su   The goblet can be broken.

MEDIO-PASSIVE IMPERFECT

yankasiru l-ka'su   (As a general rule,) the goblet will
                        break (if you drop it).

G-FORM PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

'inna l-ka'sa maksūrun   The goblet is broken (it was broken
                             by someone in the past and it is now
                             broken).

MEDIO-PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

'inna l-ka'sa munkasirun   The goblet is breakable / is liable to
                               be broken.

A significant distinction between the G-form and Form VII lies in the verbal noun. The verbal noun of the G-form can be either active or passive in signification, depending upon the sense and context, while the verbal noun of Form VII is passive only. For example, *hazmuhu (< hazama* 'to rout, defeat') can mean either "his defeat (of someone else)" or "his defeat (by someone else)"; the Form VII verbal noun, *inhizāmuhu* can only mean "his defeat" in the passive sense of "his having been defeated" by someone.

58.2 Form VII: Doubled Verbs. The second and third radicals of doubled verbs fall together in what should be a familiar pattern. Example from √ŠQQ 'to split':

PERFECT	انفل *infalla*	انشق *inšaqqa*
IMPERFECT	ينفل *yanfallu*	ينشق *yanšaqqu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	ينفل *yanfalla*	ينشق *yanšaqqa*
JUSSIVE	ينفل *yanfalla/i*	ينشق *yanšaqqa/i*
	ينفلل *yanfalil*	ينشقق *yanšaqiq*
PARTICIPLE	منفل *munfall-*	منشق *munšaqq-*
VERBAL NOUN	انفلال *infilāl-*	انشقاق *inšiqāq-*

Vocabulary

طلق VII *inṭalaqa* depart, go on, proceed on one's way,
        move freely

شق *šaqqa (u) šaqq-* split, cleave; VII *inšaqqa* be split
       apart, cloven asunder

غفل *ǧafala (u) ǧaflat-* neglect, be unmindful ('an of)

NOUNS

قطع   *qaṭa'a (a) qaṭ'-* cut; VII *inqaṭa'a* get cut off

قلب   *qalaba (i) qalb-* turn around, turn upside down; VII *inqalaba* return, turn back, be changed

وضع   *waḍa'a (a) waḍ'-* put down, lay aside

جناح   *junāḥ-* a sin (*'alā*) for someone (*'an* + subj.) to do something

حذر   *ḥiðr-* precaution; *'axaða ḥiðrahu* take one's precaution

سلاح/أسلحة   *silāḥ-* pl *'asliḥat-* arms, weapon

طائفة/طوائف   *ṭā'ifat-* pl *ṭawā'ifu* group, band, party

عقب/أعقاب   *'aqib-* pl *'a'qāb-* heel

مكان/أمكنة   *makān-* pl *'amkinat-* place

OTHERS

لعل   *la'alla* (+ noun in the acc. or encl. pron.) perhaps

وراء   *warā'a* and *min warā'i* (+ gen.) behind, beyond, the other (far) side of

IDIOM

انقلب على عقبيه   *inqalaba 'alā 'aqibayhi* he turned back on his heels, retraced his steps, went back to where he came from

Exercises

(a) Give the perfect and imperfect (3rd masc. sing.), participle and verbal noun of Form VII for the following roots. Also give the meaning of each.

1. قطع 'cut'	4. دفع 'push'	7. عقد 'tie up'
2. كسر 'break'	5. شق 'split'	8. بسط 'spread'
3. قلع 'uproot'	6. حط 'lower'	9. فجر 'burst'

(b) Read and translate:

١ وما محمد الا رسول قد مات من قبله الرسل. أفان مات او قتل انقلبتم على اعقابكم؟

٢ واذا كنت فى الكافرين فقمت الى الصلاة فلتقم طائفة من المؤمنين معك وليأخذوا اسلحتهم. فاذا سجدوا فليكونوا من ورائكم ولتأت طائفة اخرى

وليأخذوا حذرهم واسلحتهم. ودّ الذين كفروا لو تغفلون عن اسلحتكم وامتعتكم. ولا جناح عليكم، إن كان بكم اذى[1] من المطر او كنتم مرضى، ان تضعوا اسلحتكم وخذوا حذركم.

٣ قال النبي انى خائف ان اموت فينقطع منكم هذا العلم.

٤ قد انطلق المرء واخوه حتى يضعا وضعا متاعها قريباً منها.

٥ اذا انشقت السماء كان كالمطر الآخر قريباً.

٦ ان الذى فى النار يأتيه الموت من كل مكان، وما هو بميت، ومن ورائه عذاب عظيم.

٧ والذين اتاهم الكتاب يعرفونه كما يعرفون ابناءهم.

٨ قال يوسف لرجاله «اجعلوا بضاعة[3] اخوتى فى رحالهم[2]. لعلهم يعرفونها اذا انقلبوا الى اهلهم.»

٩ الملائكة فى الجنة يدخلون على الصالحين من كل باب.

١٠ من يعمل مثقال ذرة[4] خيراً يره، ومن يعمل مثقال ذرة شرّاً يره.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. When they recognized him they forbade him to proceed on his way to the distant city of his brothers.

2. It was not possible for me to retrace my steps, so I laid down my arms until they should come to me.

3. The idol your fathers worshipped does not harm anyone, but if you do not put it aside you will be among the cursed.

4. If a band of the enemy approaches us, let us kill them.

5. If you do not depart, you will be cut off from (*'an*) the land of your people.

6. Let them live in a distant land, and let them not come to our gates.

---

[1] *'Aðan* annoyance.
[2] *Riḥāl-* saddlebags.
[3] *Biḍā'at-* merchandise.
[4] *Miθqālu ðarratin* + acc. "an atom's weight of."

Lesson Twenty-Four

59 Reflexive/Medio-Passive Verbs: Form VIII. Characteristic of the reflexive/medio-passive Form VIII is the infixation of *-t-* between C_1 and C_2. The base pattern is IFTA'ALA.

Form VIII is properly the reflexive medio-passive of the G-form. In this case the reflexive consonant *t*, which will be met in other reflexive forms, is infixed between C_1 and C_2. Examples of the normal connotive range of this form are: *mala'a* 'fill' (transitive) > *imtala'a* 'fill (middle, intransitive), get filled up'; *nafa'a* 'avail' (transitive) > *intafa'a* 'avail oneself' (reflexive). The reflexive sense of Form VIII often results in intransitive verbs that require prepositions for complements, whereas the G-forms take accusative complements, e.g., *sami'a* 'hear' > *istama'a li-l'ilā* 'hear (for oneself), listen to'; *qariba* 'approach' > *iqtaraba 'ilā* 'draw near to.' A good many verbs of this form, especially those with a reflexive connotation, remain transitive and hence may occur in the passive, as *naẓara* 'look' > *intaẓara* 'expect' and *'axaδa* 'take' > *ittaxaδa* 'take unto oneself, adopt.'

59.1 Synopsis of Form VIII.

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	افتعل	*ifta'ala*	افتعل	*uftu'ila*
IMPERFECT	يفتعل	*yafta'ilu*	يفتعل	*yufta'alu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يفتعل	*yafta'ila*	يفتعل	*yufta'ala*
JUSSIVE	يفتعل	*yafta'il*	يفتعل	*yufta'al*
IMPERATIVE	افتعل	*ifta'il*	—	—
PARTICIPLE	مفتعل	*mufta'il-*	مفتعل	*mufta'al-*

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VERBAL NOUN	افتعال	*ifti'āl*		

Example from √*NẒR*:

PERFECT	انتظر	*intaẓara*	انتظر	*untuẓira*
IMPERFECT	ينتظر	*yantaẓiru*	ينتظر	*yuntaẓaru*
SUBJUNCTIVE	ينتظر	*yantaẓira*	ينتظر	*yuntaẓara*
JUSSIVE	ينتظر	*yantaẓir*	ينتظر	*yuntaẓar*
PARTICIPLE	منتظر	*muntaẓir-*	منتظر	*muntaẓar-*
VERBAL NOUN	انتظار	*intiẓār*		

Note that all initial *alifs* produced in this form are elidible.

59.2 Assimilation of C_1 to the *t*-infix. The consonants listed below assimilate or are assimilated to the *t*-infix of Form VIII:

(1) $C_1 t$ is quite regular in its formation, but the resulting doubled *-tt-* is written with *šadda*:

√*TB'* > *ittaba'a* اتّبع < تبع

(2) $C_1 w$ assimilates to the *t*-infix, giving *-tt-* in all patterns of the form:

√*WḤD* > *ittaḥada* (for **iwtaḥada*) اتّحد < وحد

(3) $C_1 t$, $C_1 d$ and $C_1 ẓ$ all assimilate the *t*-infix to themselves:

√*ṬL'* > *iṭṭala'a* (for **iṭtala'a*) اطّلع < طلع

√*D'W* > *idda'ā* (for **idta'ā*) ادّعى < دعو

√*ẒLM* > *iẓẓalama* (for **iẓtalama*) اظّلم < ظلم

(4) $C_1 δ$ is changed to *d*, which then assimilates the *t*-infix:

√*δKR* > *iddakara* (for **iδtakara*) ادّكر < ذكر

√*δXR* > *iddaxara* (for **iδtaxara*) ادّخر < ذخر

(5) $C_1 ṣ$ and *ḍ* velarize the *t*-infix to *ṭ*:

√*ṢHB* > *iṣṭaḥaba* (for **iṣtaḥaba*) اصطحب < صحب

√*ḌRR* > *iḍṭarra* (for **iḍtarra*) اضطر < ضر

(6) $C_1 z$ voices the *t*-infix to *d*:

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√ZHR > *izdahara* (for *iztahara*) ازدهر > زهر

59.3 A few C₁' roots behave as though they were C₁w in the production of Form VIII, notably

√'Xð > *ittaxaða* (for *i'taxaða*) اتّخذ > اخذ

Most C₁' roots give quite regular forms, as

√'MR > *i'tamara* ائتمر > امر

√'LF > *i'talafa* ائتلف > الف

Vocabulary

اخذ VIII *ittaxaða* adopt

تبع *tabi'a (a) taba'-/itbā'at-* follow; VIII *ittaba'a* follow, heed, pursue

ترك *taraka (u) tark-* leave, abandon

قرب VIII *iqtaraba* draw near (*'ilā* to)

مشى *mašā (ī) mašy-* walk, go on foot

ملأ *mala'a (a) mal'-* fill; VIII *imtala'a* be filled, full (*min* or *bi-* of)

نفع *nafa'a (a) naf'-* be of benefit to (acc.), avail; VIII *intafa'a* make use, avail oneself (*min* or *bi-* of)

NOUNS

جميع *jamī'-* total, whole, entirety

سلام *salām-* peace, well-being

عجل/عجول، عجلة *'ijl-* pl *'ujūl-/'ijalat-* calf

ملأ/املاء *mala'-* pl *'amlā'-* crowd, assembly, council of notables

نهار *nahār-* day (as contrasted to night)

OTHERS

اذاً، اذن *'iðan* then, therefore

عسى ان *'asā 'an* (+ subj.) perhaps

PROPER NAME

جهنم *jahannamu* (fem) Gehenna, Hell

Exercises

(a) Produce the forms requested for Form VIII:

ROOT	FORM VIII MEANING	FORM TO PRODUCE
ذكر	'remember'	verbal noun
عرف	'confess'	act. part.
نظر	'expect'	3 masc. pl. imperf. act.
وسع	'expand'	2 masc. sing. juss. act.
اخذ	'adopt'	pass. part.
ضرّ	'compel'	1 sing. perf. pass.
تبع	'follow'	act. part.
جمع	'be gathered'	verbal noun
قرب	'draw near'	3 fem. sing. perf. act.
سمع	'listen'	3 masc. sing. imperf. act.
نفع	'make use'	verbal noun
منع	'refrain'	1 pl. perf. act.
صحب	'accompany'	masc. pl. imperative
امر	'conspire'	act. part.[1]
زحم	'be crowded'	verbal noun

(b) Read and translate:

١ انا مع عبدى حين يذكرنى فان ذكرنى فى نفسه ذكرته فى نفسى وان ذكرنى فى ملأ ذكرته فى ملأ هم خير منهم وان اقترب الى شبراً اقتربت اليه ذراعاً وان اقترب الى ذراعاً اقتربت اليه باعاً فان اتانى يمشى اتيته هرولة.[2]

---

[1]For the seat of the *hamza* see Appendix G.

[2]*Šibr-* span; *ðirā'-* cubit; *bā'-* fathom; *harwalat-* running.

٢ اذ قال موسى يا قوم انكم ظلمتم انفسكم باتخاذكم العجل معبوداً.

٣ وقالت امرأة فرعون لا تقتلوه. عسى ان ينفعنا او نتخذه ولداً.

٤ قال الله لابليس «اخرج من الجنة ولمن تبعك منهم لأملأنّ جهنم منكم اجمعين»[1].

٥ يا اهل الكتاب قد جاءكم من الله نور وكتاب مبين يهدى به الله من اتبع رضوانه سبلَ السـلام[2].

٦ قالوا أبشراً[3] واحداً نتبعه؟ إنا اذاً لفى ضلال.

٧ قال نوح «يا رب، انى دعوت قومى ليلاً ونهاراً وانى كلما دعوتهم لتغفر لهم جعلوا اصابعهم فى آذانهم»[4].

٨ اولم يروا ان الله الذى خلقهم هو اشد منهم قوة؟

٩ لن ينفعكم الفرار ان فررتم من الموت او القتل.

١٠ أيامر الهك ان تترك ما يعبد آباؤنا او ان نفعل فى اموالنا ما نشاء؟

١١ اولئك الناس يدعون لمن ضرّه اقرب من نفعه فهم غافلون عن شرّ ما يفعلون.

١٢ اولئك عسى الله ان يعفو عنهم.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. A band of strong nobles passed by a city on the people of which the enemy had had no mercy; and when they looked and saw, they wept.

2. The devout (man)'s house was filled with the light of faith.

3. Be not unmindful of God's mercy lest you dwell in Gehenna until the end of your days.

4. If flight will not avail you, it is no sin for you to lay down your arms.

5. At the time when I advised him, I did not know that he would make use of my words to harm me.

6. Let him turn back on his heels; perhaps we may follow him and find his tribe.

7. Before the prophet, the idols of Mecca had been adopted as gods.

---

[1] *'Ajma'ina* "altogether."
[2] *Subula* is a complement of *yahdi*, "he leads...on the paths..."
[3] A preposed accusative direct object is very unusual. The resumptive pronoun -*hu* on the following verb clarifies its function in the sentence.
[4] *Kulla-ma* whenever.

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Lesson Twenty-Five

60 Forms VII and VIII: Hollow and Weak-*Lâm* Verbs. In Forms VII and VIII of both hollow and weak-*lâm* verbs the distinction between *w* and *y* in the root is obscured in that the two weak letters behave in exactly the same manner. This is the case in almost all increased forms; the few exceptions will be duly noted.

60.1 Synopsis of the hollow verb (C₂*w/y*), Form VII, example √*SWQ*:

PERFECT	انفال	*infâla*	انساق	*insâqa*
IMPERFECT	ينفال	*yanfâlu*	ينساق	*yansâqu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	ينفال	*yanfâla*	ينساق	*yansâqa*
JUSSIVE	ينفل	*yanfal*	ينسق	*yansaq*
IMPERATIVE	انفل	*infal*	انسق	*insaq*
PARTICIPLE	منفال	*munfâl-*	مناق	*munsâq-*
VERBAL NOUN	انفيال	*infiyâl-*	انسياق	*insiyâq-*

60.2 Synopsis of the hollow verb (C₂*w/y*), Form VIII:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	افتال	*iftâla*	افتيل	*uftila*
IMPERFECT	يفتال	*yaftâlu*	يفتال	*yuftâlu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يفتال	*yaftâla*	يفتال	*yuftâla*
JUSSIVE	يفتل	*yaftal*	يفتل	*yuftal*
IMPERATIVE	افتل	*iftal*	—— ——

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PARTICIPLE	مفتال	*muftâl-*	مفتال	*muftâl-*
VERBAL NOUN	افتيال	*iftiyâl*		

Example from √*XYR*:

PERFECT	اختار	*ixtâra*	اختير	*uxtîra*
IMPERFECT	يختار	*yaxtâru*	يختار	*yuxtâru*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يختار	*yaxtâra*	يختار	*yuxtâra*
JUSSIVE	يختر	*yaxtar*	يختر	*yuxtar*
IMPERATIVE	اختر	*ixtar*	—— ——
PARTICIPLE	مختار	*muxtâr-*	مختار	*muxtâr-*
VERBAL NOUN	اختيار	*ixtiyâr-*		

REMARKS:

(1) In both the perfect and imperfect of hollow verbs, weakness results in compensatory lengthening to *-â-* wherever possible. Inflection follows the model of *nâma* (see §18 for the perfect, §37.1 for the imperfect). Note that the perfect stem for C-endings is *infal-* and *iftal-*, with shortening of the perfect vowel—there is no reversion to an "original" vowel in the increased forms as there is in the G-form.

(2) Forms VII and VIII produce only one participle each. Since Form VII is always intransitive, no passive participle can be made. Form VIII is often transitive, but the distinction between the active and passive participles is obscured (**muftayil → muftâl-; *muftayal-→ muftâl-*).

(3) In the verbal noun of both VII and VIII the weak middle radical becomes *y;* original *w* is changed to *y* by the preceding *i*-vowel (VII **infiwâl-→ infiyâl-;* VIII **iftiwâl-→ iftiyâl-*).

60.3 Synopsis of the weak-*lâm* verb, Form VII, example √*BĞY*:

PERFECT	انغى	*infa'â*	انبغى	*imbağâ*
IMPERFECT	ينغى	*yanfa'î*	ينبغى	*yambağî*
SUBJUNCTIVE	ينغى	*yanfa'iya*	ينبغى	*yambağiya*
JUSSIVE	ينغ	*yanfa'i*	ينبغ	*yambaği*

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IMPERATIVE	انفع *infa'i*	انبغ *imbaği*		
PARTICIPLE	منفع *munfa'in*	منبغ *mumbağin*		
VERBAL NOUN	انفعاء- *infi'ā'-*	انبغاء- *imbiğā'-*		

60.4 Synopsis of the weak-*lām* verb, Form VIII:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	افتعى *ifta'ā*		افتعى *uftu'iya*	
IMPERFECT	يفتعى *yafta'ī*		يفتعى *yufta'ā*	
SUBJUNCTIVE	يفتعى *yafta'iya*		يفتعى *yufta'ā*	
JUSSIVE	يفتع *yafta'i*		يفتع *yufta'a*	
IMPERATIVE	افتع *ifta'i*		—	
PARTICIPLE	مفتع *mufta'in*		مفتعى *mufta'an*	
VERBAL NOUN		افتعاء- *ifti'ā'-*		

Example from √*BĞY*:

PERFECT	ابتغى *ibtağā*		ابتغى *ubtuğiya*	
IMPERFECT	يبتغى *yabtağī*		يبتغى *yubtağā*	
SUBJUNCTIVE	يبتغى *yabtağiya*		يبتغى *yubtağā*	
JUSSIVE	يبتغ *yabtaği*		يبتغ *yubtağa*	
IMPERATIVE	ابتغ *ibtaği*		—	
PARTICIPLE	مبتغ *mubtağin*		مبتغى *mubtağan*	
VERBAL NOUN		ابتغاء- *ibtiğā'-*		

REMARKS:

(1) The inflection of VII and VIII weak-*lām* verbs in both the perfect and imperfect follows the model of *ramā* (see Appendix B).

(2) The active participles in *-in* are inflected on the model of *hādin* (see §27.2).

(3) The passive participles are inflected as follows:

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
MASCULINE indefinite	مفتعى *mufta'an*	مفتعيان *mufta'ayāni*	مفتعون *mufta'awna*

definite	مفتعى *mufta'ā*		
oblique	مفتعيين *mufta'ayayni*	مفتعين *mufta'ayna*	
FEMININE	مفتعات- *mufta'āt-*	مفتعاتان *mufta'ātāni*	مفتعيات *mufta'ayāt-*

(4) In the verbal noun the weakness of the third radical shows up as glottal stop *(hamza)*; otherwise formation is regular.

(5) The passive inflection, both perfect and imperfect, follows the model of *laqiya* (see Appendix B).

Vocabulary

بغى VII *imbağā* be proper, seemly (*li-* for), be necessary (*li-'alā* for); VIII *ibtağā* (+ acc.) strive for, aspire to, desire

جهل *jahila (a) jahl-* be ignorant, not know, be foolish

خير VIII *ixtāra* choose, select (something, acc., *'alā* over something else)

هدى VIII *ihtadā* be rightly guided, be shown the right way

وقى *waqā (yaqī) wiqāyat-* ward off, protect, guard someone/thing (acc.) from someone/thing (acc.); VIII *ittaqā* beware, be on one's guard, fear (God)

NOUNS

صاحب/اصحاب *ṣāḥib-* pl *'aṣḥāb-* companion, friend; master

نجم/نجوم *najm-* pl *nujūm-* star

هوى/اهواء *hawan* pl *'ahwā'-* lust, passion

OTHERS

بعدما *ba'da-mā (min ba'di-mā)* after (conj.)

غير *ğayr-* (+ construct) other than, non-, un-

PROPER NAMES

كنانة *kinānatu* the Kinana tribe, which, together with Tamīm and Qays, formed Muḍar, one of the two great divisions of the northern Arabs

قريش *qurayš-* the Quraysh, the leading tribe of Mecca and
subgroup of Kinana

هاشم *hāšim-* Hashim (ibn 'Abd-Manāf, great-grandfather
of Muhammad)

Exercises

(a) Produce the forms requested for Forms VII or VIII:

ROOT	FORM	MEANING	FORM TO PRODUCE
دعو	VIII	'claim'	act. part.
شوق	VIII	'yearn'	act. part.
نهي	VIII	'be finished'	pass. part.
قدر	VIII	'emulate'	verbal noun
ميز	VIII	'excel'	act. part.
شري	VIII	'buy'	1st sing. subj.
قضي	VII	'cease'	3 masc. pl. juss.
صغو	VIII	'choose'	pass. part.
عود	VIII	'be accustomed'	3 masc. sing. juss.
خفي	VIII	'vanish'	masc. sing. imperative
حني	VII	'be bent'	act. part.
رضو	VIII	'be pleased with'	pass. part.
رقي	VIII	'be devout'	act. part.
سوق	VII	'be driven'	1 pl. perfect

(b) Read and translate:

١ اصحابي كالنجوم فبأيهم اقتديتم[1] اهتديتم (حديث نبوي) .

٢ ان الله اصطفى من ولد[2] آدم ابرهم واصطفى من ولد ابرهيم اسمعيل
واصطفى من ولد اسمعيل بني كنانة واصطفى من بني كنانة قريشاً
واصطفى من قريش بني هاشم واصطفانى من بني هاشم (حديث نبوي) .

---

[1] √QDW VIII *iqtadā bi-* emulate.
[2] *Wuld-* progeny.

---

٢ انا يتّبعون اهواءهم ، ومن اضل ممن اتبع هواه بغير هدى من الله ؟
ان الله لا يهدى القوم الظالمين .

٤ يا رب اغفر للذين اتّبعوا سبيلك وقهم عذاب اليوم العظيم .

٥ فقالوا ٠لنا اعمالنا ولكم اعمالكم. سلام عليكم لا نبتغى الجاهلين٠ .

٦ يا ايها الناس اتقوا ربكم الذى خلقكم من نفس واحدة وابتغوا اليه
السبيل .

٧ قالوا سبحانك[1] ما كان ينبغى لنا ان نتخذ من دونك من آلهة .

٨ يا ايها المؤمنون اتقوا الله يجعل لكم نوراً تمشون به ويغفر لكم .

٩ يقال لهم ٠ذلك العذاب فذوقوه فادخلوا ابواب جهنم خالدين فيها٠ .

١٠ اتخذوا العجل معبوداً من بعدما جاءتهم البيّنات فعفونا عن ذلك .

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. We shall relate to you the news of those who travelled the earth.

2. I am not afraid of suffering loss when my companions are with
me.

3. O oppressors who do not fear the torment, hell will be filled with
the likes of you.

4. It is necessary that we not sleep in order to be on our guard.

5. When they drew near me I feared they would seize my goods and
then (consequential) I would be among the losers.

6. If they had followed the way of the rightly-guided (one), they
would have been shown the right way; but his words availed them not,
and so they descended into the fire.

Reading Selection: *Sūrat Maryam* (19):85–96.

Doomsday

يوم نحشر المتّقين الى الرحمن وفداً[2](٨٥)

ونسوق المجرمين الى جهنم ورداً[3](٨٦)

---

[1] *Subḥāna* glory be to.
[2] *Ḥašara (uli)* gather; *wafd-* herd.
[3] *Sāqa (ū)* drive; *mujrim-* criminal; *wird-* thirsty herd.

لا يملكون الشفاعة الا من اتخذ عند الرحمن عهداً (٨٧)[1]

وقالوا اتخذ الرحمن ولداً (٨٨)

لقد جئتم شيئاً ادّا (٨٩)[2]

تكاد السموات يتفطرن منه وتنشقّ الارض وتخرّ الجبال هدّا (٩٠)[3]

ان دعوا للرحمن ولداً (٩١)

وما ينبغي للرحمن ان يتخذ ولداً (٩٢)

انْ كل من في السموات والارض الا آتي الرحمن عبداً (٩٢)

لقد احصاهم وعدّهم عدّا (٩٤)[4]

وكلّهم آتيه يوم القيامة فرداً (٩٥)[5]

ان الذين آمنوا وعملوا الصالحات سيجعل لهم الرحمن ودّا (٩٦)[6]

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[1]*Malaka* (i) possess; *šafā'at-* intercession; *'ahd-* covenant.
[2]*'Idd-* disastrous.
[3]*Kāda* (ā) be on the verge of; *tafaṭṭara/yataffaṭṭaru* be torn; *xarra* (i) fall down; *hadd-* ruins.
[4]*'Aḥṣā* "he enumerated"; *'adda* (u) *'add-* count.
[5]*Fard-* individual.
[6]*'Āmana* believe; *wudd-* affection.

Lesson Twenty-Six

61 Optative Constructions. Wishes contrary to fact are normally expressed by *(yā) layta*, which is followed by the pronominal enclitics (first person singular takes *-nī*) or a noun in the accusative. In verbal clauses the verb is generally in the perfect for the affirmative and *lam* + jussive for the negative.

ليتني كنت طيراً فاطير   *laytanī kuntu ṭayran*   I wish I were a bird
     fa-'aṭīra   so that I could fly.

يا ليت ربه لم يخلقه   *yā layta rabbahu lam*   Would that his Lord
     yaxluqhu   had not created him!

62 Diminutive Pattern: FU'AYL-. The diminutive pattern to which every triliteral noun is theoretically susceptible is FU'AYL-. Feminine nouns add the feminine ending (FU'AYLAT-) even when the base noun does not have the *-at-* ending. The diminutive pattern is used for endearment as well as for denigration.

جبل > جبيل   *jabal- > jubayl-*   little mountain, hillock

عبد > عبيد   *'abd- > 'ubayd-*   little / dear servant

قبل > قبيل   *qabla > qubayla*   a little before (prep.)

C3w/y and biliteral roots substitute *y* for the third consonant of the pattern.

ابن > بني   *ibn- > bunayy-*   dear / little son

اب > ابي   *'ab- > 'ubayy-*   dear father

With the addition of the first-person singular enclitic, these words become *bunayya* and *'ubayya;* otherwise they are regular (*'ubayyuka, bunayyuhu,* &c.).

Other, less common diminutive patterns are *fuʿayyil-* and *fuway ʿil-*.

63 Cardinal Numbers: 11–19. Review the numbers from 1–10 in §38. In the numbers from 11 through 19, the units of 11 and 12 continue to be regular adjectives, while the units from 3 through 9 conform to the rule of chiastic concord given in §38(4). The tens do *not* exhibit chiastic concord. With the exception of the dual ending in 12, *all numbers from 11 through 19 are indeclinable in -a.* Things numbered are in the *accusative singular* following the number.

SINGULAR MASCULINE	SINGULAR FEMININE
احد عشر بيتاً *ʾaḥada ʿašara baytan*	احدى عشرة بنتاً *ʾibdā ʿašrata bintan*
اثنا عشر بيتاً *iθnā ʿašara baytan* (nom.)	اثنتا عشرة بنتاً *iθnatā ʿašrata bintan* (nom.)
اثنى عشر بيتاً *iθnay ʿašara baytan* (obl.)	اثنتى عشرة بنتاً *iθnatay ʿašrata bintan* (obl.)
ثلاثة عشر بيتاً *θalāθata ʿašara baytan*	ثلاث عشرة بنتاً *θalāθa ʿašrata bintan*
اربعة عشر بيتاً *ʾarbaʿata ʿašara baytan*	اربع عشرة بنتاً *ʾarbaʿa ʿašrata bintan*
خمسة عشر بيتاً *xamsata ʿašara baytan*	خمس عشرة بنتاً *xamsa ʿašrata bintan*
ستة عشر بيتاً *sittata ʿašara baytan*	ست عشرة بنتاً *sitta ʿašrata bintan*
سبعة عشر بيتاً *sabʿata ʿašara baytan*	سبع عشرة بنتاً *sabʿa ʿašrata bintan*
ثمانية عشر بيتاً *θamāniyata ʿašara baytan*	ثماني عشرة بنتاً *θamāniya ʿašrata bintan*
تسعة عشر بيتاً *tisʿata ʿašara baytan*	تسع عشرة بنتاً *tisʿa ʿašrata bintan*

For the definite, either (1) the article precedes the entire construction

أولد عشر الاحد *al-ʾaḥada ʿašara wal-adan*   the eleven boys

or (2) the indeclinable number follows the plural.

عشر الاحد الاولاد *al-ʾawlād- l-ʾaḥada ʿašara*   the eleven boys

Vocabulary

جرى *jarā (ī) jary-/jarayān-* flow (water), blow (wind); happen, come to pass

ضرب *ḍaraba (i) ḍarb-* strike, hit, smite; VIII *iḍṭaraba* clash, be upset

كاد *kāda (ī) kayd-* plot for the downfall of, conspire (*li-* against)

NOUNS

حجر/احجار/حجارة *ḥajar-* pl *ʾaḥjār-/ḥijārāt-* stone, rock

رؤيا/رؤى *ruʾyā* (fem) pl *ruʾan* vision

طير/طيور *ṭayr-* pl *ṭuyūr-* bird (singular sometimes used as collective)

عصا/عصى *ʿaṣan* (fem) pl *ʾuṣīy-/ʾiṣīy-* rod, staff

عقبى *ʿuqbā* end, final outcome

قمر/اقمار *qamar-* pl *ʾaqmār-* moon

كوكب/كواكب *kawkab-* pl *kawākibu* heavenly body, star

نهر/انهار، انهر *nahr-* pl *ʾanhār-/ʾanhur-* river, stream

OTHER

تحت *taḥta, min taḥti* (+ gen.) beneath, below

اذا *iðā* (+ noun or pronoun) lo and behold

IDIOM

ضرب مثلاً *ḍaraba maθalan* he gave as an example

Exercises

(a) Give the Arabic:

1. 11 stars
2. 16 other mountains
3. 19 rich (men)
4. 15 sick women
5. 18 new houses
6. 14 worshipped idols

(b) Give the Arabic:

1. would that we had heard
2. I wish I hadn't said that
3. would that he had chosen me
4. would that she had protected me
5. would that he hadn't forgotten
6. would that they (f pl) had not prevented us

(c) Read and translate:

(c) Read and translate:

١ اذ قال يوسف لأبيه «يا ابتى، انى رأيت احد عشر كوكباً والشمس والقمر رأيتهم لى ساجدين». قال «يا بنىّ، لا تقصص رؤياك على اخوتك فيكيدوا لك كيداً. ان الشيطان للانسان عدو مبين».

٢ فقلنا لموسى «اضرب بعصاك الحجر» فانفجرت[1] منه اثنتا عشرة عيناً.

٣ من ضل فما له من هاد. لهم عذاب فى الحياة الدنيا ولعذاب الآخرة اشقّ[2]، وما لهم من الله من واق. مثل الجنة التى وُعد المتقون تجرى من تحتها الانهار. تلك عقبى الذين اتقوا، وعقبى الكافرين النار.

٤ يا ليتنى متّ قبل هذا وكنت منسياً.

٥ ضرب الله مثلاً للذين كفروا امرأة نوح وامرأة لوط. كانتا تحت عبدين من عبادنا صالحين فخانتاها[3].

٦ الله يصطفى من الملائكة رسلاً ومن الناس ويعلم ما بين ايديهم.

٧ قل انى نُهيت ان أعبد الذين تدعون من دون الله. قل لا اتّبع اهواءكم، قد ضللت اذاً وما انا من المهتدين.

٨ فلما جاء موسى فرعون وقومه بآياتنا اذا هم منها يضحكون.

٩ انتم بريئون مما اعمل وانا برىء مما تعملون.

١٠ يا مريم ان الله اصطفاك على نساء العالمين.

١١ اعبد الله كأنّك تراه فإن لم تكن تراه فإنه يراك.

١٢ واذا سألوه عن الروح قال ان الروح من امر ربى.

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. The people of the city called upon the pious (men) to pass judgment between them and the unbelievers.

2. Oh, would that we had not been foolish and struck our friend with a stone!

3. God was pleased with the alms of the poor.

4. Whoever disobeys will see his deeds on the day of judgment.

5. It came to pass just as they had said.

---

[1]*Infajara* gush forth.

[2]*Šāqq-* harsh.

[3]*Xāna (ū)* betray.

6. Would that I had chosen a guide other than you, for then I would be on the right track.

7. Had I followed the stars and the sun and moon and not followed you, we would have found a river in which there flows much water.

Lesson Twenty-Seven

64 Factitive Verbs: Form II. Characteristic of the factitive Form II is the doubling of the second radical consonant. The base pattern is FA''ALA.

64.1 The normal connotive range of meaning of Form II falls into three broad categories:

(1) The increase of a stative or intransitive G-form into Form II gives the verb a factitive sense, as *kabura* 'to get big / great' > II *kabbara* 'to make great, magnify'; *nazala* 'to go down' > II *nazzala* 'to make (someone / something) go down, send / bring / take down.'

(2) For G-form verbs that are transitive, Form II makes factitive, intensifies, or specializes the meaning, as *ðakara* 'to recall' > II *ðakkara* 'to make (someone) recall, remind; *kaðaba* 'to lie' > II *kaððaba* 'to call (someone) a liar, consider (something) false.' Transitive G-forms may also become factitive with two objects, as *'alima* 'to know' > II *'allama* 'to make (someone) know (something), to teach.'

(3) Many denominative verbs, or verbs derived from nouns, do not have G-forms. Instead, they enter the verbal system as transitive at Form II, as *'aðāb-* 'torment' > II *'aððaba* 'to torment' and *nūr-* 'light' > II *nawwara* 'to make light, illuminate.' Other denominatives have G-forms, but Form II has a different signification, as *qiṭ'at-* 'piece, fragment' > II *qaṭṭa'a* 'to cut to pieces, hack off / up' (cf. G-form *qaṭa'a* 'to cut').

64.2 Synopsis of Form II:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	فَعَّل	*fa''ala*	فُعِّل	*fu''ila*
IMPERFECT	يفَعِّل	*yufa''ilu*	يفَعَّل	*yufa''alu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يفَعِّل	*yufa''ila*	يفَعَّل	*yufa''ala*
JUSSIVE	يفَعِّل	*yufa''il*	يفَعَّل	*yufa''al*
IMPERATIVE	فَعِّل	*fa''il*	—	—
PARTICIPLE	مفَعِّل	*mufa''il-*	مفَعَّل	*mufa''al-*
VERBAL NOUN	تفعيل	(1) *taf'īl-*		
	تفعلة	(2) *taf'ilat-*		

Example from √KBR:

PERFECT	كبَّر	*kabbara*	كبِّر	*kubbira*
IMPERFECT	يكبِّر	*yukabbiru*	يكبَّر	*yukabbaru*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يكبِّر	*yukabbira*	يكبَّر	*yukabbara*
JUSSIVE	يكبِّر	*yukabbir*	يكبَّر	*yukabbar*
IMPERATIVE	كبِّر	*kabbir*	—	—
PARTICIPLE	مكبِّر	*mukabbir-*	مكبَّر	*mukabbar-*
VERBAL NOUN		تكبير	*takbīr-*	

REMARKS:

(1) The characteristic vowel of the personal prefixes in the imperfect and all moods built upon the imperfect for Form II (as well as Forms III and IV, to be introduced later) is *u*, not *a* as in the G-form and Forms VII and VIII.

(2) All passive forms are made in absolute conformity to the rules given in §53 and §55. Since the vowel of the prefixes in the imperfect active of this form is *u*, the only distinction between the active and passive of the imperfect is the vowel on the doubled second radical.

(3) In the imperative there is no necessity for a prosthetic *alif* since the removal of the personal prefix does not result in a consonant cluster.

(4) As in Form VIII—as in all increased forms—the characteristic vowel of participles is -i- on the second radical for the active and -a- for the passive.

(5) The normal verbal noun of Form II is TAF'IL-. The second verbal noun (TAF'ILAT-) is reserved mainly for weak-*lām* (√WLY *wallā* > *tawliyat-*, §65) and C3' verbs (√BR' *barra'a* > *tabri'at-);* it is rarely used with other roots.

64.3 Weakness in Form II. The only "weakness" that needs to be treated as such in Form II is the weak-*lām* verb, which will be given in §65. All other "weak" radicals, i.e., C1w/y and C2w/y, are retained in their original form, as √WS' > II *wassa'a* / *yuwassi'u*, √XWF > *xawwafa* / *yuxawwifu*, √SYR > *sayyara* / *yusayyiru.*

64.4 Here follows a selective list of verbs / roots already introduced that commonly produce a factitive Form II verb:

برّأ	make whole, exculpate	قلّب	turn over (trs.)
خوّف	cause to fear, scare	كذّب	call a liar, consider false
سلّم	greet ('*alā*)	كبّر	magnify
سيّر	set in motion, make go	كثّر	increase
صدّق	accept / declare as true	كرّم	ennoble
طلّق	divorce	نبّأ	inform (*bi-* of / about)
علّم	teach	نزّل	send / bring / take down
عذّب	torment, punish	نوّر	illuminate, make light
قرّب	allow near, bring / take near	وسّع	expand

Vocabulary

VERBS

أذن   *'aðina (a) 'iðn-* permit (*li-*) someone (*bi-*) to do something; II *'aððana* give the call to prayer

سخر   II *saxxara* subjugate

قرأ   *qara'a (a) qirā'at-* recite, read aloud ('*alā* to)

مسّ   *massa (*masisa) (a) mass-/masis-* touch

ملك   *malaka (i) mulk-* possess, rule, reign; II *mallaka* put in possession of, make king ('*alā* over)

هاد   *hāda (ū) hawd-* be Jewish, practice Judaism; II *hawwada* Judaize

NOUNS

حسن   *ḥasan-* good, beautiful

حسنة/حسنات   *ḥasanat-* pl -*āt-* good deed

حمد   *ḥamd-* praise; *al-ḥamdu lillāhi* praise (be to) God

القرآن   *al-qur'ān-* the Koran

شريك/شركاء   *šarīk-* pl *šurakā'u* partner

ولي/أولياء   *walīy-* pl '*awliyā'u* friend, helper, supporter

مجوس ، مجوسي   *majūs-* (collective), *majūsiyy-* (sing.) Magian, adherent of Mazdaism

نصراني/نصارى   *naṣrāniyy-* pl *naṣrā* Christian, follower of the Nazarene

Exercises

(a) Vocalize, read and translate:

١ لاتُطَمّن ايديكم   ٥ الدن السخّرة   ٩ المدينة المنوّرة

٢ المطلّقات   ٦ كثّر العدد   ١٠ كواكب مسيّرة

٣ قرّبى اليه تقريباً   ٧ كتاب منزّل من السماء

٤ نوّرت البيت   ٨ عشنا مكرّمين

(b) Read and translate:

١ ولئن سألتهم من خلق السموات والارض وسخّر الشمس والقمر ليقولنّ الله.٠

٢ الم يروا الى الطير مسخّرات في جوّ السماء؟ ما يمسكهن الا الله.١

٣ ذلك يخوّف الله به عباده. يا عبادى، فاتقون.

٤ لا جناح عليكم ان طلّقتم النساء ما٢ لم تمسّوهن.

٥ انه لذو علم لما علّمناه ولكن اكثر الناس لا يعلمون.

---

[1] *Jaww-* air; *yumsiku* "he holds."
[2] *Mā* "so long as."

٦ فان كذبوك فقد كذّب رسل من قبلك فقل ربكم ذو رحمة واسعة.

٧ قل ادعوا •الله• او ادعوا •الرحمن•. ایاً ما تدعوا فله الاسماء الحسنى ولا
تجهر بصلاتك ولا تخافت بها وابتغ بين ذلك سبيلاً وقل الحمد لله الذى لم
يتخذ ولداً ولم يكن له شريك فى الملك ولم يكن له ولى من الذلّ وكبّره
تكبيراً.[1]

٨ لا جناح عليهن فى آبائهن ولا ما ملكت ايمانهن[2] واتقين الله. ان الله ليشهد
على كل شىء.

٩ أنبئكم بخير من ذلك. للذين اتقوا عند ربهم جنات تجرى من تحتها الانهر
خالدين فيها.

١٠ كل مولود يولد على الفطرة[3] فأبواه يهردانه او ينصّرانه او يمجّسانه.

١١ إن نعف عن طائفة منكم نعذب طائفة.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. Do you (m pl) worship, to the exclusion of God, a stone that possesses for you neither benefit nor harm?

2. Teach us of that which you have been taught.

3. He who does a good deed, the angels record ("write") for him ten like it.

4. When the messenger took the king's order down to the city, the people conspired against him, struck him and killed him, and he had no helper.

5. He scares us when he recites to us the final end of this world, when God will set the mountains in motion.

6. We have been promised beautiful gardens beneath which flow rivers.

7. I wish your father would allow you near, but he calls you a liar and you will never inherit from him.

---

[1] *'Ayyan-mā* "whichever" (acc.); *lā tajhar* "don't raise your voice"; *lā tuxāfit* "don't mumble"; *ðull-* baseness.

[2] *Yamīn-l'aymān-* right hand; "what their right hands possess" refers to slaves.

[3] *Fiṭrat-* "innate disposition," interpreted as an innate disposition to Islam.

Lesson Twenty-Eight

65 Form II: Weak-*Lâm* Verbs. The weak-*lâm* verb (C3*w/y*) is the only type to be treated as weak in Form II. The synopsis given below will reveal patterns of weakness familiar from Forms VII and VIII.

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	فعّى	*fa''ā*	فعّى	*fu''iya*
IMPERFECT	يفعّي	*yufa''ī*	يفعّى	*yufa''ā*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يفعّي	*yufa''iya*	يفعّى	*yufa''ā*
JUSSIVE	يفعّ	*yufa''i*	يفعّ	*yufa''a*
IMPERATIVE	فعّ	*fa''i*		
PARTICIPLE	مفعّ	*mufa''in*	مفعّى	*mufa''an*
VERBAL NOUN		تفعية	*taf'iyat-*	

Example from √WLY:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	ولّى	*wallā*	ولّى	*wulliya*
IMPERFECT	يولّي	*yuwallī*	يولّى	*yuwallā*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يولّي	*yuwalliya*	يولّى	*yuwallā*
JUSSIVE	يولّ	*yuwalli*	يولّ	*yuwalla*
IMPERATIVE	ولّ	*walli*		— —
PARTICIPLE	مولّ	*muwallin*	مولّى	*muwallan*
VERBAL NOUN		تولية	*tawliyat-*	

REMARKS:

(1) The perfect active is inflected like *ramā;* the perfect passive is inflected like *laqiya* (see Appendix B).

(2) The imperfect active is inflected on the model of *yarmī;* the passive on the model of *yalqā* (see Appendix B).

(3) The subjunctive and jussive are formed exactly like those of Form VII, as are the imperative and participles.

(4) Weak-*lām* verbs use the second verbal noun. Note that the *y* is not doubled.

(5) As in Forms VII and VIII, the distinction between original *y* and *w* in C₃ is entirely obscured.

66 The Pronominal Enclitic Carrier; Double Pronominal Objects.

66.1 Certains verbs, such as "to give" and "to teach," take two objects (in English they are called direct and indrect objects, but in Arabic the distinction is not relevant). In Koranic Arabic, when the two objects are different persons and pronominal, both pronominal enclitic objects may be added to the verb, in which case the first-person pronoun precedes the second; for example:

| علّمكه | *'allama-ka-hu* | he taught it to you |
| انسانيها | *'ansā-nī-hā* | he made me forget it |

In post-Koranic Arabic the use of the double-enclitic object was replaced by and large with the pronominal carrier ايا *'iyyā-,* a particle that supports the second of two pronominal enclitic objects, e.g.

| علّمك اياه | *'allamaka 'iyyā-hu* | he taught it to you |
| انساني اياها | *'ansānī 'iyyā-hā* | he made me forget it |

66.2 *'Iyyā-* occurs in Koranic Arabic primarily as a pronominal carrier for pronouns that have been separated from the verb for rhetorical force.

| ايّاك نعبد | *'iyyāka na'budu* | Thee do we worship. |

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| فايّاك لاقتلنّك | *fa-'iyyāka la-'aqtulannaka* | You, then—I shall certainly slay you! |

'Iyyā- also supports enclitic pronouns that for some reason cannot be attached to the verb. In the following example the carrier is used because, whereas the independent subject pronouns occur after *'illā,* the enclitic pronouns do not, and the pronoun here is direct object of the verb, hence necessarily enclitic:

| ضلّ من تدعون الا ايّاه | *ḍalla man tad'ūna 'illā 'iyyāhu* | All those whom you invoke besides Him are lost. |

In the following example the carrier is used because the independent pronoun cannot occur as a complement of *'inna:*

| انّی وايّاك اولیاء بعضنا لبعض | *'innanī wa-'iyyāka 'awliyā'u ba'ḍunā li-ba'din* | You and I are supporters of each other. |

Vocabulary

VERBS

بسط   *basaṭa (u) basṭ-* spread, stretch out (trs)

رجع   *raja'a (i) rujū'-* return

زنی   *zanā (i) zinan/zinā-* fornicate, commit adultery

سمّی   II *sammā* name, stipulate (denominative from *ism-*)

صلّ   II *ṣallā* pray (*'alā* for), perform the ritual prayer

طلع   *ṭala'a (u) ṭulū'-* rise (sun, moon, &c.); VIII *iṭṭala'a* be informed (*'alā* of), observe (*'alā*) something closely

وجه   II *wajjaha* make someone/thing (acc.) face/turn (*li-/'ilā* toward); VIII *ittajaha* turn towards, set out (*'ilā* for)

ولّ   II *wallā* turn aside/away (*min/'an* from)[1]; put someone (acc.) in charge of (acc.)

NOUNS

اجل/آجال   *'ajal-* pl *'ajāl-* term, appointed time, instant of death

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[1]Note that this usage of *wallā* is intransitive, a rare occurrence in Form II.

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الاسلام *al-'islām-* Islam

حق/حقوق *ḥaqq-* pl *ḥuqūq-* right, truth

رأس/رؤوس *ra's-* pl *ru'ūs-* head

شمال *šimāl-* north; (fem) left (hand)

غريب/غرباء *ǧarīb-* pl *ǧurabā'u* strange, foreign

وجه/وجوه *wajh-* pl *wujūh-* face

يمين/ايمان *yamīn-* pl *'aymān-* oath; (fem) right (hand)

OTHERS

اينما *'ayna-mā* (+ perf. or juss. as conditional type) wher-
ever

ثمّ *θamma* there, in that place

ثمّ *θumma* then, next, afterwards

طوبى لـ *ṭūbā li-* blessed be

Exercises

(a) Produce the following forms for Form II.

1. √SMY   (1) masc. sing. act. part.   (3) 1 sing. juss.
              (2) verbal noun   (4) masc. pl. pass. part.

2. √WLY   (1) fem. sing. pass. part.   (3) masc. pl. act. part.
              (2) 3 fem. pl. imperf.   (4) 3 masc. pl. pass. subj.

3. √ṢLW   (1) masc. sing. imperative (3) fem. sing. act. part.
              (2) fem. pl. pass. part.   (4) 3 fem. sing. perf.

(b) Read and translate:

١ سخر الشمس والقمر كل يجري الى اجل مسمّى. كذلك سخّرها لكم
لتكبروا الله على ما هداكم.

٢ وتقلبهم ذات اليمين وذات الشمال وكلبهم باسط ذراعيه بالوصيد. لو اطّلعت
عليهم لوليت منهم فراراً ولملئت منهم رعباً.¹

٣ ولله المشرق والمغرب فاينما تولوا فثم وجه الله.²

---

¹*δāta* toward; *kalb-* dog; *δirā'-* paw; *waṣīd-* threshold; *ru'b-* alarm.

²*Maṣriq-* the east; *maǧrib-* the west.

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٤ ان الله وملائكته يصلّون على النبي. يا ايها المؤمنون صلّوا عليه وسلّموا
تسليماً.

٥ ما تعبدون من دونه الا اسماء سمّيتموها انتم وآباؤكم.

٦ ويقول الله للملائكة "اهؤلاء، اياكم كانوا يعبدون؟"

٧ يا عبادي، ان ارضي واسعة فاياي فاعبدوني.

٨ انطلقوا الى المدينة وان لم تجدوا فيها احداً فلا تدخلوها حتى يؤذن لكم.

٩ لو نزلنا القرآن على بعض الأعجمين¹ فقرأناه عليهم، ما كانوا به مؤمنين.

١٠ قل لعبادي يقولوا التي هي احسن.

١١ اني وجهت وجهي للذي يملك الملك كله لا شريك له.

١٢ وليشهد عذاب الزاني والزانية طائفة من المؤمنين.

١٣ حكموا عليه بالموت فانقطع راسه.

١٤ ان الاسلام بدأ غريباً وسيعود غريباً فطوبى للغرباء.²

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. If she turns away from us, we will forbid her to retrace her steps.

2. They departed and turned toward the north, they and their part-
ners, unmindful of the plotting of the devil.

3. It is not for us to draw near or to touch the fruit of that tree, for if
you observe closely you will see that there is evil in it.

4. After he had performed the prayer, he spread out his arms and
called upon his Lord.

5. He laid down the earth and spread it out for men to dwell on.

Reading Selection: *Sūrat al-Anbiyā'* (21):51–70.

Abraham Overturns His People's Idols

ولقد آتينا ابرهيمَ رُشدَه من قبلُ وكنّا به عالمين (٥١)³

اذ قال لأبيه وقومه "ما هذه التماثيل التي انتم لها عاكفون؟" (٥٢)⁴

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¹*'A'jamu* non-Arab, usually applied specifically to Persians.

²The meaning of this dictum is obscure; however, the grammar and literal
meaning should be clear.

³*'Ātaynā* "we gave"; *rušd-* guidance.

⁴*Timθāl-* pl *tamāθilu* image; *'akafa li-* be devoted to.

قالوا «وجدنا آباءنا لها عابدين» (٥٣)

قال «لقد كنتم انتم وآباؤكم فى ضلال مبين» (٥٤)

قالوا «أجئتنا بالحقّ ام انت من اللاعبين»؟ (٥٥)[1]

قال «بل ربكم رب السموات والارض الذى فطرهن، وانا على ذلكم من

الشاهدين» (٥٦)[2]

وتالله لاكيدنّ اصنامكم بعد ان تولّوا مدبرين» (٥٧)[3]

فجعلهم جُذاذاً إلّا كبيراً لهم لعلّهم اليه يرجعون (٥٨)[4]

قالوا «من فعل هذا بآلهتنا؟ انه لمن الظالمين» (٥٩)

قالوا «سمعنا فتًى يذكرهم يقال له ابرهيم» (٦٠)[5]

قالوا «فأتوا به على اعين الناس لعلّهم يشهدون» (٦١)[6]

قالوا «أأنت فعلت هذا بآلهتنا يا ابرهيم»؟ (٦٢)

قال «بل فعله كبيرُهم هذا فاسألوهم إن كانوا ينطقون» (٦٣)[7]

فرجعوا الى انفسهم فقالوا «انكم انتم الظالمون» (٦٤)[8]

ثم نكسوا على رؤوسهم. «لقد علمتَ ما هؤلاء ينطقون»(٦٥)[9]

قال «أفتعبدون من دون الله ما لا ينفعكم ولا يضركم؟ (٦٦)

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[1]La'iba (a) jest.
[2]Faṭara (u) create; ðālikum see p. 103, note 3.
[3]Ta-llāhi "by God"; mudbir- turning away.
[4]Juðāð- fragments.
[5]Fatan youth, lad.
[6]'A'yun- pl of 'ayn- eye.
[7]Naṭaqa (i) speak.
[8]Raja'ū 'ilā 'anfusihim "they conferred apart."
[9]Nukisū 'alā ru'ūsihim "they were confounded."

افّ لكم ولا تعبدون من دون الله. أفلا تعقلون؟» (٦٧)[1]

قالوا «حرّقوه وانصروا آلهتكم إن كنتم فاعلين» (٦٨)[2]

قلنا «يا نار، كوني برداً وسلاماً على ابرهيم» (٦٩)[3]

وأرادوا به كيداً فجعلناهم الأخسرين (٧٠)[4]

---

[1]Uffin li- fie on; 'aqala (i) be reasonable, have sense.
[2]Ḥarraqa burn (trs); naṣara (u) support
[3]Bard- coolness.
[4]Arāda want.

Lesson Twenty-Nine

67 Reflexive/Medio-Passive Verbs: Form V. Form V is the reflex-ive/medio-passive of Form II, as Form VIII is of the G-form. Characteristic of Form V is the prefix *ta-* (rather than the infix met in Form VIII). The base form is TAFA''ALA.

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PERFECT	تفعَّل *tafaʿʿala*	تُفعِّل *tufuʿʿila*
IMPERFECT	يتفعَّل *yatafaʿʿalu*	يتفعَّل *yutafaʿʿalu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يتفعَّل *yatafaʿʿala*	يتفعَّل *yutafaʿʿala*
JUSSIVE	يتفعَّل *yatafaʿʿal*	يتفعَّل *yutafaʿʿal*
IMPERATIVE	تفعَّل *tafaʿʿal*	——
PARTICIPLE	متفعِّل *mutafaʿʿil-*	متفعَّل *mutafaʿʿal-*
VERBAL NOUN	تفعُّل *tafaʿʿul-*	

Example from √'LM:

PERFECT	تعلَّم *taʿallama*	تُعلِّم *tuʿullima*
IMPERFECT	يتعلَّم *yataʿallamu*	يتعلَّم *yutaʿallamu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يتعلَّم *yataʿallama*	يتعلَّم *yutaʿallama*
JUSSIVE	يتعلَّم *yataʿallam*	يتعلَّم *yutaʿallam*
IMPERATIVE	تعلَّم *taʿallam*	——
PARTICIPLE	متعلِّم *mutaʿallim-*	متعلَّم *mutaʿallam-*
VERBAL NOUN	تعلُّم *taʿallum-*	

REMARKS:

(1) Unlike Form II, the imperfect vowel of C_2 is *-a-*, not *-i-*.

(2) In the perfect passive, the vowel of the *t*-prefix harmonizes with the passive C_1 vowel *-u-*. In the imperfect passive, the personal prefix only, and not the *ta*-prefix, is given the pas-sive vowel *-u-*, according to rule.

(3) As in Forms II and VIII, the distinctive C_2 vowel of the par-ticiples is *-i-* for the active and *-a-* for the passive.

(4) Note especially the pattern for the verbal noun, with *-u-* on C_2, *tafaʿʿul-*.

67.2 As the reflexive/medio-passive of Form II, Form V denotes the state the object of the action of Form II is brought into. Form II verbs that take only one object become intransitive in Form V, as II *nazzala* 'to send / bring / take down' > V *tanazzala* 'to be / get sent / brought / taken down'; II *kabbara* 'to magnify, make great' > V *takabbara* 'to magnify oneself, be proud, haughty.'

Doubly transitive Form II verbs are singly transitive in Form V, as II *ʿallama* 'to teach (someone something)' > V *taʿallama* 'to get / be taught, learn (something).'

67.3 Occasional assimilations in Form V (and VI, to be introduced in §79). Sporadic assimilation of the *t*-prefix of Form V to an initial C_1 *t/θ/ṭ/d/ḍ/ð/s/ṣ/z/ẓ/š/j* is not uncommon, as in الطَّيَّر *iṭṭayyara* (for *taṭay-yara*) 'augur ill,' تصدَّق *iṣṣaddaqa* (for *taṣaddaqa*) 'give alms,' اثاقل *iθ-θāqala* (for VI *taθāqala*) 'be sluggish,' and اذكَّر *iððakkara* (for *taðak-kara*) 'remember.' The assimilation may affect any word within the form, e.g., مطَّهِّر *muṭṭahhir-* (for *mutaṭahhir-*) 'purified'

67.4 Occasional contractions of imperfect forms in *ta-*. Imperfect forms in *ta-*, such as *tatafaʿʿalu*, may contract to *tafaʿʿalu*, as in تنزّل *tanazzalu* (for *tatanazzalu*).

If the initial radical is also *t*, the contraction is almost certain to take place, as in تتبَّع *tatabbaʿu* (for *tatatabbaʿu*)

68 Adjectival Pattern: FAʿIL-. When derived from *stative* G-form verbs, the common adjectival pattern FAʿIL- indicates that which exhibits the quality of the verb.

خفی *xafiya* 'be hidden' > خفیّ *xafīy-* 'hidden'

رحم *raḥima* 'be merciful' > رحیم *raḥīm-* 'merciful'

سوی *sawiya* 'be equal' > سویّ *sawīy-* 'equal'

قدر *qadira* 'be powerful' > قدیر *qadīr-* 'potent'

قرب *qaruba* 'be near' > قریب *qarīb-* 'near'

مرض *mariḍa* 'fall ill' > مریض *marīḍ-* 'sick, ill'

وسع *wasiʿa* 'be vast' > وسیع *wasīʿ-* 'vast'

Although there are many important exceptions, such as *rāḥim-* and *qādir-*, stative verbs tend on the whole not to form active participles but to form a FAʿIL- adjective instead.

Some transitive G-form verbs also form FAʿIL-adjectives to indicate possession of a quality, e.g.:

سمیع *samiʿa* > سمیع *samīʿ-* '(all-)hearing'

علیم *ʿalima* > علیم *ʿalīm-* '(all-)knowing'

أمیر *ʾamara* > أمیر *ʾamīr-* 'commander'

Generally, however, FAʿIL- words from *transitive* G-forms have a passive-participial sense, as in Aramaeo-Syriac פעיל.

قتیل *qatala* > قتیل *qatīl-* 'slain'

أخیذ *ʾaxaða* > أخیذ *ʾaxīð-* 'taken, held (captive)'

Vocabulary

VERBS

تلا *talā (ū) tilāwat-* read, recite (out loud)

سوی *sawiya (ā) siwan/sawāʾ-* be level, equal, equivalent; II *sawwā* equalize, put on the same level (*bi-* with); make / shape properly; VIII *istawā* be even, on a par; stand upright; sit down (*ʿalā* on); be done (food), be mature, be ripe (fruit)

قبل V *taqabbala* accept, receive something (acc.)

قدر *qadara (i) qadar-/qudrat-* be capable (*ʿalā* of); II *qaddara* appoint, determine, foreordain

قرب II *qarraba* sacrifice (denominative from *qurbān-*, see below); allow near (*ʾilā* to), let approach; V *taqarraba* approach, get near (*min/ʾilā* to)

كلم II *kallama* speak to, address; V *takallama* speak (*maʿa* with)

هیا II *hayyaʾa* prepare, make ready; V *tahayyaʾa* be prepared, in readiness, get ready

وجه V *tawajjaha* turn, face (intransitive) (*ʾilā/li-* toward)

NOUNS

قبلة *qiblat-* direction of prayer, direction toward Mecca

قربان/قرابین *qurbān-* pl *qarābīnu* sacrifice

كلم ، كلمة *kalim-* (collective), *kalimat-* (unit) pl -*āt-* word

مولی/موال *mawlan* pl *mawālin* master, patron

هیأت *hayʾat-* pl -*āt-* form, shape

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

۱ متكلم	٤ تهیّأوا	۷ أتعلّم	۱۰ تقبّلت
۲ التكبّر	٥ لم تتكلّمی	۸ آیات متنزّلات	۱۱ توجّهتم
۳ متعلّمون	٦ یتنزّلون	۹ لا تتقرّبوا	۱۲ تهیّأنا

(b) Read and translate:

١ الراحمون یرحمهم الرحمن. ارحموا اهل الارض یرحمكم اهل السماء .

٢ وضرب الله مثلاً رجلین احدهما ابكم لا یقدر على شیء وهو كلّ على مولاه،

أينـما يوجّهه لا يأت بخير. هل استوى هو ومن يأمر بالعدل؟[1]

٢ واتل عليهم نبأ ابنى آدم بالحق اذ قرّبا قرباناً فتُقبّل من احدهما ولم يتقبّل من الآخر. قال «لأقتلنّك». قال «انما يتقبّل الله من المتّقين. لئن بسطت يدك اليّ لتقتلني ما انا بباسط يدى اليك لأقتلك. اني أخاف الله رب العالمين.»

٤ نرى تقلب وجهك فى السماء فلنوليّنّك قبلة ترضاها. فولّ وجهك اليها.

٥ قال الله لابليس اذ لم يسجد لآدم قال «فاهبط من الجنة فما يكون لك أن تتكبر فيها فاخرج.»

٦ الله الذى خلق سبع سموات ومن الارض مثلهن يتنزل الامر بينهن لتعلموا ان الله على كل شىء قدير.

٧ إن الله يهيّئ لعباده الصالحين ما لا عين رأت ولا اذن سمعت ولا خطر[2] على قلب بشر.

٨ إن الذين يتكبرون فى الارض يولّون وجوههم عن القبلة ويتّجهون الى جهنم.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. Shall we lead you to a man who will inform you of the noble ones who grew haughty and then were overturned?

2. Perhaps the most devout may be the most powerful.

3. The truth has come, so let the violent (ones) of the unbelievers beware!

4. At the time when the sun was rising we got in readiness to go (on foot) and speak with the king's advisors.

5. When the appointed time has come, you will not be capable of fleeing from death.

6. Wherever we faced we saw them following and stretching out their arms to seize us.

7. The parents named their child Ismail and then prayed for him.

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[1] *'Abkamu* mute; *kall-* burden; *'adl-* justice, equity.

[2] *Xaṭara 'alā* occur to.

Lesson Thirty

69 Form V: Weak-*Lām* Verbs. As in Form II, the only weakness that needs to be dealt with as such in Form V is the weak-*lām* verb (C3w/y).

69.1 Synopsis of Form V weak-*lām* verbs, example from √WFY:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	توفّى	*tawaffā*	توفّي	*tuwuffiya*
IMPERFECT	يتوفّى	*yatawaffā*	يتوفّى	*yutawaffā*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يتوفّى	*yatawaffā*	يتوفّى	*yutawaffā*
JUSSIVE	يتوفّ	*yatawaffa*	يتوفّ	*yutawaffa*
IMPERATIVE	توفّ	*tawaffa*	—	—
PARTICIPLE	متوفّ	*mutawaffin*	متوفّى	*mutawaffan*
VERBAL NOUN		توفّ	*tawaffin*	

REMARKS:

(1) The perfect active is inflected on the model of *ramā* (see Appendix B); the perfect passive is inflected on the model of *laqiya* (see Appendix B).

(2) The imperfect—active and passive—is inflected on the model of *yalqā* (see Appendix B).

(3) The formation of the subjunctive, jussive, active and passive participles should be familiar by now. Formative principles are like those of the Form VIII weak-*lām* (see §60.2).

(4) The verbal noun deserves special attention. The characteristic C_2 vowel -u- of the sound form is lost, and the noun is inflected exactly like the active participle.

70 Intensive Noun Pattern: FAʿʿĀL-. The noun/adjective pattern FAʿʿĀL- indicates someone intensely engaged in an activity or something that exhibits the quality intensely. Note that a weak third radical shows up as *hamza*, whereas weak second radicals take their original form, y or w.

اكل > اكّال *ʾakala > ʾakkāl-* 'glutton'

امر > امّار *ʾamara > ʾammār-* 'imperious'

بكى > بكّاء *bakā > bakkāʾ-* 'weeper'

دلّ > دلّال *dalla > dallāl-* 'guide'

سار > سيّار *sāra > sayyār-* 'wanderer, planet'

غفر > غفّار *ġafara > ġaffār-* 'prone to forgive'

كذب > كذّاب *kaδaba > kaδδāb-* 'inveterate liar'

This is also the pattern par excellence for trades and crafts.

باب > بوّاب *bāb* 'gate' > *bawwāb-* 'gatekeeper'

ورق > ورّاق *waraq-* 'leaf, folio' > *warrāq-* 'manuscript copier'

خبز > خبّاز *xabaza* 'bake' > *xabbāz-* 'baker'

طبخ > طبّاخ *ṭabaxa* 'cook' > *ṭabbāx-* 'cook'

71 The Arabic Personal Name.

71.1 In its simplest form the personal name consists of (1) the given name *(ism-)* and (2) the patronymic, i.e., the father's name preceded by *ibn-*. When the patronymic follows the given name, (a) the nunation is removed from triptote given names and (b) the *alif* of *ibn-* is dropped. Since *-bn-* is in apposition to the given name, it is in whatever case the given name is. The father's name is, of course, in construct with *-bn-*.

محمد بن عبد الله *muḥammadu bnu ʿabdi llāhi* Muhammad son of Abdullah

علي بن ابى طالب *ʿalīyu bnu ʾabī ṭālibin* Ali son of Abu-Talib

Patronymics carried back to the fourth or fifth generation are not uncommon.

جعفر بن محمد بن على *jaʿfaru bnu muḥammadi* Jaʿfar b. Muhammad b. Ali b.

بن حسن بن على *bni ʿalīyu ḥasani* mad b. Ali b.

bni ʿalīyin Hasan b. Ali

For women the patronymic is introduced by *bint-* or *ibnat-*.

فاطمة بنت (ابنة) محمد *fāṭimatu bintu (bnatu) muḥammadin* Fatima daughter of Muhammad

71.2 To the given name and patronymic may be added the "filionymic" *(kunyat-)*, the name of a man's eldest son, with *ʾabū*. The filionymic usually precedes the given name.

ابو الحسن على بن اى *ʾabu l-ḥasani ʿalīyu bnu ʾabī ṭālibin* Abu'l-Hasan Ali b. Abu-Talib

طالب

71.3 To the given name, patronymic and filionymic may be added the agnomen *(laqab-)*, an honorific or nickname. It may also be an occupational name.

ابو نصر بشر بن *ʾabū naṣrin bišru bnu l-ḥāriθi l-ḥāfī* Abu-Nasr Bishr b. al-Harith "the Barefoot"

الحارث الحافى

ابو بكر الصديق *ʾabū bakrin ṣ-ṣiddīqu* Abu-Bakr "the Righteous"

ابو المغيث الحسين بن *ʾabu l-muġīθi l-ḥusaynu bnu manṣūrin l-ḥallāju* Abu'l-Mughith al-Husayn b. Mansur "the Cotton-carder"

منصور الحلاج

Agnomens may also be nicknames with *ʾabū*.

ابو هريرة *ʾabū hurayrata* Abu-Hurayra ("father of a little cat")

ابو الفرج *ʾabu l-faraji* Abu'l-Faraj ("father of joy")

In later Islamic times *laqab*s in *ad-dīn-* became common as part of the given name.

علاء الدين على   *'alā'u d-dīni 'alīyun*   Ala' al-Din Ali

شمس الدين محمد   *šamsu d-dīni muḥammadun*   Shams al-Din Muhammad

71.4 The final part of the name, the attributive *(nisbat-)* in *-iyy-* may indicate (1) tribal or dynastic affiliation

ابو على الزبير بن بكار القرشى   *'abū 'alīyin[i] z-zubayru bnu bakkārin[i] l-qurašiyyu*   Abu Ali al-Zubayr b. Bakkar al-Qurashi ("of Quraysh")

or (2) place of origin.

ابو جعفر محمد بن جرير بن يزيد الطبرى   *'abū ja'farin muḥammadu bnu jarīri bni yazīda ṭ-ṭabariyyu*   Abu-Ja'far Muhammad b. Jarir b. Yazid al-Tabari ("of Tabaristan")

The attributive may properly belong either to the individual, in which case it follows the given name, or to the father or grandfather's name, in which case it is in the genitive.

71.5 An individual may be known by any one or more of his names. For instance,

ابو الفرج محمد بن ابى يعقوب بن اسحق النديم الوراق البغدادى   *'abū l-faraji muḥammadu bnu 'abī ya'qūba bni 'isḥāqa n-nadīmi l-warrāqu l-baġdādiyyu*   Abu'l-Faraj Muhammad b. Abu-Ya'qub b. Ishaq al-Nadim al-Warraq al-Baghdadi

GIVEN NAME: Muḥammad
FATHER'S NAME: Abu-Ya'qūb
GRANDFATHER'S NAME: Isḥāq
AGNOMEN: Abu'l-Faraj

Either his father or grandfather (likely the former) was a *nadīm-*, a "boon companion," probably to a caliph.

He himself was a copier of manuscripts *(warrāq-)* and was a native of Baghdad.

He is known historically (his *šuhrat-*) as Ibn al-Nadim.

Vocabulary

VERBS

بشر   II *baššara* announce (*bi-* something) as good news to (acc.)

حرم   *ḥaruma (u) ḥarām-* be forbidden; II *ḥarrama* make unlawful, proscribe (*'alā* for)

خبر   *xabura (u) xibr-/xibrat-* know thoroughly, be fully acquainted (*bi-/-hu* with)

رزق   *razaqa (i) rizq-* provide with sustenance, means of subsistence

قضى   *qaḍā (i) qaḍā'-* decide, foreordain; VII *inqaḍā* be completed, concluded

منو   V *tamannā* wish for, desire; make a wish for

وفى   II *waffā* give (*-hu* someone) full due; give a full share of; V *tawaffā* take / get one's full share, receive fully; V passive *tuwuffiya* die, pass on (euphemistic)

NOUNS

ام/امهات   *'umm-* pl *'ummahāt-* mother

بشرى   *bušrā* (fem.) good news

خبر/اخبار   *xabar-* pl *'axbār-* news, piece of information

سوء   *sū'-* evil, ill

OTHERS

انى   *'annā* how? (Koranic)

كلما   *kullamā* whenever (+ conditional type)

نعم   *na'am(i)* yes

PROPER NAMES

اسحق   *'isḥāqu* Isaac

زكريا(ء)   *zakariyyā('u)* Zacharias

مسيح   *masīḥ-* Messiah

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

۱ وقال رسول الله ان ادنى مقعد[1] احدكم من الجنة، ان هيئ له، ان يقال له
«تمنّ». فيتمنّى ويتمنّى فيقال له «هل تمنّيت؟» فيقول «نعم» فيقول له الله
«فانّ لك ما تمنّيت ومثله معه».

۲ الذى خلق السموات والارض وما بينهما فى ستة ايام ثم استوى على
العرش[2] الرحمن فاسأل به خبيراً.

۳ ما أبرئ نفسى. ان النفس لأمارة بالسوء إلا ما رحم ربى.

٤ ولقد جاءت رسلنا ابرهيم بالبشرى وقالوا «سلاماً». قال «سلام». فجاء بعجل
حنيذ[3] فلما رآهم لا ياكلون خاف. قالوا «لا تخف. انّا رسل الى قوم لوط»
وامرأته قائمة فضحكت. فبشّرناها باسحق ومن وراء اسحق، يعقوب.

٥ لا تقتلوا النفس التى حرّم الله إلا بالحق.

٦ لما ولدت مريم قالت امها «ربى انى سمّيتها مريم وانها لك» فتقبلها ربها بقبول
حسن. فكلما دخل عليها زكريا وجد عندها رزقاً. قال «يا مريم انّى لك
هذا؟» قالت «هو من عند الله. ان الله يرزق من يشاء».

۷ وقضى ربك ألّا تعبدوا الا اياه.

۸ من يتخذ الشيطان ولياً من دون الله فقد خسر خسراناً مبيناً.

۹ كل نفس ذائقة الموت، ثم الينا ترجعون.

۱۰ لو ان قرآناً سُيّرت به الجبالُ او قُطّعت به الارضُ او كُلّم به الموتى بل
لله الامر جميعاً.

۱۱ تبارك الذى نزّلَ الفرقان على عبده ليكون للعالمين نذيراً - الذى له ملك
السموات والارض ولم يتخذ ولداً ولم يكن له شريك فى الملك وخلق كل
شيء فقدّره تقديراً - واتخذوا من دونه آلهة لا يخلقون شيئاً وهم يُخلقون
ولا يملكون لأنفسهم ضرّاً ولا نفعاً ولا يملكون موتاً ولا حياةً[4].

۱۲ الم تر ان الله يسجد له من فى السموات ومن فى الارض والشمس والقمر
والنجوم والجبال والشجر والدوابّ[5] وكثير من الناس.

۱۲ الله يتوفى الأنفس حين موتها.

(b) Translate into Arabic:

1. It appears to us that you (pl) have aspired to a way that has been made unlawful to you.

2. When the Children of Israel said to Moses, "Make us a god like the gods of Egypt," he said to them, "You are a people who are ignorant."

3. Those who follow their lusts as itinerants follow the stars will not be shown the right way.

4. Umm-'Ali passed away, and her children wept much over her.

5. The Merciful does not accept the sacrifice of him who wishes for other than the truth in his heart.

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[1] *'Adnā maq'ad-* "the lowest seat."

[2] *'Arš-* throne.

[3] *'Ijl- ḥanīð-* roasted calf.

[4] *Tabāraka* "blessed be"; *furqān-* the meaning of this word is not fully understood; it is often equated with the Koran and may possibly be borrowed from the Aramaic ܦܪܩܢ 'chapter, division (of a book)'; *naðīr-* warner.

[5] *Dābbat-* pl *dawābbu* beast.

Reading Selection: *Sūrat Āl-'Imrān (3):45–51.*

The Annunciation

اذ قالت الملائكة «يا مريم إنّ الله يبشّرك بكلمة منه اسمُه المسيح عيسى

ابن مريم وجيهاً فى الدنيا والآخرة ومن المقرّبين (٤٥)[1]

ويكلّم الناسَ فى المهد وكهلاً ومن الصالحين (٤٦)[2]

قالت «ربى أنّى يكون لى ولد ولم يمسسنى بشر؟» قال «كذلك الله يخلق

ما يشاء: اذا قضى امراً فإنما يقول له كن فيكون» (٤٧)

ويعلّمه الكتاب والحكمة والتوراة والانجيل (٤٨)[3]

ورسولاً الى بنى اسرائيل أنى قد جئتكم بآية من ربكم، أنى أخلق

لكم من الطين كهيئة الطير فانفخ فيه فيكون طيراً بإذن الله

وأبرئ الأكمه والأبرص وأحيى الموتى بإذن الله

وأنبّئكم بما تأكلون وما تدّخرون فى بيوتكم. إنّ فى ذلك لآيةً لكم

إن كنتم مؤمنين (٤٩)[5]

ومصدّقاً[6] لما بين يدىّ من التوراة ولأحلّ لكم بعض الذى حُرّم عليكم،

وجئتكم بآية من ربكم فاتّقوا الله وأطيعونى (٥٠)[7]

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[1]*Wajīh-* eminent, illustrous.
[2]*Mahd-* cradle; *kahl-* man of mature age.
[3]*Ḥikmat-* wisdom.
[4]Assume an elipsed verb, "and he will make him…"
[5]*'Annī* introduces direct quotation, translate as "saying"; *nafaxa (u)* blow; *'akmahu* born blind; *'abraṣu* leprous; *'uḥyī* "I will bring to life"; *iddaxara* store up.
[6]A subjective complement for *ji'tukum* in verse 49.
[7]*Li-'uḥilla* "in order that I make lawful"; *'aṭī'ū* "obey" (pl. imperative).

ان الله ربى وربكم فاعبدوه. هذا صراط مستقيم (٥١)[1]

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[1]*Ṣirāṭ- mustaqīm-* straight path.

Lesson Thirty-One

72 The Construct of Qualification; The Adjectival Relative Phrase.

72.1 The construct of qualification, also known as the "improper construct," consists of an adjective followed in construct by a noun qualifying the adjective, e.g.

رجل حسن الوجه	*rajulun ḥasanu l-wajhi*	a man handsome of/in face
امرأة طاهرة القلب	*imra'atun ṭāhiratu l-qalbi*	a woman pure of heart

The adjective agrees in case, number and gender with the preceding noun, as any attributive adjective would. The adjective also has the definite article or not according to the state of the modified noun. However, since the adjective is in construct with the following noun (which is usually definite), its inflectional ending is *always definite*. The reason this construction is called "improper" is because what appears to be a first member of a construct state may take the definite article.

الرجل الحسن الوجه	*ar-rajulu l-ḥasanu l-wajhi*	the man handsome of face
المرأة الطاهرة القلب	*al-mar'atu ṭ-ṭāhiratu l-qalbi*	the woman pure of heart
الملوك الكثيرو المال	*al-mulūku l-kaθīrū l-māli*	the kings with much wealth

The construction may be summarized by the following scheme:

رجل كريم النفس	*rajulun karīmu n-nafsi*	a man of noble soul

الرجل الكريم النفس	*ar-rajulu l-karīmu n-nafsi*	the man of noble soul

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
	Adjective agrees in case, number, gender and article; ending definite	qualifying noun in construct; usually definite
rajulun	*karīmu*	*n-nafsi*
ar-rajulu	*l-karīmu*	*n-nafsi*

72.2 **The Adjectival Relative Clause.** In this adjectival/relative type of clause, a noun is followed by an adjective that agrees with the preceding noun in *case only;* in number and gender the adjective agrees with a noun that follows in the *nominative case.*[1]

للمرأة المقتول ابوها	*lil-mar'ati l-maqtūli 'abūhā*	for the woman whose father is / was killed
من النبي المسموعة كلماته	*mina n-nabīyi l-masmū'ati kalimātuhu*	from the prophet whose words are / were heard

NOUN I	ADJECTIVE	NOUN II
	< case agreement only with noun I number/gender agreement with noun II >	nominative case; resumptive pronoun refers to noun I
l-mar'ati	*l-maqtūli*	*'abū-hā*
n-nabīyi	*l-masmū'ati*	*kalimātu-hu*

73 Uses of Mâ.

73.1 The particle *mā* followed by the affirmative perfect gives the equivalent of the English "as / so long as." Followed by *lam* + jussive, *mā* means "so long as...not" or "until."

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[1]In this construction the definite article on the adjective is equivalent to the relative pronoun; the two examples are equivalent to the phrases للمرأة التى مقتول
من النبي الذى مسموعة كلماته and ابوها .

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ما عصيتنى أعذبك	*mā 'aṣaytanī 'u'aððibuka*	As long as you disobey me, I will punish you.
لا نخاف ما كنتم معنا	*lā naxāfu mā kuntum ma'anā*	We do not fear so long as you are with us.
لا جناح عليكم إن طلقتم النساء ما لم تمسوهن	*lā junāḥa 'alaykum 'in ṭallaqtumu n-nisā'a mā lam tamassū-hunna*	It is no sin for you if you divorce women so long as you have not touched them.

73.2 The enlitic particle *-mā* combines with the interrogatives to give the indefinite relatives *'ayna-mā* 'wherever,' *'iðā-mā* 'whenever,' *miθla-mā* 'however,' *kulla-mā* 'whenever, as often as.' The indefinite relative 'whatever' is an anomalous form, *mahmā*. These are commonly followed by the perfect or jussive as conditional types.

هو معكم اينما كنتم	*huwa ma'akum 'ayna-mā kuntum*	He is with you wherever you are (may be).
اينما تكونوا يدرككم الموت	*'ayna-mā takūnū yud-rikkumu l-mawtu*	Wherever you may be, death will reach you.
كلما دخلت وجدتهم يتكلمون	*kulla-mā daxaltu, wajadtuhum yatakallamūna*	Whenever I entered, I found them speaking.
مهما تاتنا به من آية فما نحن لك بمؤمنين	*mahmā ta'tinā bihi min 'āyatin fa-mā naḥnu laka bi-mu'minīna*	Whatever sign you may bring us, we will not believe in you.

73.3 A similar *-mā* may be added to any indefinite noun to heighten the sense of indefiniteness or nonspecificity.

يوماً ما خرجنا	*yawman-mā xarajnā*	We went out one day.

74 **Auxiliary Verbs.** Arabic has very few verbs that can be classed as auxiliary, but the following three are worth noting:

(1) *kāda / yakādu*, followed by the imperfect indicative, gives the sense of 'almost, scarcely' to the following verb.

ان القوم كادوا يقتلونني	*'inna l-qawma kādū yaqtulūnanī*	The people almost killed me.
وجد قوماً لا يكادون يفقهون قولاً	*wajada qawman lā yakādūna yafqahūna qawlan*	He found a people who could scarcely understand a word.

(2) *mā zāla / lā yazālu* followed by the imperfect indicative means 'to keep on, to be still' doing something.

هم لا يزالون يقولون كذلك	*hum lā yazālūna yaqūlūna ka-ðālika*	They will keep on (are still) saying the same thing.

(3) *ja'ala* (and in post-Koranic *'axaða*) + imperfect indicative means 'to begin to.'

جعلت الارض تميد	*ja'alati l-'arḍu tamīdu*	The earth began to sway.

Vocabulary

تم	*tamma (i)* be completed, finished, fulfilled
حسب	*ḥasiba (a) ḥisbān-* reckon, consider someone (acc.) as (acc.); *ḥasaba (u) ḥisāb-* figure, make an account
خلف	*xalafa (u)* come after, take the place of, lag (*'an* behind); II *xallafa* appoint as successor; VIII *ixtalafa* differ (*'an* from), dispute (*fī* over), frequent (*'ilā* a place)
زال	*zāla (zul-) (ū) zawāl-* pass away, come to an end; (negative) continue, abide
ما زال	*mā zāla (mā zāl-) (lā yazālu, lam yazal)* (occurs in the negative + imperf. ind. or act. part.) keep on, be still (doing something)
سرع	*saru'a (u) sur'at-* be quick, fast
كسر	*kasara (i) kasr-* break; II *kassara* smash, break to pieces; VII *inkasara* get broken
كاد	*kāda (kid-) (ā)* (+ imperf. ind.) almost, scarcely

ṭahura (u) ṭahārat- be pure, clean; II ṭahhara purify; طهر
V taṭahhara/ iṭṭahhara cleanse oneself, perform
ablutions

lāma (ū) lawm-/malāmat- blame, reproach ('alā for) لام

NOUNS

'ajl- sake; min/li-'ajli (+ const.) for the sake of اجل

jinn- (collective), jinniyy- (unit sing.) pl jānn- genie, جن ، جني/جان
the djinn, invisible beings who interfere in men's
lives

sayyi'- evil سيئ

sayyi'at- pl -āt- evil deed سيئة

Exercises

(a) Vocalize, read and translate:

١ العقبى العظيمة العذاب ٤ الملك الشداد القوة ٧ الرجال الصادق الوعد
٢ عين كثيرة الماء ٥ الرجل المبسوطة يده ٨ مدينة كثيرة الابواب
٣ العدو القليل السلاح ٦ النساء المخفية وجوههن ٩ المرأة الصالح ابنها

(b) Give the Arabic for the following:

1. a woman pure of heart
2. the women pure of heart
3. a man handsome of face
4. two men handsome of face
5. a boy with a broken arm
6. the boys with broken arm(s)
7. a genie with a big head
8. a tree with many leaves
9. a band few in number
10. a woman of much learning

(c) Read and translate:

١ والذين كفروا اعمالهم كسراب بقيعة: يحسبه الظمآن ماء حتى اذا جاءه لم
يجده شيئاً ووجد الله عنده فوفّاه حسابه والله سريع الحساب.¹
٢ ان ربك واسع المغفرة هو اعلم بكم.
٣ يا ابن آدم ما دعوتني اغفر لك.
٤ ولو شاء ربك لجعل الناس امة واحدة ولا يزالون مختلفين الا من رحم ربك ،
ولذلك خلقهم وتمّت كلمة ربك •لأملأنّ جهنم من الجن والناس اجمعين•.

---
¹Sarāb- mirage; qi'at- desert; ẓam'ānu thirsty

٥ فتولّ عنهم فما انت بملوم.
٦ وانه لا قام عبد الله يدعو ربه كاد القوم يتولّون عنه.
٧ قال الله •انا عند المنكرة قلوبهم من اجلي•.
٨ ان المرأة الطاهرة القلب لامت نفسها على مرض ابنها.
٩ فكدا نضلّ من الهنا لولا أن جاء مبشر يبشّرنا.
١٠ من عمل سيّئة فلا يجزى¹ الا مثلها ومن عمل صالحاً وهو مؤمن فاولئك
يدخلون الجنة يرزقون فيها بغير حساب.
١١ اني أُمرت ان اكون اول من حكم بمثل هذا في الدنيا.

(d) Translate into Arabic:

1. It is not possible for you to exculpate yourself, for what you did
was made unlawful beforehand.

2. They will keep on visiting the sick until they are free of their ill-
ness.

3. Moses struck the stone, and many springs flowed from it.

4. The two girls beautiful of face guided him to their father.

5. When I saw the old man with his face concealed entering the
woman's house, I almost laughed.

6. The heavenly bodies—the sun, moon and stars—will all bow
down before those who are pious in heart.

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¹Yujzā "he is rewarded."

Reading Selection: *Sūrat al-Kahf (18):83–95.*

Dhu'l-Qarnayn[1]

ويسألونك عن ذى القرنين. قل سأتلو عليكم منه ذكراً (٨٢)[2]

إنا مكّنّا له فى الارض وآتيناه من كل شىء سبباً (٨٣)[3]

فأتبع سبباً (٨٥)[4]

حتى اذا بلغ مغرب الشمس وجدها تغرب فى عين حمئة ووجد
عندها قوماً. قلنا «يا ذا القرنين إمّا أن تعذّب واما أن تتخذ

فيهم حسناً» (٨٦)[5]

قال «امّا من ظلم فسوف نعذّبه ثُم يُردّ الى ربه فيعذّبه

عذاباً نكراً (٨٧)[6]

وامّا من آمن وعمل صالحاً فله جزاءٌ الحُسنى وسنقول له من امرنا

يسراً (٨٨)[7]

ثُم أتبع سبباً (٨٩)

حتى اذا بلغ مطلع الشمس وجدها تطلع على قوم لم نجعل

لهم من دونها ستراً (٩٠)[8]

---

[1]Dhū'l-Qarnayn is a Koranic figure usually identified with Alexander the Great.
[2]*Qarn-* horn.
[3]*Makkana* establish, make firm; *'ātā* give to; *sabab-* road, way.
[4]*'Atba'a sababan* take one's way.
[5]*Balaġa* reach; *maġrib-* setting place (of the sun); *ġaraba (u)* set (sun); *ḥami'-* muddy; *'immā…'immā* either…or; *ḥusn-* favor, kindness.
[6]*Nukr-* awful.
[7]*'Āmana* believe; *jazā'an* "as a reward"; *yusr-* ease.
[8]*Maṭla'-* rising place (of the sun); *min dūnihā* "beneath it (the sun)"; *sitr-* covering, shelter.

... ثُم أتبع سبباً (٩٢)

حتى اذا بلغ بين السدّين وجد من دونهما قوماً لا يكادون

يفقهون قولاً (٩٣)[1]

قالوا «يا ذا القرنين إنّ ياجوج وماجوج مفسدون فى الارض

فهل نجعل لك خرجاً على أن تجعل بيننا وبينهم سداً»؟ (٩٤)[2]

قال «ما مكّنّى فيه ربى خير [من خرجكم]. فأعينونى بقوّة، أجعلْ

بينكم وبينهم ردماً (٩٥)[3]

---

[1]*Sadd-* mountain; *faqiha (a)* understand.
[2]*Yā'jūju wa-mā'jūju* Gog and Magog; *mufsid-* corrupting; *xarj-* tribute; *'alā 'an* on condition that; *sadd-* barrier.
[3]*Makkanni* for makkanani see note 3 above; *'a'inū* help (masc. pl. imperative); *radm-* dam, dike.

Lesson Thirty-Two

75 Causative Verbs: Form IV. Characteristic of the causative Form IV is prefixed '*a-* in the perfect and the vowel *-u-* on the personal prefixes of the imperfect. The base pattern is 'AF'ALA.

75.1 As a causative / factitive verb, Form IV is—with few exceptions—necessarily transitive.

نزل > انزل *nazala* > IV '*anzala* 'cause someone (acc.) to go / come down'

خرج > أخرج *xaraja* > IV '*axraja* 'cause someone (acc.) to go out, expel'

Form IV verbs from transitive G-forms often become doubly transitive.

سمع > أسمع *sami'a* > IV '*asma'a* 'cause someone (acc.) to hear something (acc.)'

ورث > أورث *wariθa* > IV '*awraθa* 'make someone (acc.) heir to something (acc.)'

Stative G-forms tend to be factitive in Form IV.

كبر > أكبر *kabura* > IV '*akbara* 'make important, praise'

Since both Form II and Form IV give factitive connotations, the question arises as to the difference in meaning between the two. In general, the two forms take different connotations of the base idea into the factitive. For example, *ḥasuna* means both 'to be good' and 'to be beautiful': Form II *ḥassana* has the meaning of 'to make beautiful, make better,' while Form IV '*aḥsana* generally means 'to do a good deed, to

do (something) well.' G-form *karuma* means both 'to be noble' and 'to be hospitable': Form II *karrama* generally means 'to make noble, exalt,' while Form IV '*akrama* means 'to treat with hospitality, honor.' On the other hand, many verbs that produce both Form II and Form IV show little or no appreciable difference in meaning between the two.

Form II, to a much greater extent than Form IV, makes denominative verbs, so that Form II may make a verb from a noun with a root identical with—but unrelated to—a G-form causative in Form IV, e.g., IV '*aðhaba* 'to make go away' is derived from *ðahaba* 'to go (away),' while II *ðahhaba* is derived from the noun *ðahab-* 'gold' and means 'to gild.'

75.2 Synopsis of Form IV:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	افعل	'*af'ala*	افعل	'*uf'ila*
IMPERFECT	يفعل	*yuf'ilu*	يفعل	*yuf'alu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يفعل	*yuf'ila*	يفعل	*yuf'ala*
JUSSIVE	يفعل	*yuf'il*	يفعل	*yuf'al*
IMPERATIVE	افعل	'*af'il*	— —	
PARTICIPLE	مفعل	*muf'il-*	مفعل	*muf'al-*
VERBAL NOUN		إفعال	'*if'āl-*	

Example from √NZL:

PERFECT	انزل	'*anzala*	انزل	'*unzila*
IMPERFECT	ينزل	*yunzilu*	ينزل	*yunzalu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	ينزل	*yunzila*	ينزل	*yunzala*
JUSSIVE	ينزل	*yunzil*	ينزل	*yunzal*
IMPERATIVE	انزل	'*anzil*	— —	
PARTICIPLE	منزل	*munzil-*	منزل	*munzal-*
VERBAL NOUN		إنزال	'*inzāl-*	

REMARKS:

(1) The *hamzas* of the perfect, imperative and verbal nouns are true *hamzas* and *not* elidible.

(2) The imperfect passive is identical to the imperfect passive of the G-form.

75.3 Synopsis of Form IV Doubled Verbs. The patterns to which the doubled verb conforms in Form IV should be familiar and predictable by now. Example from √TMM:

PERFECT	أتمّ	'atamma	أتمّ	'utimma
IMPERFECT	يتمّ	yutimmu	يتمّ	yutammu
SUBJUNCTIVE	يتمّ	yutimma	يتمّ	yutamma
JUSSIVE	يتمّ	yutimma/i	يتمّ	yutamma/i
	يتمم	yutmim	يتمم	yutmam
IMPERATIVE	أتمّ	'atimma/i		
	أتمم	'atmim	— —	
PARTICIPLE	متمّ	mutimm-	متمّ	mutamm-
VERBAL NOUN	إتمام	'itmām-		

75.4 Synopsis of Form IV C₁' Verbs. Example from √'MN:

PERFECT	آمن	'āmana	أومن	'ūmina
IMPERFECT	يؤمن	yu'minu	يؤمن	yu'manu
SUBJUNCTIVE	يؤمن	yu'mina	يؤمن	yu'mana
JUSSIVE	يؤمن	yu'min	يؤمن	yu'man
IMPERATIVE	آمن	'āmin	— —	
PARTICIPLE	مؤمن	mu'min-	مؤمن	mu'man-
VERBAL NOUN	إيمان	'imān-		

REMARKS: *Hamza*-initial verbs are regular in Form IV *except* where the pattern would result in two adjacent *hamzas*:

(1) In the perfect active and passive, the *hamza* of the radical is lost; compensation is effected by lengthening the preceding vowel.

(2) The imperfect is regular with the notable exception of the first-person singular, **'u'minu → 'āminu*. The same compensatory lengthening is seen in the imperative: **'a'min → 'āmin*.

(3) The verbal noun undergoes the same loss of the radical *hamza* with compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel: **'i'mān- → 'imān-*.

75.5 Synopsis of Form IV C1w/y verbs. Both *w* and *y* are *unaffected and remain as sound consonants* when preceded in the pattern by the vowel *-a-*. When preceded by *-u-*, they both assimilate to *w (*uw → ū, *uy → ū)*; when preceded by *-i-*, they both assimilate to *y (*iw → ī, *iy = ī)* to form long vowels in both cases.

Example from √WRθ:

PERFECT	أورث	'awraθa	أورث	'ūriθa
IMPERFECT	يورث	yūriθu	يورث	yūraθu
IMPERATIVE	أورث	'awriθ	— —	
PARTICIPLE	مورث	mūriθ-	مورث	mūraθ-
VERBAL NOUN	إيراث	'īrāθ-		

Example from √YQN:

PERFECT	أيقن	'ayqana	أوقن	'ūqina
IMPERFECT	يوقن	yūqinu	يوقن	yūqanu
IMPERATIVE	أيقن	'ayqin	— —	
PARTICIPLE	موقن	mūqin-	موقن	mūqan-
VERBAL NOUN	إيقان	'īqān-		

75.6 Here follow Form IV verbs from radicals previously introduced:

أبرأ	heal, make free	أدخل	admit to, allow in
أبعد	banish, exile	أذهب	make go away
أتمّ	finish, fulfill	أرسل	send, dispatch
أجمع	make a consensus	أسكن	settle, make dwell
أحسن	do good, do well	أسمع	make hear
أخرج	expel, turn out	أشرك	ascribe as partner (*bi*- to)
أخلف	go back on one's word	أضرّ	compel, coerce

أضَلّ	lead astray	أكرَم	treat hospitably
أطلَع	inform, apprise	أنزَل	send / bring / take down
أطلَق	set free	أوجَد	bring into existence
أعلَم	let know, notify	أورَث	make heir to
أكبَر	laud		

Vocabulary

VERBS

أمن   *'amina* (a) *'amn-/'amān-* be / feel safe, trust (*'alā* with); IV *'āmana* believe (*bi-* in)

حب   IV *'aḥabba* love, like, want (*ḥubb-* and *maḥabbat-* are used as verbal nouns, not the predictable formation from the pattern)

دبر   IV *'adbara* turn one's back (*'an/'alā* on), go back, flee, run away

سلم   *salima* (a) *salāmat-* be safe and sound, intact; II *sallama* keep from harm, hand over intact; IV *'aslama* submit, surrender

عقل   *'aqala* (i) *'aql-* be reasonable, be endowed with reason; II *'aqqala* make reasonable, bring to reason

قبل   IV *'aqbala* come / go forward, advance (*'alā* on / to)

NOUNS

دبر/أدبار   *dub(u)r-* pl *'adbār-* the back / rear side of anything

سلطان/سلاطين   *sulṭān-* pl *salāṭīnu* power, authority

عقل/عقول   *'aql-* pl *'uqūl-* reason, rationality; intellect, mind

قبل/أقبال   *qub(u)l-* pl *'aqbāl-* the fore / front side of anything

OTHER

و   *wa-* (+ gen.) by (used in oaths, as *wa-llāhi* "by God")

IDIOM

ولّى دبره   *wallā dub(u)rahu* "he turned and ran away"

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Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١ اجماع	٥ نورّهم اياها	٩ أخرجناهم	١٢ لم يُسمَعوا
٢ أسكنّاهم	٦ كتب منزلة	١٠ يخرجون	١٤ نبي مرسل
٣ المشركون به	٧ لم تتمه	١١ إطلاق عبد	١٥ لم أضلَلك
٤ أحبّك	٨ محسن	١٢ ليعلّلنا	١٦ يحبّ المحبّين

(b) Read and translate:

١ وقال الشيطان لما قُضيَ الأمر «ان الله وعدكم وعد الحق وروعدتكم فاستجبتم
لى فلا تلومونى ولوموا انفسكم. ما انا بمصرخكم وما انتم بمصرخيّ. إنى
كفرت بما أشركتمونى من قبل. إن الظالمين لهم عذاب اليم».[1]

٢ وكيف أخاف ما أشركتم ولا تخافون أنكم أشركتم بالله ما لم ينزّل به عليكم
سلطاناً؟

٣ ثم أورثنا الكتاب الذين اصطفينا[2] من عبادنا.

٤ أأنتم أضلتم عبادى هؤلاء ام هم ضلوا السبيل؟

٥ وأنزلنا من السماء ماء فاسكنّاه فى الارض وإنّا على ذهاب به لقادرون.

٦ وبالحق أنزلناه وبالحق نزل وما أرسلناك الا شاهداً مبشّراً.

٧ يقولون «ربنا أتمم لنا نورنا واغفر لنا. إنك على كل شيء قدير».

٨ هو الذى أنزل السكينة فى قلوب المؤمنين ليزدادوا[3] إيماناً مع إيمانهم ليدخل
المؤمنين والمؤمنات جنات تجرى من تحتها الانهار خالدين فيها.[3]

٩ ومن يشرك بالله فقد ضلّ ضلالاً بعيداً.

١٠ أتهدون من أضل الله؟ ومن يضلل الله فلن تجد له سبيلاً. ودّوا لو تكفرون
كما كفروا فتكونون سواء. فلا تتخذوا منهم اولياء حتى يهاجروا[4] فى سبيل
الله فإن تولوا فخذوهم واقتلوهم حيث وجدموهم ولا تتخذوا منهم ولياً.

١١ فيه رجال يحبّون أن يتطهروا والله يحب المطّهّرين.

١٢ كان الناس أمة واحدة فبعث الله النبيين مبشرين وأنزل معهم الكتاب

---

[1]*Istajabtum* "you responded"; *'aṣraxa* help; *'alīm-* painful.
[2]*Iṣṭafā* chose.
[3]*Sakīnat-* tranquility; *izdāda* increase (int.).
[4]*Hājara/yuhājiru* migrate.

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بالحق ليحكم بين الناس.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. I have been commanded to be the first to submit ("the first who submitted") to the Lord of the Universe.

2. We told them to advance on the enemy and to be quick, but they lagged behind the others and so were killed.

3. And he smashed the stones on which had been written the king's orders.

4. We shall never believe in the prophet so long as he does not bring us evidence.

5. Those who love the truth are kept safe from the evil of the devil.

6. If they turned and ran away, they should not be blamed for that.

Reading Selection: *Sūrat al-Aʿrāf (7):73–79.*

The Prophet Salih and the Tribe of Thamud

والى ثمود [ارسلنا] اخاهم صالحاً قال "يا قوم اعبدوا الله! ما لكم

من اله غيرُه؟ قد جاءتكم بينة من ربكم: هذا ناقة الله لكم آيةً

فذروها تاكل فى ارض الله ولا تمسّوها بسوء فياخذكم

عذاب اليم" ... (٧٢)[1]

قال الملأ الذين استكبروا من قومه للذين استضعفوا لمن آمن منهم

"اتعلمون أن صالحاً مرسل من ربه؟" قالوا "إنّا بما أرسل به

مؤمنون" (٧٥)[2]

قال الذين استكبروا "إنّا بالذى آمنتم به كافرون" (٧٦)

---

[1] *θamūd*- Thamud, a north Arabian tribe; *Ṣāliḥ*- Salih, prophet to Thamud; *nāqat*- she-camel; *ðarūhā* (+ imperf. ind.) "let her."

[2] *Istakbara* be scornful; *ustuḍʿifū* "they were despised."

فعقروا الناقة وعتوا عن امر ربهم وقالوا "يا صالح ائتنا بما تعدنا

إن كنت من المرسلين" (٧٧)[1]

فأخذهم الرجفة فأصبحوا فى دارهم جاثمين (٧٨)[2]

فتولى عنهم وقال "يا قوم لقد أبلغتكم رسالة ربى ونصحت لكم

ولكن لا تحبّون الناصحين" (٧٩)[3]

---

[1] *ʿAqara (i)* hamstring; *ʿatā (ū)* be insolent (*ʿan* toward)

[2] *Rajfat*- tremor; *ʾaṣbaḥa* be/become in the morning; *dār*- abode; *jaθama (u/i)* lie prone.

[3] *Ablaġa* deliver; *risālat*- message.

Lesson Thirty-Three

76 Form IV: Weak Verbs.

76.1 Synopsis of Form IV weak-*lām* verbs. Example from √*LQY*:

PERFECT	القى	*'alqā*	ألقى	*'ulqiya*
IMPERFECT	يلقي	*yulqī*	يلقى	*yulqā*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يلقي	*yulqiya*	يلقى	*yulqā*
JUSSIVE	يلق	*yulqi*	يلق	*yulqa*
IMPERATIVE	ألق	*'alqi*	——	
PARTICIPLE	ملق	*mulqin*	ملقى	*mulqan*
VERBAL NOUN	إلقاء-	*'ilqā'-*		

REMARKS: The forms of these verbs should be perfectly familiar by now.

(1) Note that in the verbal noun C3 appears as *hamza* after the -*ā*-, as in Forms VII and VIII.

(2) The vowel of the *hamza*-prefix in the imperative is -*a*-.

76.2 Synopsis of Form IV hollow verbs. Example from √*MWT*:

PERFECT	أمات	*'amāta*	أميت	*'umīta*
IMPERFECT	يميت	*yumītu*	يمات	*yumātu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يميت	*yumīta*	يمات	*yumāta*
JUSSIVE	يمت	*yumit*	يمت	*yumat*
IMPERATIVE	أمت	*'amit*	——	
PARTICIPLE	مميت	*mumīt-*	ممات	*mumāt-*
VERBAL NOUN	إماتة	*'imātat-*		

REMARKS:

(1) Here, throughout, the vowel that would have been on C2 in the sound pattern is thrown back to C1 and lengthened in compensation.

(2) In the verbal noun the vowel on C2 is long and cannot be further lengthened for compensation; hence, the pattern receives a *ta' marbūṭa* in compensation for the loss of C2.

76.3 Here follows a list of Form IV verbs from radicals already introduced:

آتى	give ("make come to")	أدرى	make know
أبدى	make apparent	أذاق	make taste
أبكى	make cry	أرضى	make satisfied
أبان	make clear	أزال	make pass away
أجرى	make flow	أقام	perform
أخاف	make fear	ألقى	cast, throw
أخفى	hide, conceal	أمات	make die

76.4 Form IV of *ra'ā*, *'arā* 'to cause to see, show.' As in the G-form imperfect, *ra'ā* loses its middle radical glottal stop. As the synopsis below shows, it becomes basically a weak-*lām* verb with a few characteristics of the hollow verb too.

PERFECT	أرى	*'arā*	أُرى	*'uriya*
IMPERFECT	يري	*yurī*	يرى	*yurā*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يري	*yuriya*	يرى	*yurā*
JUSSIVE	ير	*yuri*	ير	*yura*
IMPERATIVE	أر	*'ari*	——	
PARTICIPLE	مر	*murin*	مرى	*muran*
VERBAL NOUN	إراءة	*'irā'at-*		

Vocabulary

بدل   II *baddala* substitute something (acc.) (*bi-* for something else); V *tabaddala* change, exchange (*bi-* something) for something else (acc.)

بلغ   *balaġa* (*u*) *bulūġ-* reach, attain, amount to; IV *'ablaġa* make someone / thing (acc.) reach; announce, inform

حيّ/يحيا ، يحيّ   *ḥayya / yaḥyā* and *yaḥyayu* live, be alive; IV *'aḥyā / yuḥyī* (note spelling) bring to life, revivify

خطئ/يخطأ   *xaṭi'a* (*a*) *xaṭa'-* be mistaken, make a mistake, sin; IV *'axṭa'a* err, miss, be off target

رود   IV *'arāda* want

صوب   IV *'aṣāba* hit the mark, afflict; (passive) *'uṣiba* be stricken, afflicted

طوع   IV *'aṭā'a* obey

عطو   IV *'a'ṭā* give someone (acc.) something (acc.)

وحى   IV *'awḥā* inspire (*'ilā* someone) (*bi-* or acc., with something) *or* (*'an* that)

NOUNS

حيّ/احياء   *ḥayy-* pl *'aḥyā'-* alive

ظلمة/ظلمات   *ẓulmat-* pl *ẓulumāt-* darkness

OTHERS

ابداً   *'abadan* ever; (+ negative) never

على أن   *'alā 'an* (+ subjunctive) on condition that

IDIOM

بلغ اشده   *balaġa 'ašuddahu* "he reached maturity"

Exercises

(a) Read and translate orally:

١ امر مطاع   ٥ سجدوا له اطاعة   ٩ ملق مصيب   ١٣ مقيمو الصلاة

٢ رام مخطئ   ٦ احجار ملقاة   ١٠ محيي الدين   ١٤ مميت الاحياء

٣ احياء الموتى   ٧ مريد مطيع   ١١ موحى اليه   ١٥ لمخيفي الناس

٤ المصاب مرضاً   ٨ مطيعو الاوامر   ١٢ إخفاء الوجه   ١٦ ملقيات

---

١٧ إزالة الحياة   ١٨ يذيقهم عذاباً   ١٩ أصبت   ٢٠ المراد

(b) Read and translate:

١ ان الله خلق خلقه في ظلمة فالقى عليهم من نوره، فمن أصابه من ذلك النور اهتدى ومن أخطأه ضل.

٢ أرني الدنيا كما تريها صالحي عبادك.

٣ قل اى شيء اكبر شهادة؟ قل الله الشهيد بيني وبينكم وأوحي الىّ هذا القرآن لأنذركم[1] به ومن بلغ. أئنكم لتشهدون أن مع الله آلهة اخرى؟ قل لا أشهد. قل انما هو اله واحد وانني بريء مما تشركون.

٤ وقال موسى «يا فرعون اني رسول من رب العالمين حقيق[2] على أن لا أقول على الله الا الحق. قد جئتكم ببينة من ربكم فأرسل معي بني اسرائيل». قال «ان كنت جئت بآية فأت بها ان كنت من الصادقين». فألقى عصاه فاذا هي ثعبان[4] مبين. فقال الملأ من قوم فرعون «ان هذا لساحر[3] عليم يريد ان يخرجكم من ارضكم. فماذا تأمرون؟ قالوا «ارجه[5] واخاه وارسل في المدائن حاشرين[6] يأتوك بكل ساحر عليم». وجاء السحرة فرعون «لنا لأجراً[8] ان كنا نحن الغالبين[7]؟ قال «نعم وانكم لمن المقربين». قالوا «يا موسى إما ان تلقي وإما ان نكون نحن الملقين؟» قال «القوا». فلما القوا سحروا اعين الناس وجاءوا بسحر عظيم.

٥ يوم تقلب وجوههم في النار يقولون «يا ليتنا اطعنا الله واطعنا الرسول».

٦ ألم تعلم ان الله له ملك السموات والارض وما لكم من دون الله من ولي؟ ام تريدون ان تسألوا رسولكم كما سئل موسى من قبل؟ ومن يتبدل الكفر بالايمان فقد ضل سواء السبيل.

٧ كيف تكفرون بالله وكنتم امواتاً فأحياكم ثم يميتكم ثم يحييكم؟

٨ ولما جاء موسى الجبل وكلّمه ربه قال «رب أرني أنظر اليك». قال «ان

---

[1] *Anðara* warn.
[2] *Ḥaqīq-* worthy.
[3] *Sāḥir-* sorcerer.
[4] *θa'bān-* serpent.
[5] *Arjā* put off.
[6] *Ḥāšir-* announcer, herald.
[7] *Ġalaba* win.
[8] *Ajr-* reward.

تراني».

٩ ويقول الانسان اذا ما متّ لسوف اخرَج حياً؟

١٠ إن اول ما خلق الله العقل فقال له «اقبل» فاقبل وقال له «ادبر» فادبر فقال «ما خلقت شيئاً احسن اليّ منك او احبّ اليّ منك. بك آخذ وبك أعطي».

١١ لو اراد الله ان لا يغفر للعباد لما خلق ابليس.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. When you have reached (the end of) your stipulated term, perhaps you will want to be reasonable and submit yourself.

2. When we advanced upon the band of the enemy, they drew back, then laid down their arms and turned and ran away, retracing their steps.

3. God inspires the prophets with his commands for the people, and the people believe and obey.

4. God said, "Whoever loves me, I keep on drawing near him until I am his eye, his ear and his hand."

5. I wanted to depart for the prayer, but I was unmindful of what had happened.

6. If you (m pl) had not mistaken the way, you would not have gotten lost in the darkness.

Reading Selection: *Sūrat al-Māʾida (5):20–25*

Moses and the Israelites at the Holy Land

واذ قال موسى لقومه «اذكروا نعمة الله عليكم اذ جعل فيكم

انبياء وجعلكم ملوكاً وآتاكم ما لم يؤت احداً من العالمين (٢٠)[1]

يا قومى ادخلوا الارض المقدّسة التى كتب الله لكم ولا ترتدّوا على

ادباركم فتنقلبوا خاسرين» (٢١)[2]

قالوا «يا موسى ان فيها قوماً جبّارين وانا لن ندخلها

---

[1]*Niʿmat-* favor.
[2]*Muqaddas-* sacred; *irtadda* turn back.

حتى يخرجوا منها. فان يخرجوا منها فانا داخلون» (٢٢)[1]

قال رجلان من الذين يخافون انعم الله عليهما «ادخلوا عليهم الباب

فاذا دخلتموه فانكم غالبون ، وعلى الله فتوكلوا ان كنتم

مؤمنين» (٢٢)[2]

قالوا «يا موسى انا لن ندخلها ابداً ما داموا فيها فاذهب انت وربك

فقاتلا. انا ههنا قاعدون» (٢٤)[3]

قال «ربى انى لا أملك الا نفسى واخى فافرق بيننا وبين القوم

الفاسقين» قال «فانها محرّمة عليهم اربعين سنة يتيهون فى الارض.

فلا تأس على القوم الفاسقين» (٢٥)[4]

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[1]*Jabbār-* giant.
[2]*ʾAnʿama ʿalā* show favor to; *ġalaba (i)* vanquish; *tawakkala ʿalā* rely on.
[3]*Dāma (ū)* remain; *qātala/yuqātilu* fight; *hāhunā* right here; *qaʿada (u)* sit.
[4]*Faraqa (u)* distinguish; *fasaqa (u/i)* be dissolute; *ʾarbaʿina sanatan* "for forty years"; *tāha (i)* wander; *ʾasiya (ā)* grieve.

JUSSIVE	يستفعل *yastaf'il*	يستفعل *yustaf'al*
IMPERATIVE	استفعل *istaf'il*	— —
PARTICIPLE	مستفعل *mustaf'il-*	مستفعل *mustaf'al-*
VERBAL NOUN	استفعال *istif'āl-*	

77.3 Form X of the doubled verb. Example from √*DLL*:

PERFECT	استدل *istadalla*	استدل *ustudilla*
IMPERFECT	يستدل *yastadillu*	يستدل *yustadallu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يستدل *yastadilla*	يستدل *yustadalla*
JUSSIVE	يستدل *yastadilla/i*	يستدل *yustadalla/i*
	يستدلل *yastadlil*	يستدل *yustadlal*
IMPERATIVE	استدل *istadilla/i*	— —
	استدلل *istadlil*	
PARTICIPLE	مستدل *mustadill-*	مستدل *mustadall-*
VERBAL NOUN	استدلال *istidlāl-*	

77.4 Form X of C₁w/y verbs. The only patterns affected are the verbal noun, which becomes ISTĪ'AL-, and the perfect passive, which is USTŪ'ILA. All other forms retain the *w* or *y* as a sound consonant. Example from √*YQN*:

PERFECT	استيقن *istayqana*	استوقن *ustūqina*
IMPERFECT	يستيقن *yastayqinu*	يستيقن *yustayqanu*
VERBAL NOUN	استيقان *istīqān-*	

Example from √*WQF*:

PERFECT	استوقف *istawqafa*	استوقف *ustūqifa*
IMPERFECT	يستوقف *yastawqifu*	يستوقف *yustawqafu*
VERBAL NOUN	استيقاف *istīqāf-*	

77.5 Form X of weak-*lām* verbs. Example from √*SQY*:

PERFECT	استسقى *istasqā*	استسقى *ustusqiya*
IMPERFECT	يستسقى *yastasqī*	يستسقى *yustasqā*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يستسقى *yastasqiya*	يستسقى *yustasqā*

Lesson Thirty-Four

77 Reflexive/Medio-Passive Verbs: Form X. Characteristic of Form X is prefixed *st-*. The base pattern is ISTAF'ALA. This form is assumed to be the reflexive of an unused *SAF'ALA causative form, a few examples of which are to be met with in the Hebrew and Aramaeo-Syriac *shaph'el* (שַׁפְעֵל) pattern, as שַׁעְבֵּד (*ša'bed*) 'to enslave' and its reflexive/medio-passive אִשְׁתַּעְבֵּד (*išta'bad*). Causatives in *ša*- are quite regular in Akkadian.

77.1 Form X in Arabic has three major connotations:

(1) Reflexive/medio-passive of factitive Form IV, as IV *'aslama* 'to turn over, submit' > X *istaslama* 'to turn oneself over, give up,' and IV *'axraja* 'to make (someone / something) go / come out' > X *istaxraja* 'to get (something) out for oneself, extract.'

(2) From stative G-forms, Form X denotes thinking that a thing has the quality of the G-form, sometimes with reference to oneself, as *ḥasuna* 'to be good' > X *istaḥsana* 'to think / consider (something) good, to approve,' and *kabura* 'to be big, great' > X *istakbara* 'to consider (someone / something or oneself) great, important.'

(3) Form X quite commonly denotes seeking or asking for what is meant by the G-form, as *'alima* 'to know' > X *ista'lama* 'to seek to know, inquire,' and *ṭa'ām-* 'food' > X *istaṭ'ama* 'to ask for food.'

77.2 Synopsis of Form X:

PERFECT	استفعل *istaf'ala*	استفعل *ustuf'ila*
IMPERFECT	يستفعل *yastaf'ilu*	يستفعل *yustaf'alu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يستفعل *yastaf'ila*	يستفعل *yustaf'ala*

JUSSIVE	يستقي *yastasqi*	يستسق *yustasqa*
IMPERATIVE	استسق *istasqi*	— —
PARTICIPLE	مستسق *mustasqin*	مستسقى *mustasqan*
VERBAL NOUN	استسقاء *istisqā'-*	

All patterns conform to the principles given for weak-*lām* verbs in Forms VII and VIII (see §60.2).

77.6 Form X of hollow verbs. Example from √*QWM*:

PERFECT	استقام *istaqāma*	استقيم *ustuqīma*
IMPERFECT	يستقيم *yastaqīmu*	يستقام *yustaqāmu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يستقيم *yastaqīma*	يستقام *yustaqāma*
JUSSIVE	يستقم *yastaqim*	يستقم *yustaqam*
IMPERATIVE	استقم *istaqim*	— —
PARTICIPLE	مستقيم *mustaqīm-*	مستقام *mustaqām-*
VERBAL NOUN	استقامة *istiqāmat-*	

See remarks on the synopsis of Form IV hollow verbs (§76.2).

77.7 A selective list of familiar roots in Form X:

استأذن	ask permission	استحب	prefer, consider good / better
استحسن	consider good, prefer ('*alā* over)	استخرج	extract, take out for oneself
استدل	ask to be shown ('*alā*) something	استسلم	turn oneself over, submit
استشهد	call upon as witness	استعلم	seek to learn / know, request information
استعمل	put to work, use, employ	استكبر	be haughty, proud, consider something (acc.) great
استقام	stand erect, be straight, true, go straight to ('*ilā*)		

Vocabulary

سقى *saqā (i) saqy-* give water to, give to drink; IV '*asqā* = G; X *istasqā* ask for water

صدق V *taṣaddaqa* give alms

طوع X *istaṭā'a* have the endurance / capability for, be able / capable of

طعم IV '*aṭ'ama* feed; X *istaṭ'ama* ask for food

عجل *'ajila (a) 'ajal(at)-* hurry, hasten (intr.); II *'ajjala* hasten (trs.); II *ta'ajjala* = G, be ahead of, precede; X *ista'jala* be in a hurry, rush

متع II *matta'a* enable someone (acc.) to enjoy (*bi-*) something; equip; V *tamatta'a* enjoy (*bi-*) something; X *istamta'a* enjoy, relish (*bi-*) something

نصر *naṣara (u) naṣr-* help, assist ('*alā* against); VIII *intaṣara* be victorious, triumph ('*alā* over), take revenge (*min* on); X *istanṣara* ask for assistance

NOUNS

حديد *ḥadīd-* iron

ريح/رياح ، ارياح *rīḥ-* pl *riyāḥ-/'aryāḥ-* wind

طعام/اطعمة *ṭa'ām-* pl '*aṭ'imat-* food, victuals

يتيم/ايتام ، يتامى *yatīm-* pl '*aytām-/yatāmā* orphan

OTHERS

متى *matā* when?

بعدما *ba'da-mā* after (conj.)

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١ استدله على السبيل
٢ لم يستحب الاول على الآخر
٣ اقبل مسقياً
٤ يستخرجها لأنفسهن
٥ متعوني فاستمتعت به
٦ استطعمانا فاطعمناها
٧ لم يُستعمل
٨ استحسنوا اعماله
٩ هل استعلمتموه؟
١٠ استقمنا اليهم
١١ استأذنتني في الخروج
١٢ لا تستكبروا في الارض

١٤ لن نستسلم للعدو   ١٢ أستشهدهم عليك

١٥ استنصر ننصرك

(b) Read and translate:

١ «يا ابن آدم استطعمتك فلم تطعمني» قال «يا رب وكيف اطعمك وانت رب العالمين؟» قال «اما علمت انه استطعمك عبدي فلان فلم تطعمه؟ اما علمت لو اطعمته لوجدت ذلك عندي؟ يا ابن آدم استسقاك فلم تسقني» قال «يا رب كيف اسقيك وانت رب العالمين؟» قال «استسقاك عبدي فلان فلم تسقه. اما علمت انك لو سقيته لوجدت ذلك عندي؟»

٢ لا تتخذوا آباءكم واخوانكم اولياء إن استحبوا الكفر.

٣ اراد ربك ان يبلغ اليتيمان اشدهما ويستخرجا كنزهما.

٤ انظر كيف ضربوا لك الامثال فضلوا فلا يستطيعون سبيلاً.

٥ انما الهكم اله واحد فاستقيموا اليه واستغفروه.

٦ اذا استأذنوك للخروج فقل لن تخرجوا معي ابداً.

٧ لا تحسبنّ الذين قتلوا في سبيل الله امواتاً بل احياء عند ربهم يرزقون.

٨ الله ولي الذين آمنوا - يخرجهم من الظلمات الى النور. والذين كفروا اولياؤهم الطاغوت[1] - يخرجونهم من النور الى الظلمات. اولئك اصحاب النار هم فيها خالدون.

٩ خلق الانسان من عجل. سأريكم آياتي فلا تستعجلوني ويقولون «متى هذا الوعد إن كنتم صادقين؟»

١٠ الذين من قبلكم كانوا اشد منكم قوة واكثر اموالاً واولاداً فاستمتعوا بخلاقهم[2] فاستمتعتم بخلاقكم كما استمع الذين من قبلكم.

١١ الم تر أنهم يقولون ما لا يفعلون الا الذين آمنوا وعملوا الصالحات وذكروا الله.

١٢ ربنا اعف عنا واغفر لنا وارحمنا انت مولانا فانصرنا على القوم الكافرين.

١٣ لما خلق الله الارض جعلت تميد فخلق الجبال وألقاها عليها فاستقامت. فعجبت الملائكة من شدة الجبال فقالت «يا رب هل من خلقك شيء اشد من الجبال؟» قال «نعم، الحديد». فقالت «يا رب هل من خلقك شيء اشد من

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[1]Ṭāġūt- false gods.
[2]Xalāq- lot.

الحديد». قال «نعم، النار». فقالت «يا رب هل من خلقك شيء اشد من النار؟» قال «نعم، الماء». فقالت «يا رب هل من خلقك شيء اشد من الماء؟» قال «نعم، الريح». فقالت «يا رب هل من خلقك شيء اشد من الريح؟» قال «نعم، الانسان، يتصدق بيمينه فيخفيها عن شماله» (من احاديث انس بن مالك)[1]

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. Ask (fem. sing.) forgiveness, for you have sinned greatly.
2. Not everyone who casts hits the mark.
3. When Adam's two sons made a sacrifice in obedience to God, it was accepted from one of them and not from the other.
4. If they follow that which avails them not, their hearts will be filled with the darkness of unbelief.
5. God inspired the prophet with the word of truth.
6. Are the women able to go on foot?

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[1]Māda (i) sway; 'ajiba (a) wonder, be astonished; šiddat- might.

Lesson Thirty-Five

78 Effective Verbs: Form III. Characteristic of the effective Form III is a lengthening of the vowel of C_1. The base pattern is FĀʿALA.

78.1 Since the basic notion of Form III is the qualitative or active effect one person has upon another, the form is necessarily transitive. There are three common connotations of Form III:

(1) From stative and qualitative G-forms, Form III indicates that the subject employs that quality towards the object, as *ḥasuna* 'to be good' > III *ḥāsana* 'to treat (someone) kindly, well.'

(2) When the G-form denotes an act, the receiver of which is indicated through a preposition, Form III takes the receiver of the action as a direct object, sometimes with reciprocal overtones, as *qāma ʾilā* 'to rise up against' > III *qāwama* 'to resist, oppose'; *šarika* 'to participate' > III *šāraka* 'to enter into partnership with'; *xalafa* 'to lag behind, stay away' > III *xālafa* 'to be at variance with, differ from.'

(3) When the G-form immediately affects an object, Form III denotes an attempt to perform that act upon the object, often with the idea of competition, as *qatala* 'to kill' > III *qātala* 'to attempt to kill, fight with'; *ṣaraʿa* 'to throw down' > III *ṣāraʿa* 'to wrestle with.'

78.2 Synopsis of Form III.

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	فاعل	*fāʿala*	فوعل	*fūʿila*
IMPERFECT	يفاعل	*yufāʿilu*	يفاعل	*yufāʿalu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يفاعل	*yufāʿila*	يفاعل	*yufāʿala*

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
JUSSIVE	يفاعل	*yufāʿil*	يفاعل	*yufāʿal*
IMPERATIVE	فاعل	*fāʿil*	—	—
PARTICIPLE	مفاعل	*mufāʿil-*	مفاعل	*mufāʿal-*
VERBAL NOUN	مفاعلة	(1) *mufāʿalat-*		
	فعال	(2) *fiʿāl-*		

Example from √ŠHD:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	شاهد	*šāhada*	شوهد	*šūhida*
IMPERFECT	يشاهد	*yušāhidu*	يشاهد	*yušahadu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يشاهد	*yušāhida*	يشاهد	*yušahada*
JUSSIVE	يشاهد	*yušāhid*	يشاهد	*yušahad*
IMPERATIVE	شاهد	*šāhid*	—	—
PARTICIPLE	مشاهد	*mušāhid-*	مشاهد	*mušāhad-*
VERBAL NOUN	مشاهدة	(1) *mušāhadat-*		
	شهاد	(2) *šihād-*		

REMARKS:

(1) The basic lengthening of the C_1 vowel characteristic of this form applies to the perfect passive as well as the active.

(2) The pronominal prefix vowel of the imperfect is -*u*-. Form III completes the set of forms that take this characteristic vowel in the imperfect: Forms II, III & IV.

(3) Form III alone of all increased forms regularly produces two verbal nouns. With some roots usage is the sole criterion as to which of the two is produced. Where both are in use, it can be said generally that MUFĀʿALAT- retains more of the verbal sense, while FIʿĀL- tends to be slightly more nominalized, as from √QTL, *muqātalat-* 'fighting, doing battle' and *qitāl-* 'battle, combat.'

78.3 Synopsis of Form III doubled verbs. Example from √ḌRR:

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	ضارَّ	*ḍārra*	ضورر	*ḍūrira*
IMPERFECT	يضارُّ	*yuḍārru*	يضارُّ	*yuḍārru*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يضارَّ	*yuḍārra*	يضارَّ	*yuḍārra*

JUSSIVE	يضارّ	_yuḍārrali_	يضارّ	_yuḍārrali_
	يضارر	_yuḍārir_	يضارر	_yuḍārar_
PARTICIPLE	مضارّ	_muḍārr-_	مضارّ	_muḍārr-_
VERBAL NOUN	مضارّة	(1) _muḍārrat-_		
	ضرار	(2) _ḍirār-_		

REMARKS:

(1) This is the only verbal form in Arabic to produce regularly a long vowel followed by a doubled consonant, but only long -ā- followed by a doubled consonant is tolerated phonetically.

(2) The vocalic structure of the perfect passive overrides the tendency of the two like consonants to coalesce, hence _ḍurira_. In all other forms, except the second jussive, the distinction between the active and passive is obscured.

78.4 Synopsis of Form III weak-_lām_ verbs. Example from √NDW:

PERFECT	نادى	_nādā_	نودي	_nūdiya_
IMPERFECT	ينادى	_yunādī_	ينادى	_yunādā_
SUBJUNCTIVE	ينادى	_yunādiya_	ينادى	_yunādā_
JUSSIVE	يناد	_yunādi_	يناد	_yunāda_
IMPERATIVE	ناد	_nādi_		—
PARTICIPLE	مناد	_munādin_	منادى	_munādan_
VERBAL NOUN	مناداة	(1) _munādāt-_		
	نداء	(2) _nidā'-_		

By this time these forms should not need explanation. Note especially that C3w/y → glottal stop after -ā- in the second noun.

79 Reciprocal Verbs: Form VI. Characteristic of the reflexive pattern of the reciprocal Form VI is the prefixed _ta-_ of Form V. Form VI thus stands in relation to Form III exactly as Form V does to Form II. The basic pattern for Form VI is TAFĀ'ALA.

79.1 Form VI does not give a reflexive connotation so much as the sense of mutuality and reciprocity with regards to the signification of

Form III. Being mutual, or reciprocal, Form VI of necessity involves more than one person, and there is commonly no passive. Examples: _raḍiya_ 'to be satisfied' > III _rāḍā_ 'to try to please, conciliate' > VI _tarāḍā_ 'to come to mutually satisfactory terms'; III _xālafa_ 'to differ with' > VI _taxālafa_ 'to be at odds one with another.'

A second—and fairly common—connotation of Form VI is the pretence of a quality, as _jahila_ 'not to know' > VI _tajāhala_ 'to feign ignorance'; _mariḍa_ 'to be ill' > VI _tamāraḍa_ 'to feign illness'; _nasiya_ 'to forget' > VI _tanāsā_ 'to pretend to forget.'

		ACTIVE	PASSIVE (rare)	
PERFECT	تفاعل	_tafā'ala_	تفوعل	_tufū'ila_
IMPERFECT	يتفاعل	_yatafā'alu_	يتفاعل	_yutafā'alu_
SUBJUNCTIVE	يتفاعل	_yatafā'ala_	يتفاعل	_yutafā'ala_
JUSSIVE	يتفاعل	_yatafā'al_	يتفاعل	_yutafā'al_
IMPERATIVE	تفاعل	_tafā'al_		—
PARTICIPLE	متفاعل	_mutafā'il-_	متفاعل	_mutafā'al-_
VERBAL NOUN	تفاعل	_tafā'ul-_		

See remarks (1) and (4) for Form V (§67.1).

79.3 Synopsis of Form VI for weak-_lām_ verbs. Example from √NSY:

PERFECT	تناسى	_tanāsā_
IMPERFECT	يتناسى	_yatanāsā_
SUBJUNCTIVE	يتناسى	_yatanāsā_
JUSSIVE	يتناس	_yatanāsa_
IMPERATIVE	تناس	_tanāsa_
PARTICIPLE	متناس	_mutanāsin_
VERBAL NOUN	تناس	_tanāsin_

See remarks on Form V weak-_lām_ verbs (§69.1).

79.4 A selective list of familiar roots in Forms III and VI:

FORM III		FORM VI	
آخذ	take to task (*bi-* for)		
راود	entice		
سالم	make peace	تسالم	be reconciled
شاهد	witness		
عامل	trade, do business with	تعامل	trade, do business with each other
قابل	confront, stand opposite	تقابل	be face to face, get together
قاتل	fight with		
قاوم	oppose, resist	تقاوم	resist each other
كاتب	write to	تكاتب	correspond with each other
كاثر	outnumber	تكاثر	band together
كالم	speak with		
		تلاوم	blame each other
ماثل	resemble	تماثل	resemble each other, be alike
		تمارض	pretend to be sick
مانع	put up resistance to		
		تناسى	pretend to forget
ناظر	argue, debate	تناظر	dispute with one another
		تحابّ	love one another

Vocabulary

انس 'anisa (a) / 'anusa (u) 'uns- be friendly, on intimate terms (bi-/'ilā with); perceive; II 'annasa put at ease, tame; III 'ānasa be friendly, cordial to; IV 'ānasa keep company, observe, espy; X ista'nasa be sociable, on familiar terms with

اوى 'awā (I) seek shelter, refuge; IV 'āwā take refuge ('ilā at), give shelter to

برك III bāraka bless (fī) someone/thing; VI tabāraka be blessed

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جهد III jāhada endeavor, strive; VIII ijtahada work hard, be industrious

جاع jā'a (ū) jaw'- be hungry

علو 'alā (ū) 'ulūw- be high, tall, rise ('an above); VI ta'ālā be exalted ('an over), be sublime; (VI imperative) ta'āla come on!; X ista'lā rise, tower ('alā over), be master ('alā of)

ندو III nādā call / cry out to, proclaim

نفق III nāfaqa be hypocritical, dissimulate; IV 'anfaqa spend, expend

هجر hajara (i) hajr-/hijrān- part company with, be separated from; III hājara migrate; VI tahājara desert each other, break up

NOUNS

إنس 'ins- humanity (as opposed to beasts, djinn, &c.)

بركة/بركات barakat- pl -āt- blessing

ذنب/ذنوب ðamb- pl ðunūb- sin

قبر/قبور qabr- pl qubūr- grave

OTHER

سبحان subhāna (+ construct) "glory be to"

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١١ قاتلوا فى سبيل الله	٦ لم يؤانسونا	١ إنهما يتحابّان
١٢ ان الاخوين يتماثلان	٧ الجهاد الاكبر	٢ الباب المقابل
١٣ مقاومتهم الاعداء	٨ تكاثُر المجاهدين	٣ تعال
١٤ مهاجرون ومهاجرات	٩ بارك الله فيك	٤ تبارك الله
١٥ ليسالموا عدوّهم	١٠ النساء لم يكالمنه	٥ اوخذنا بما عملنا
١٦ تقابلت الطائفتان		

(b) Read and translate:

١ يجاهدون فى سبيل الله ولا يخافون لومة لائم.

٢ ألم تر الى الذى حاجّ ابرهيم فى ربه أن آتاه الله الملك اذ قال ابرهيم •ربى الذى يحيى ويميت• قال •انا أحيى وأميت• قال ابرهيم •فإن الله يأتى

بالشمس من المشرق فات بها من المغرب• فَبُهِت الذى كفر والله لا يهدى
القوم الظالمين.¹

٢ إن الذين آمنوا وهاجروا وجاهدوا بأموالهم وأنفسهم فى سبيل الله والذين
آووا ونصروا أولئك بعضهم أولياء بعض. والذين آمنوا ولم يهاجروا ما لكم من
ولايتهم من شىء حتى يهاجروا. وإن استنصروكم فى الدين فعليكم النصر الا
على قوم بينكم وبينهم ميثاق. والله بما تعملون بصير.²

٤ تبارك الذى بيده الملك وهو على كل شىء قدير.

٥ إذ قال موسى لاهله "إنى آنست ناراً سآتيكم منها بخبر او آتيكم بشهاب
قبس• فلما جاءها نودى أن "بورك من فى النار ومَن حولها وسبحان الله
رب العالمين. انا انا الله العزيز الحكيم"³.

٦ وهذا كتاب انزلناه مبارك فاتبعوه واتقوا لعلكم تُرحمون.

٧ وما أصابكم فبإذن الله وليعلم المؤمنين وليعلم الذين نافقوا وقيل لهم
•تعالوا قاتلوا فى سبيل الله او ادفعوا• قالوا •لو⁴ نعلم قتالاً لاتبعناكم•. هم
للكفر يومئذٍ أقرب منهم للإيمان. يقولون بأفواههم ما ليس فى قلوبهم والله
اعلم بما يكتمون⁵.

٨ فاقبل بعضهم على بعض يتلاومون.

٩ قال الله تبارك وتعالى "يا عبادى انى حرّمت الظلم على نفسى وجعلته بينكم
محرّماً فلا تظالموا. يا عبادى كلكم ضالٌ الا من هديته فاستهدونى أهدكم. يا
عبادى كلكم جائع الا من أطعمته فاستطعمونى أطعمكم. يا عبادى كلكم عارٍ
الا من كسوته فاستكسونى أكسكم. يا عبادى انكم تخطئون بالليل والنهار
وانا أغفر الذنوب جميعاً فاستغفرونى أغفر لكم.⁶

١٠ لا تمارضوا⁸ فتمرضوا ولا تحفروا قبوركم فتموتوا⁷.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

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¹Ḥājja dispute with; mašriq- east; maḡrib- west; buhita be flabbergasted.
²Walāyat- friendship; miθāq- pact.
³Šihāb- qabas- borrowed flame; ḥawla around.
⁴Law followed by the imperf. ind. gives the sense of "if only."
⁵Dafa'a (a) repel; yawma'iðin "on that day"; fam- pl 'afwāh- mouth; katama
(u) conceal.
⁶'Ariya be naked; kasā (ū) clothe.
⁷Ḥafara (i) dig.
⁸See §67.4.

1. It is not seemly for you to rush to the spring. Ask me for water and I will give you to drink of what I have.

2. Let them enjoy their triumph over those who have oppressed the orphans of their people.

3. A proclaimer called out to the people of the city, saying, "Let the women and children take refuge at the mountain, and let the men strive until the fighting is concluded."

4. The hypocrites say that they have spent much to feed the poor, but they have spent nothing and the poor have not been provided with sustenance.

5. The messenger was sent but was killed on his way, and so he was not able to give them the good news.

80.5 In the masculine singular of doubled roots, the vowel that would have separated C_2 and C_3 is thrown back onto the first consonant. The feminine and plural patterns are unaffected.

'deaf'   اَصَمّ *'aṣammu*   صَمّاء *ṣammā'u*   صُمّ *ṣumm-*

81 Verbs of Colors and Characteristics: Form IX and Form XI. Characteristic of the verb of colors and (physical) characteristics, Form IX, is the doubling of C_3. The base pattern is IF'ALLA. There is no passive of this form.

81.1 Synopsis of Form IX. Example from √SWD:

PERFECT	اِفْعَلّ	*if'alla*	اِسْوَدّ	*iswadda*
IMPERFECT	يَفْعَلّ	*yaf'allu*	يَسْوَدّ	*yaswaddu*
SUBJUNCTIVE	يَفْعَلّ	*yaf'alla*	يَسْوَدّ	*yaswadda*
JUSSIVE	يَفْعَلِّ	*yaf'alla/i*	يَسْوَدِّ	*yaswadda/i*
	يَفْعَلِل	*yaf'alil*	يَسْوَدِد	*yaswadid*
PARTICIPLE	مُفْعَلّ	*muf'all-*	مُسْوَدّ	*muswadd-*
VERBAL NOUN	اِفْعِلال	*if'ilāl*	اِسْوِداد	*iswidād-*

81.2 The verbs of this form are virtually limited to roots of color and physical characteristics, as *'aswadu* 'black' > IX *iswadda* 'to become black, be blackened'; *'aṣfaru* 'yellow' > IX *iṣfarra* 'to turn yellow, become jaundiced'; *'a'waju* 'crooked' > IX *i'wajja* 'to be bent, crooked.'

81.3 Form XI (IF'ĀLLA) is characterized by lengthening the vowel before the doubled C_3 of Form IX. Form XI is quite rare and is indistinguishable from Form IX in meaning.

82 Other Verbal Forms: XII–XV. The remaining increased forms of the verb are too rare to deserve more than a passing listing. Almost all known examples of these are stative or qualitative and hence have no passive.

افعَوعَل XII IF'AW'ALA
افعَوَّل XIII IF'AWWALA
افعَنلَل XIV IF'ANLALA
افعَنلَى XV IF'ANLĀ

Lesson Thirty-Six

80 The Adjectival Pattern of Colors and Characteristics: 'AF'ALU. Adjectives of colors and characteristics (generally physical defects) have special patterns that differ from the regular adjectival patterns encountered so far.

MASC. SING.	FEM. SING.	COMMON PL.
اَفْعَل *'af'alu*	فَعْلاء *fa'lā'u*	فُعْل *fu'l-*

The plural of this pattern is used with *all plurals*, including inanimate things. Examples are:

'green'	أخْضَر	*'axḍaru*	خَضْراء	*xaḍrā'u*	خُضْر	*xuḍr-*
'yellow'	أصْفَر	*'aṣfaru*	صَفْراء	*ṣafrā'u*	صُفْر	*ṣufr-*
'mute'	أبْكَم	*'abkamu*	بَكْماء	*bakmā'u*	بُكْم	*bukm-*

80.2 C_2w roots are perfectly regular in formation.

| 'black' | أسْوَد | *'aswadu* | سَوْداء | *sawdā'u* | سُود | *sūd-* |
| 'one-eyed' | أعْوَر | *'a'waru* | عَوْراء | *'awrā'u* | عُور | *'ūr-* |

80.3 The only exception in the formation of C_2y roots is the harmonization of the vowel of the plural to the *y* radical (*$uy \to i$).

| 'white' | أبْيَض | *'abyaḍu* | بَيْضاء | *bayḍā'u* | بِيض | *bīḍ-* |

80.4 The weakness of $C_2 w/y$ roots appears as *alif maqṣūra* in the masculine singular and *-y-* in the feminine and plural.

| 'blind' | أعْمى | *'a'mā* | عَمْياء | *'amyā'u* | عُمْي | *'umy-* |

Vocabulary

بصر *baṣura (u) / baṣira (a) baṣar- + bi-* look, see, understand; II *baṣṣara* make see, enlighten; IV *'abṣara* see, behold; V *tabaṣṣara* reflect (*bi-/fī* on); X *istabṣara* be able to see

صبح IV *'aṣbaḥa* become (in the morning); get / wake up in the morning

فتو IV *'aftā* give / issue a (legal) opinion / counsel; X *istaftā* seek opinion / counsel from someone (acc.) (*fī* concerning)

فرق *faraqa (u) farq-* separate, part (int.), distinguish (*bayna* between / among); II *farraqa* part, separate (trs.); III *fāraqa* disengage oneself from, part with, quit; V *tafarraqa* be separated, divided, scattered; VIII *iftaraqa* = V

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

أبكم *'abkamu* mute, dumb

أبيض *'abyaḍu* white

أحمر *'aḥmaru* red

أخضر *'axḍaru* green

أزرق *'azraqu* blue

أسود *'aswadu* black

أصفر *'aṣfaru* yellow

أصمّ *'aṣammu* deaf

أعمى *'a'mā* blind

بصر/أبصار *baṣar-* pl *'abṣar-* vision, sight, insight

دابّة/دوابّ *dābbat-* (usually masc.) pl *dawābbu* beast, (riding) animal

فتوى/فتاو/فتاوى *fatwā* pl *fatāwin/fatāwā* (legal) opinion, counsel

صبح ، صباح *ṣubḥ- / ṣabāḥ-* morning, dawn, daybreak

OTHERS

اما *'ammā* as for (topicalizer, with main clause introduced by *fa-*)

بلى *balā* yes (affirmative response to a negative question, like *si* in French)

وان *wa-'in* even if

Exercises

(a) Give the Arabic:

1. red stones
2. black kings
3. a green tree
4. a blind hypocrite
5. a black book
6. yellow houses
7. a one-eyed devil
8. white queens
9. green trees
10. deaf mutes
11. a black calf
12. blue birds

(b) Read and translate:

١ استفت قلبك وان أفتاك المفتون.

٢ لا تسمع الصمّ الدعاء اذا ولّوا مدبرين.

٣ يوم تبيضّ وجوه وتسودّ وجوه فاما الذين اسودّت وجوههم أكفرتم بعد ايمانكم؟ فذوقوا العذاب بما كنتم تكفرون. واما الذين ابيضّت وجوههم ففي رحمة الله هم فيها خالدون.

٤ الم تر ان الله أنزل من السماء ماء فتصبح الارض مخضرّة؟

٥ قل «من رب السموات والارض» قل «الله» أفاتخذتم من دونه اولياء لا يملكون لانفسهم نفعاً ولا ضرّاً؟ قل «هل يستوى الاعمى والبصير ام هل تستوى الظلمات والنور ام جعلوا لله شركاء خلقوا كخلقه؟ قل «الله خالق كل شيء وهو الواحد»

٦ فلا تطع الكافرين وجاهدهم جهاداً كبيراً.

٧ يا ايها الذين آمنوا لا تدخلوا بيوتاً غير بيوتكم حتى تستأنسوا وتسلّموا على اهلها . ذلك خير لكم لعلكم تذكّرون.

٨ اذا جاءك المنافقون قالوا «نشهد انك لرسول الله» والله يعلم انك لرسوله والله يشهد ان المنافقين لكاذبون.

٩ قل لئن اجتمعت الانس والجن على ان يأتوا بمثل هذا القرآن لا يأتون بمثله.

١٠ واذ اخذ ربك من بني آدم من ظهورهم ذريتهم وأشهدهم على انفسهم «ألست بربكم؟» قالوا «بلى شهدنا» ان تقولوا يوم القيامة «إنا كنا عن هذا غافلين» او تقولوا «إنما أشرك آباؤنا من قبل وكنا ذرية من بعدهم افتهلكنا

بما فعل المبطلون؟[١٠]

١١ ان شر الدواب عند الله الصم البكم.

(c) Translate into Arabic:

1. He almost appointed the worst of men as his successor, but a voice cried out from heaven, saying, "Your deeds will be reckoned."

2. As for those who disobey God's commands, the judge issued an opinion that they be killed.

3. At the end of this world God's promise will be fulfilled, and everything—the sun, the moon and the stars, the stones and rivers of the earth, the stones and beasts, and humankind and the djinn—will pass away; but God will abide.

4. Solomon was blessed by God as a prophet and king, and the djinn were tamed for him in order to break the stones for God's house.

5. When they arose in the morning they beheld a green genie entering the city on a white beast.

6. The man pure of heart disengaged himself from his people in order to strive to draw near to God.

7. The hypocrites said, "Give us refuge from our enemy." But when they entered among us they laid a plot to strike the black stone so that it would be broken.

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[1]*Zuhūr-* loins; *ḍurriyyat-* progeny; *'an* here, "lest"; *'ahlaka* destroy; *'abṭala* talk idly.

Lesson Thirty-Seven

83 The Pattern of the Noun of Place: MAFʻAL-. The pattern for the place where an activity takes place is MAFʻAL-.

83.1 G-form verbs that have -a- or -u- as the characteristic vowel of C₂ in the imperfect usually form the noun of place of the pattern MAFʻAL(AT)-, the presence or absence of the feminine sign not being predictable. Verbs with -i- as the imperfect vowel form the noun of place on the pattern MAFʻIL(AT)-. The plural of both MAFʻAL(AT)- and MAFʻIL(AT)- is MAFĀʻILU.

Here follows a list of nouns of place derived from familiar roots:

مأمن	safe place	معمل	workshop
مأوى	shelter	مفرق	junction, intersection
مجرى	river-/watercourse	مقتل	mortal spot
محجر	quarry	مقام	place, position
محكمة	court	مكتب	school
مخرج	exit	مكان	place
مدخل	entrance	مملكة	kingdom
مذهب	way, route	منار	lighthouse
مسجد	mosque	منزل	halting-place, stage
مسكن	dwelling	منظر	watchtower
مسير	itinerary	مهجر	place of emigration
مطلع	point of ascent (sun, star)	موضع	position, place

Note in this list that the third radical of C3*w/y* roots is replaced by *alif maqṣūra*. Since the *alif maqṣūra* takes the place of a radical consonant, the indefinite triptote ending is retained, i.e., they end in *-an* in the indefinite and *-ā* in the definite.

83.2 The noun of place for the increased forms is identical to the masculine-singular passive participle. Plurals are in *-āt*. Examples of such relatively rare nouns of place are:

مجتمع/مجتمعات   meeting-place, communal gathering

متكّأ/متكّآت   cushion, couch (< *ittaka'a* to lean, recline)

مصلّى/مصلّيات   place of prayer, oratory

ملتقى/ملتقيات   meeting place, rendezvous, battlefield

84 The Pattern of the Noun of Instrumentality: MIFʿAL-. The pattern of nouns indicating implements and instruments is MIFʿAL-. The vowel between C2 and C3 may be long, giving MIFʿĀL-. The plural of MIFʿAL- is MAFĀʿILU; the plural of MIFʿĀL- is MAFĀʿĪLU. Examples of these patterns are:

مأكل/مآكيل   implement for eating (< *'akala* to eat)

مبرد/مبارد   file (< *barada* to file)

مثقال/مثاقيل   mithcal, a unit of weight (< *θaqula* to be heavy)

مجمر/مجامر   brazier (< *jamr-* embers)

مرآة/مرايا   mirror (< *ra'ā* to see)

مصباح/مصابيح   lantern, light (< *ṣabuḥa* to be radiant)

مضراب/مضاريب   plectrum (< *ḍaraba* to strike)

مفتاح/مفاتيح   opener, key (< *fataḥa* to open)

85 The Patterns of Nouns of Instance (FAʿLAT-) and Manner (FIʿLAT-).

85.1 The noun of instance, i.e., the noun that indicates the action or state of the verb done once, is on the pattern FAʿLAT-. These nouns are used almost exclusively as cognate accusatives (see §29). Whereas the normal cognate accusative with the verbal noun may either strengthen or intensify the connotation of the verb or serve as a "dummy" carrier for

an adjective used adverbially, the noun of instance as cognate accusative means "once," "one time." For instance, in the construction

ضربني ضرباً شديداً   *ḍarabanī ḍarban*   He struck me sharply.
   šadīdan

the cognate verbal noun may be replaced by the noun of instance:

ضربني ضربة   *ḍarabanī ḍarbatan*   He struck me once.
ضربني ضربتين   *ḍarabanī ḍarbatayni*   He struck me twice.

The noun of instance may also be modified like any cognate accusative.

ضربني ضربة شديدة   *ḍarabanī ḍarbatan*   He gave me a sharp
   šadīdatan   blow.
ضربني ضربتين شديدتين   *ḍarabanī ḍarbatayni*   He gave me two sharp
   šadīdatayni   blows.

85.2 The noun of manner, which indicates the manner in which something is done, is on the pattern FIʿLAT-, e.g.:

ضحك > ضحكة   *ḍaḥika > ḍiḥkat-*   manner of laughing

خلق > خلقة   *xalaqa > xilqat-*   disposition

مشى > مشية   *mašā > mišyat-*   manner of walking, gait

Theoretically all G-form verbs are susceptible to these two patterns; however, only a limited number of the potentially available ones are in actual use.

86 Optative and Assertory Uses of the Perfect. The verb in the perfect (negative with *lā*) is used to assert what is assumed or hoped to be a fact. This occurs in wishes, prayers, curses, &c. Such phrases commonly follow proper names.

النبي محمد صلى الله   *an-nabīyu muḥam-*   The Prophet Muham-
عليه وسلم   *madun ṣallā llāhu*   mad—may God
   ʿalayhi wa-sallama   pray for him and
     grant him peace!

ابو بكر الصديق رضى   *abū-bakrin^i ṣ-ṣiddīqu*   Abu-Bakr the Right-
الله عنه   *raḍiya llāhu ʿanhu*   eous—may God be
     pleased with him.

فلان بن فلان رحمه الله   *fulānu bnu fulānin*   So-and-So son of So-
       raḥimahu llāhu   and-So—may God
                           have mercy upon
                           him.

الشيخ فلان كرّم الله وجهه   *aš-šayxu fulānun kar-*   Shaykh So-and-So—
       rama llāhu wajhahu   may God ennoble
                           his countenance.

ابليس لعنه الله   *'iblīsu la'anahu llāhu*   Iblis—may God curse
                           him!

السلطان فلان دام ملكه   *as-sulṭānu fulānun*   Sultan So-and-So—
       dāma mulkuhu   may his kingdom
                           endure forever!

The standard phrases *tabāraka* and *ta'ālā*, which follow the name of
God, may be translated as optatives, although it should be realized that
they are clearly assertory in nature.

الله تبارك وتعالى   *allāhu tabāraka wa-*   God—blessed and
       ta'ālā   exalted is (be) He!

Vocabulary

VERBS

جزى   *jazā* (I) *jazā'-* requite, reward, punish (*bi-/'alā* for); III
     jāzā = G

حفظ   *ḥafiẓa* (a) *ḥifẓ-* preserve, protect, memorize; III *ḥāfaẓa*
     watch out ('alā for), be mindful ('alā of); VIII
     iḥtafaẓa + *bi-* guard, maintain; X *istahfaẓa* commit
     something (acc.) to the charge of (acc.)

حوط   IV *'aḥāṭa* surround (*bi-l-hu*) someone (*bi-l-hu* with);
     VIII *iḥtāṭa* be careful, on one's guard

سرق   *saraqa* (i) *sariqat-* steal, rob; VII *insaraqa* be / get
     stolen; VIII *istaraqa* filch, pilfer

فسد   *fasada* (u) *fasād-* rot, decay, be wicked, vain; IV
     'afsada spoil, corrupt, act wickedly

نكر   *nakira* (a) not to know / recognize, deny, disown; IV
     'ankara refuse to acknowledge, disavow, disclaim

وكل   *wakala* (i) *wakl-/wukūl-* entrust ('ilā to); II *wakkala*
     authorize, put in charge (*bi-* of); V *tawakkala 'alā*
     rely on, depend upon, put one's confidence in; VIII
     ittakala = V

NOUNS

بضاعة/بضائع   *biḍā'at-* pl *badā'i'u* wares, merchandise

شهاب/شهب   *šihāb-* pl *šuhub-* flame, shooting star

مثقال/مثاقيل   *miθqāl-* pl *maθāqīlu* small weight

معروف   *ma'rūf-* act of favor / kindness, good deed (opposite
     of *munkar-*)

مرجع/مراجع   *marji'-* pl *marāji'u* refuge, recourse, retreat

منكر   *munkar-* abomination, objectionable act

IDIOM

استرق السمع   *istaraqa s-sam'a* "he eavesdropped"

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١ يا ابن آدم اقم الصلاة وأمر بالمعروف وآنه عن المنكر واصبر على ما أصابك.

٢ إن المتقين في مقام أمين في جنات وعيون لا يذوقون فيها الموت الا الموتة
الأولى - وقاهم عذاب الجحيم.[1]

٣ يا بُنى إنها إن تك[2] مثقال حبة من خردل فتكن في صخرة او في السموات
او في الأرض يأت بها الله. ان الله خبير.[3]

٤ ولتكن منكم امة يدعون الى الخير ويأمرون بالمعروف وينهون عن المنكر
واولئك هم المفلحون[4] ولا تكونوا كالذين تفرقوا واختلفوا من بعد ما جاءهم
البينات واولئك لهم عذاب عظيم.

٥ وقالوا "اذا ضللنا في الارض أإنا لفي خلق جديد؟ بل هم بلقاء ربهم
كافرون. قل "يتوفاكم ملك الموت الذي وُكل بكم ثم الى ربكم ترجعون".

٦ ولقد جعلنا في السماء بروجاً وزيّنّاها للناظرين وحفظناها من كل شيطان
الا من استرق السمع فاتبعه شهاب مبين.[5]

٧ قالت [ملكة سبأ] "يا ايها الملأ إني القي اليّ كتاب كريم - انه من سليمان وانه

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[1] *Jaḥīm-* hell.
[2] *Taku*, apocopated form of *takun*.
[3] *Ḥabbat-* seed; *xardal-* mustard; *ṣaxrat-* rock.
[4] *Aflaḥa* be successful.
[5] *Burj-* pl *burūj-* constellation; *zayyana* decorate, embellish.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم الاّ تعلوا عليّ واتوني مسلمين» قالت «يا ايها الملا
افتوني في امري، وما كنت قاطعةً امراً حتى تشهدوني» قالوا «نحن اولو قوة
والامر اليك فانظري ماذا تامرين» قالت «إن الملوك اذا دخلوا قريةً افسدوها
وجعلوا اعزّة اهلها اذلّة. وكذلك يفعلون. واني مرسلة اليهم بهديّة فناظرة بما
يرجع المرسلون»[1]

٨ من اجل ذلك كتبنا على بني اسرائيل انه من قتل نفساً بغير نفس او فساد
في الارض فكانما قتل الناس جميعاً، ومن احياها فكانما احيا الناس جميعاً.
ولقد جاءتهم رسلنا بالبينات ثم ان كثيراً منهم بعد ذلك في الارض
لمسرفون.[2]

٩ الهكم اله واحد فالذين لا يؤمنون بالآخرة قلوبهم مُنكِرة وهم مستكبرون.

(b) Translate into Arabic:

1. He put his brothers, whom he loved, in charge of all the king-dom.

2. When the evil-doers subjugated the village, some of the people submitted, others turned and fled, and others fought until they were slain.

3. The meaning of the prophet's words is to command the good and forbid the abomination.

4. The beasts can see and touch and taste; but man, to the exclusion of all beasts, has reason.

5. The friends of God who recite the beautiful verses of the Koran are rewarded with paradise, beneath which flow rivers eternally.

6. Go to the village of your fathers and hand over this legal opinion. If the inhabitants of the village refuge to acknowledge my rule over them, punish them severely for their disobedience.

7. I and my partners sought a legal opinion from the learned men of the religion.

8. Only the purified may touch this book.

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[1] *Qaṭa'a 'amran* make a final decision; *'azīz-* pl *'a'izzat-* powerful; *ðalīl-* pl *'aðillat-* base; *hadīyat-* pl *hadāyā* gift.

[2] *'Asrafa* squander.

Lesson Thirty-Eight

87 Quadriliteral and Reduplicative Verbs. There are many roots that are composed of four consonants instead of the normal three. These fall into two categories: they are either (1) of four different radicals, FA'LALA, or (2) of two radical consonants reduplicated, FALFALA.

The majority of quadriliterals appear to be extensions in some fashion of existing triliteral roots, as *daḥraja* 'to roll (trs.)' from *daraja* 'to roll up.' Others are clearly denominative, as *tarjama* 'to translate' from *tarjumat-* 'translation.'

Reduplicative verbs are almost all onomatopoeic in nature, as *waswasa* 'to whisper,' *xašxaša* 'to rustle,' and *qa'qa'a* 'to clank, clatter.'

The base form of the quadriliterals and reduplicatives conforms to Form II of the triliteral in vocalic patterning and participial formation. An example is *tarjama* 'to translate.'

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
PERFECT	ترجم	*tarjama*	ترجم	*turjima*
IMPERFECT	يترجم	*yutarjimu*	يترجم	*yutarjamu*
IMPERATIVE	ترجم	*tarjim*	—	—
PARTICIPLE	مترجم	*mutarjim-*	مترجم	*mutarjam-*

The verbal noun of G-form quadriliterals, though not predictable, tends to one of the patterns FA'LALAT- (as here, *tarjamat-*) or FI'LĀL-.

87.1 Form II of the quadriliteral, TAFAʿLALA, corresponds in both form and meaning to Form V of the triliteral, as *tadaḥraja* 'to roll along (int.)' and *tašayṭana* 'to act like a devil' (< *šayṭan-* 'devil').

PERFECT	تدحرج	*tadaḥraja*	تشيطن	*tašayṭana*
IMPERFECT	يتدحرج	*yatadaḥraju*	يتشيطن	*yatašayṭanu*
PARTICIPLE	متدحرج	*mutadaḥrij-*	متشيطن	*mutašayṭin-*
VERBAL NOUN	تدحرج	*tadaḥruj-*	تشيطن	*tašayṭun-*

87.2 Form III of the quadriliteral—quite rare—corresponds formally to Form VII of the triliteral. The *-n-* is infixed between C₂ and C₃, however, rather than prefixed to the radical, IFʿANLALA. An example is √SLTH *islantaḥa* 'to be broad, to be laid down flat.'

87.3 Form IV of the quadriliteral corresponds formally to Form IX of the triliteral. The pattern is IFʿALALLA. Examples are *iṭmaʾanna* 'to be calm, assured,' *iqšaʿarra* 'to be horrified,' and *išmaʿazza* 'to be disgusted.'

PERFECT	اطمأنّ	*iṭmaʾanna*	اقشعرّ	*iqšaʿarra*
IMPERFECT	يطمئنّ	*yaṭmaʾinnu*	يقشعرّ	*yaqšaʿirru*
PARTICIPLE	مطمئنّ	*muṭmaʾinn-*	مقشعرّ	*muqšaʿirr-*
VERBAL NOUN	اطمئنان	*iṭmiʾnān-*	اقشعرار	*iqšiʿrār-*

88 Impersonal Passives. Verbs such as *ğaḍiba ʿalā* 'to be angry with' and *rağiba fī* 'to be desirous of'—or almost any intransitive verb that takes a semantic object through a preposition—may form an impersonal passive construction. In the passive, the verb (or participle) is impersonal in the third-person masculine singular, and the semantic object of the active voice remains the prepositional complement in the passive.

غضبت عليهم	*ğaḍibtu ʿalayhim* (act.)	I got angry with them.
غُضِب عليهم	*ğuḍiba ʿalayhim* (pass.)	They suffered wrath.
المغضوب عليهم	*al-mağḍūbu ʿalayhim* (pass. part.)	those who are the object of (someone's) wrath

سجدوا للاصنام	*sajadū lil-ʾaṣnāmi* (act.)	They bowed down to the idols.
سُجد للاصنام	*sujida lil-ʾaṣnāmi* (pass.)	The idols were bowed down to.
الاصنام المسجود لها	*al-ʾaṣnāmu l-masjūdu lahā* (pass. part.)	the idols that were bowed down to
رغبوا فيها	*rağibū fīhā* (act.)	They desired her.
رُغب فيها	*ruğiba fīhā* (pass.)	She was desired.
المرغوب فيها	*al-marğūbu fīhā* (pass. part.)	the one (fem.) who is desired
أشار الى المرأة	*ʾašāra ʾilā l-marʾati* (act.)	He pointed to the woman.
أشير الى المرأة	*ʾušīra ʾilā l-marʾati* (pass.)	The woman was pointed to.
المرأة المشار اليها	*al-marʾatu l-mušāru ʾilayhā* (pass. part.)	the woman who is / was pointed to

Whereas verbs that are wholly intransitive (like *ğaḍiba* 'to get angry') or complete transitives in and of themselves (like *ʾašāra* 'to make an indication') form impersonal passives only, transitive verbs like *baʿaθa* and quasi-transitives like *ʾatā bi-* form both personal and impersonal passives. In the personal passive the direct object (or, in the case of quasi-transitives like *ʾatā* that take an accusative of motion, the accusative) of the active becomes the subject of the passive, and the prepositional complement remains as in the active.

بعثوك الىّ	*baʿaθūka ʾilayya*	They sent you to me.
بعثت الىّ	*buʿiθta ʾilayya*	You were sent to me.
أتيتني بالكتاب	*ʾataytanī bil-kitābi*	You brought me the book.
أتيت بالكتاب	*ʾutītu bil-kitābi*	I was brought the book.

In the impersonal passive the verb is 3rd-person masculine singular, and the complement of the preposition remains as in the active.

بعث الىّ	*buʿiθa ʾilayya*	I was sent to (for).

أتى بالكتاب *'utiya bil-kitābi* The book was brought.

89 The Mâ...Min Clause. The use of the indefinite relative pronoun *mâ* 'that which' followed by the partitive-*min* construction will be frequently encountered. Although the construction is not difficult, it differs enough from the English mode of expression sometimes to cause problems in translation. Example:

ما تنفقوا من خير *wa-mā tunfiqū min* Whatever good you
فلانفسكم *xayrin fa-li-* spend, it is for
 'anfusikum yourselves.

The example would be literally translated, "what you spend of good...." By and large, the most successful method of dealing with the *mâ...min* construction is to translate what follows *min* first and then what follows *mâ* as an English relative clause.[1]

ما يفتح الله للناس من *mā yaftaḥi llāhu lin-* No one can withhold
رحمة فلا ممسك لها *nāsi min raḥmatin* the mercy God
 fa-lā mumsika lahā opens to people.

غفر له ما تقدم من ذنبه *ḡafara lahu mā* He forgave him his
وما تأخر *taqaddama min* sins past and future.
 ðambihi wa-mā
 ta'axxara

Vocabulary

VERBS

رد *radda (u) radd-* send / bring / take back, ward off, return; reply ('*alā* to); V *taraddada* be reflected, recur; waver, be uncertain, hesitate; VIII *irtadda* go back, revert, apostatize ('*an* from); X *istaradda* reclaim, get back

حزن *ḥazina (a) ḥuzn-* be sad, grieved

طمأن *iṭma'anna*/*yaṭma'innu* be tranquil, at peace, assured

عوذ '*āða (ū) ma'āð-* seek protection (*bi-* with) (*min* from); II '*awwaða* place someone (acc.) under the protection (*bi-* of) (*min* against); X *ista'āða* = G

غاب *ḡāba (I) ḡayb-/ḡiyāb-* be absent, vanish

قر *qarra (ali) qarr-* be cool; *qarrat 'aynuhu* he was glad, delighted (*bi-/fī* at)

هلك *halaka (i) halāk-* perish, die; IV '*ahlaka* destroy, cause to perish; X *istahlaka* exhaust oneself

وذر √WÐR (no perfect) *yaðaru* leave; (+ jussive) let, allow

ينس/ييأس *ya'isa (a) ya's-* despair, give up hope (*min* of); IV '*ay'asa* deprive of hope; X *istay'asa* = G

NOUNS

حزن/احزان *ḥuzn-* pl *'aḥzān-* sorrow, grief

صدقة/صدقات *ṣadaqat-* pl *-āt-* alms, charity

غيب/غيوب *ḡayb-* pl *ḡuyūb-* that which is invisible, the transcendental / supernatural (realm)

قرة العين *qurratu l-'ayni* joy, delight

OTHER

لا...ولا *lā...wa-lā* neither...nor (in such constructions *lā* functions as an ordinary negative, affecting no case)

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١ يا ايتها النفس المطمئنة ارجعي الى ربك راضيةً مرضيةً فادخلي في عبادى وادخلي جنتي.

٢ الا ان اولياء الله لا خوفٌ عليهم ولا هم يحزنون؟ الذين آمنوا وكانوا يتقون لهم البشرى في الحياة الدنيا وفي الآخرة.

٣ ولا يزالون يقاتلونكم حتى يردّوكم عن دينكم إن استطاعوا، ومن يرتدد منكم عن دينه فيمت وهو كافر.

٤ انفقوا من ما رزقناكم من قبل ان ياتي احدكم الموت فيقول ربِّ لولا

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[1]For a *mâ...min* clause with *mahmâ*, see p. 190, §73.2, last example.

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أخرتني١ الى اجل قريب فاصّدّق واكن من الصالحين• ولن يؤخّر الله نفساً اذا
جاء اجلها والله خبير بما تعملون•

٥ قل ان الموت الذى تفرّون منه فانه ملاقيكم ثم تردّون الى عالم الغيب
والشهادة فينبّئكم بما كنتم تعملون•

٦ تلك آيات الكتاب وقرآن مبين ربما يودّ الذين كفروا لو كانوا مسلمين• ذرهم
ياكلوا ويتمتعوا فسوف يعلمون وما أهلكنا من قرية الا ولها كتاب معلوم•

٧ فاذا قرات القرآن فاستعذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم٢• انه ليس له سطان
على الذين آمنوا وعلى ربهم يتوكلون•

٨ عذابي أصيب به من أشاء ورحمتي وسعت كل شيء• فساكتبها للذين يتّقون
ويؤتون الزكاة والذين هم بآياتنا يؤمنون•

٩ اوحينا الى ام موسى ان •ارضعيه فاذا خفت عليه فالقيه فى اليمّ ولا تخافى ولا
تحزني• إنا رادّوه اليك وجاعلوه من المرسلين•• فرددناه الى امّه كى تقرّ عينها
ولا تحزن ولتعلم ان وعد الله حق ولكن اكثر الناس لا يعلمون• ولما بلغ
اشدّه واستوى آتيناه حكماً وعلماً وكذلك نجزى المحسنين٣•

١٠ إنا أنزلنا التوراة فيها هدى ونور يحكم بها النبيون الذين اسلموا للذين
هادوا والربانيّون والأحبار بما استُحفظوا من كتاب الله وكانوا عليه شهداء
ومن لم يحكم بما انزل الله فاولئك الكافرون•

(b) Translate into Arabic:

1. When a man's appointed time has come, he gives up hope of life
and is made to perish; but they sorrow not over him, for he will be sent
forth at the day of resurrection.

2. Iblis disobeyed God's command to bow down to Adam, and so
God punished him, and he was cast from heaven into the darkness.

3. We have been surrounded and are not able to go back, so let us
seek refuge with those who will watch out for us.

4. All Muslims memorize verses from the Koran and recite them
while they pray.

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¹*Law-lā* here introduces a question of rebuke, "Why did you not...?" In a con-
ditional-type sentence with a following jussive, as here, it is best translated as an
affirmative modal, "If you would only..."; *'axxara* reprieve, postpone.

²*Rajīm*- stoned, accursed.

³*'Arḍa'a* suckle; *yamm*- sea.

5. O you (m s) who pray, turn your face toward Mecca.

6. You (m pl) who have been put in charge of these orphans, when
they have reached maturity give them their due.

7. The poor woman had despaired of life when a pious man passed
by her dwelling and gave her alms.

Lesson Thirty-Nine

90 Higher Numbers. The tens of numbers above 19 are formed as masculine plurals of the units—except for 20, which is formed from the root of 10.

20	عشرون	*'išrūna*	60	ستون	*sittūna*
30	ثلاثون	*θalāθūna*	70	سبعون	*sab'ūna*
40	اربعون	*'arba'ūna*	80	ثمانون	*θamānūna*
50	خمسون	*xamsūna*	90	تسعون	*tis'ūna*

As sound masuline plurals, these numbers take genitive and accusative endings in *-īna*.

Compound numbers are formed from the declined units followed by *wa-* and the tens:

احد وعشرون	*'aḥadun wa-'išrūna*	twenty-one (masc. nom.)
اثنان وعشرون	*iθnāni wa-'išrūna*	twenty-two (masc. nom.)
ثلاثة وعشرون	*θalāθatun wa-'išrūna*	twenty-three, &c.

Note that the 'one' in 'twenty-one' &c. is *'aḥad-* (fem. *'iḥdā*), as in 'eleven' (see §63).

90.1 From 11 through 99, things counted are normally in the *accusative singular* following the number.

ثلاثون يوماً	*θalāθūna yawman*	thirty days

بلغ اربعين سنةً	*balağa 'arba'īna sanatan*	he attained (the age of) forty years
تسعة وتسعون اسماً	*tis'atun wa-tis'ūna sman*	ninety-nine names

Occasionally other cases and the plural number will be found after the numbers from 11 through 99.

90.2 'Hundred' is *mi'at-* (note irregular spelling). The hundreds are quite regularly formed as follows:

100	مائة	*mi'at-*	500	خمسمائة	*xamsu-mi'atin*
200	مائتان	*mi'atāni* (nom.)	600	ستمائة	*sittu-mi'atin*
	مائتين	*mi'atayni* (obl.)	700	سبعمائة	*sab'u-mi'atin*
300	ثلثمائة	*θalātu-mi'atin*	800	ثمانمائة	*θamāni-mi'atin*
400	اربعمائة	*'arba'u-mi'atin*	900	تسعمائة	*tis'u-mi'atin*

The hundreds are normally followed in construct by the *genitive singular* of the thing counted.

مائة سنة	*mi'ata sanatin*	for a hundred years
قبل مائتي سنةٍ	*qabla mi'atay sanatin*	two hundred years ago

The hundreds are also occasionally followed by the *accusative plural* as an accusative of respect.

90.3 'Thousand' is *alf-* (pl. *'ālāf-* and *'ulūf-*). It is counted like any regular masculine noun and is followed by the thing counted in the *genitive singular* in construct or with the partitive-*min* construction.

الف سنة	*'alfu sanatin*	a thousand years
ثلاثة آلاف من الملائكة	*θalāθatu 'ālāfin mina l-malā'ikati*	three thousand (of the) angels

90.4 Synopsis of the case and number governance of numbers.

NUMBER	COUNTED NOUN	CONCORD
1	*wāḥid(at)-* follows the singular as a regular attributive adjective	

2	iθn(at)āni l-ayni follows the dual as a regular attributive adjective	
3–10	genitive plural	chiastic concord applies
11–99	accusative singular	chiastic concord applies to units 3–9; 'ten' in teens takes normal concord; tens from 20 on unaffected
100–999	gen. sing. in construct; occasionally acc. pl.	chiastic concord applied to units 3–9 only
1000+	gen. sing. in construct; or *min* + plural	chiastic concord applies to units 3–9 only

90.5 Mixed numbers are generally read in the following order: thousands, hundreds, units, tens. *The last element read determines the number and case of the thing counted.*

اربعة آلاف وخمسمائة وستة فراسخ	'arba'atu 'ālāfin wa-xamsu-mi'atin wa-sittatu farāsixa	4506 leagues
الفان وسبعة عشر فرسخاً	'alfāni wa-sab'ata-'ašara farsaxan	2017 leagues
الف ومائتا فرسخ	'alfun wa-mi'atā farsaxin	1200 leagues

91 Numerals and the *Abjad* System. The numerals in common use in Arabic for the last millennium or so, the immediate source of our own "Arabic" numerals, were borrowed by Islamic civilization from the Indian subcontinent.

١	1	٣	3	٥	5	٧	7	٩	9
٢	2	٤	4	٦	6	٨	8	١٠	10

Compound numbers are written from left to right, exactly as our own numbers.

Except for mathematical calculation, the "Indian" numerals were not commonly used for numbering; instead, the *abjad* system, common to

Semitic languages, was used. In this system each letter of the alphabet stands for a number, the order of which preserves the ancient Semitic alphabetical order that was discarded by the Arabic philologians in favor of the order by shape common today.

ا	1	ك	20	ش	300
ب	2	ل	30	ت	400
ج	3	م	40	ث	500
د	4	ن	50	خ	600
ه	5	س	60	ذ	700
و	6	ع	70	ض	800
ز	7	ف	80	غ	900
ح	8	ص	90	ظ	1000
ط	9	ق	100		
ى	10	ر	200		

These numbers are indicated in the manuscript tradition by a *madda* or line placed over the numerical letters, e.g. شــت = 365.

Vocabulary

VERBS

توب	*tāba (ū) tawbat-* turn away ('an from), renounce, relent, repent ('ilā towards)
شور	IV 'ašāra + 'ilā make a sign, indicate
صوم	*ṣāma (ū) ṣiyām-/ṣawm-* fast
عد	*'adda (u) 'add-* count, number
غلب	*ġalaba (i) ġalabat-* subdue, vanquish
نكح	*nakaḥa (i) nikāḥ-* marry
وضع	VI *tawāḍa'a* be humble

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

الف، آلاف، الوف	*'alf-* pl *'ālāf-/'ulūf-* thousand
سنة، سنون، سنوات	*sanat-* pl *sinūna / sanawāt-* year
شهر، شهور، اشهر	*šahr-* pl *šuhūr-/'ašhur-* month

عام/أعوام 'ām- pl 'a'wām- year

عدة 'iddat- number

مائة/مئات mi'at- pl mi'āt- hundred

متتابع mutatābi'- consecutive

مرة/مرات ، مرار marrat- pl -āt-/mirār- time, instance

مسكين/مساكين miskin- pl masākinu poor, unfortunate

Exercises

(a) Read and translate

١ افترقت اليهود على احدى وسبعين فرقة وتفرقت النصارى على اثنتين وسبعين فرقة وستفترق امتي على ثلاث وسبعين ملة كلها في النار الا واحدة. (حديث نبوي)

٢ يا ايها النبي حرّض[1] المؤمنين على القتال - ان يكن منكم عشرون صابرون يغلبوا مائتين. وان يكن منكم مائة يغلبوا الفاً. وان يكن منكم الف يغلبوا الفين باذن الله والله مع الصابرين.

٣ استغفر لهم او لا تستغفر لهم - ان تستغفر لهم سبعين مرة فلن يغفر الله لهم. ذلك بأنهم كفروا بالله ورسوله والله لا يهدي القوم الفاسقين.

٤ فمن لم يستطع ذلك فصيام شهرين متتابعين فمن لم يستطع فاطعام ستين مسكيناً.

٥ الزانية والزاني فاجلدوا كل واحد منهما مائة جلدة ولا تأخذكم بهما رأفة في دين الله ان كنتم تؤمنون بالله واليوم الآخر وليشهد عذابهما طائفة من المؤمنين. الزاني لا ينكح الا زانية او مشركة والزانية لا ينكحها الا زان او مشرك وحُرّم ذلك على المؤمنين. والذين يرمون المحصنات ثم لم يأتوا بأربعة شهداء فاجلدوهم ثمانين جلدة ولا تقبلوا لهم شهادة ابداً واولئك هم الفاسقون الا الذين تابوا من بعد ذلك واصلحوا فان الله غفور رحيم.[2]

٦ ان الله خلق الارواح قبل الاجسام[3] بالفي سنة.

٧ ان الله ينظر في كل يوم وليلة ثلثمائة وستين نظرة الى قلب المؤمن.

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[1]Ḥarraḍa encourage.

[2]Jalada (i) flog; jaldat- lash; ra'fat- pity; ramā here means "cast aspersions, accuse"; muḥsanat- chaste woman; 'aslaḥa reform.

[3]Jism- pl 'ajsām- body.

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٨ خُيّرتُ بين ان اكون نبياً مَلِكاً او اكون نبياً عبداً فاشار الىَّ جبريل (عليه السلام) ان "تواضع" فقلت "بل اكون نبياً عبداً - اشبع يوماً واجوع يوماً".[1]

٩ ان عدة الشهور عند الله اثنا عشر شهراً في كتاب الله يوم خلق السموات والارض.

١٠ وما كان لمؤمن ان يقتل مؤمناً الا خطأ ومن قتل مؤمناً خطأ فتحرير رقبة مؤمنة ودية مسلمة الى اهله الا ان يصدّقوا فان كان من قوم عدو لكم وهو مؤمن فتحرير رقبة مؤمنة وان كان من قوم بينكم وبينهم ميثاق فدية مسلمة الى اهله وتحرير رقبة مؤمنة فمن لم يجد فصيام شهرين متتابعين توبة من الله وكان الله عليماً حكيماً.[2]

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[1]Xayyara give a choice; šabi'a be satiated, full.

[2]Ḥarrara manumit, set free; raqabat- slave; diyat- bloodmoney; tatāba'a be consecutive.

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Lesson Forty

92 Ordinal Numbers. The ordinal numbers are formed from the radicals of the cardinal numbers on the active-participial pattern FĀ'IL-, which is in every respect a regular adjectival pattern. The chiastic concord of the cardinals does not apply to the ordinals. The only irregularly formed ordinals are 'awwal- 'first' (fem. 'ūlā), a suppletion form that does not derive from the number 'one,' and sādis- 'sixth,' which reflects the original radicals of 'six,' which have fallen together as -tt- in the cardinal number.

1st	الأول al-'awwalu (m)	5th	الخامس al-xāmisu
	الأولى al-'ūlā (f)	6th	السادس as-sādisu
2nd	الثاني aθ-θānī (m)	7th	السابع as-sābi'u
	الثانية aθ-θāniyatu (f)	8th	الثامن aθ-θāminu
3rd	الثالث aθ-θāliθu	9th	التاسع at-tāsi'u
4th	الرابع ar-rābi'u	10th	العاشر al-'āširu

92.1 From '11th' through '19th,' the ordinals are indeclinable in -a. Both parts of the number agree in gender with the noun described.

MODIFYING MASCULINE NOUNS	MODIFYING FEMININE NOUNS
الحادي عشر al-ḥādiya 'ašara	الحادية عشرة al-ḥādiyata 'ašrata
الثاني عشر aθ-θāniya 'ašara	الثانية عشرة aθ-θāniyata 'ašrata
الثالث عشر aθ-θāliθa 'ašara	الثالثة عشرة aθ-θāliθata 'ašrata
الرابع عشر ar-rābi'a 'ašara	الرابعة عشرة ar-rābi'ata 'ašrata

and so on.

92.2 The ordinals from '1st' through '10th' may be (1) the first member of a construct phrase followed by a plural, as

هو رابع الرجال	huwa rābi'u r-rijāli	He is the fourth of the men.
هي خامستهن	hiya xāmisatuhunna	She is the fifth of them.

or (2) a regular attributive adjective following the modified noun.

الجزء السابع	al-juz'u s-sābi'u	the seventh section
في جزءين الرابع والخامس	fī l-juz'ayni r-rābi'i wal-xāmisi	in the fourth and fifth sections

92.3 From '11th' on, the ordinals must follow the nouns they modify as attributive adjectives. From '11th' through '19th,' the ordinals are indeclinable. From '20th' on, the units are fully declinable and the tens are identical to the cardinal tens.

الجزء الرابع عشر	al-juz'u r-rābi'a 'ašara	the 14th section
في الليلة التاسعة عشرة	fī l-laylati t-tāsi'ata 'ašrata	on the 19th night
الجزء الحادي والعشرون	al-juz'u l-ḥādī wal-'išrūna	the 21st section
في الجزء التاسع والعشرين	fī l-juz'i t-tāsi'i wal-'išrīna	in the 29th section

93 Fractions. From 'a third' through 'a tenth,' the fractions are formed on the pattern FU'UL- (exclusively in Koranic Arabic) or FU'L- (more common in post-Koranic). The plural of both is on the pattern 'AF'ĀL-. As in most languages, 'half' is a suppletion form and has nothing to do with the number 'two.'

1/2	نصف nisf-		3/4	ثلاثة ارباع θalāθatu 'arbā'in
1/3	ثلث θul(u)θ-		5/6	خمسة اسداس xamsatu 'asdāsin
2/3	ثلثان θul(u)θāni		7/10	سبعة اعشار sab'atu 'a'šarin
	ربع الأرض المسكون rub'u l-'arḍi l-maskūnu				the inhabited quarter of the earth

في ثلثي الجزء   *fī θul(u)θayi l-juz'i*   in two thirds of the section

Above 'a tenth,' fractions must be expressed periphrastically.

وزعموا ان جرم القمر   *wa-za amū 'anna*   And they have
جزء من تسعة وثلاثين   *jirma l-qamari*   asserted that the
جزءاً وربع جزء من جرم   *juz'un min tis'atin*   mass of the moon is
الأرض   *wa-θalāθīna juz'an*   one part of 39$^1/_4$
   wa-rub'i juz'in min   parts of the earth's
   jirmi l-'arḍi   mass (i.e., $^1/_{39.25}$ of the earth's mass).

94 Distributives. The distributive numbers from 'three by three' up to 'ten by ten' are formed on the diptote pattern FU'ĀLU. 'Two by two' is an exceptional form, *maθnā*.

فدخلوا مثنى وثلاث   *fa-daxalū maθnā wa-*   And they entered two
ورباع   *θulāθa wa-rubā'a*   by two, three by three, and four by four.

95 The Islamic Calendar. The Hegira Era begins with the migration *(hijrat-)* of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622. The Islamic year is based on the old Arabian succession of twelve lunar months, which are:

محرم	*muḥarram-*	رجب	*rajab-*
صفر	*ṣafar-*	شعبان	*ša'bānu*
ربيع الأول	*rabī'u l-'awwalu*	رمضان	*ramaḍānu*
ربيع الثاني	*rabī'u θ-θānī*	شوال	*šawwālu*
جمادى الأولى	*jumāda l-'ūlā*	ذو القعدة	*ðu l-qa'dati*
جمادى الآخرة	*jumāda l-'āxiratu*	ذو الحجة	*ðu l-ḥijjati*

Since the year is lunar, it bears no readily discernable relation to the solar year and falls 11$^1/_4$ days short of the solar year annually. The formulae for conversion are:

$$\text{A.D.} = (\text{A.H.} \times 0.970225) + 621.54$$

$$\text{A.H.} = (\text{A.D.} - 621.54) \div 0.970225$$

For the Syro-Mesopotamian months and the days of the week, see Appendix H.

Vocabulary

VERBS

حج   *ḥajja (u) ḥajj-* make the pilgrimage to Mecca

دفع   *dafa'a (a) daf'-* push away, repel

زيد   *zāda (ī) ziyādat-* be more ('alā than), increase (int.); II *zayyada* increase (trs.); VIII *izdāda* grow, multiply

طاب   *ṭāba (ī) ṭībat-* be good, pleasant

وصى   II *waṣṣā* & IV *'awṣā* charge (bi- with), recommend; bequeath (bi-) something (li- to)

وقع   *waqa'a (a) wuqū'-* befall, occur, fall down

NOUNS

أنثى   *'unθā* female

جزء/أجزاء   *juz'-* pl *'ajzā'-* part, section

ذكر   *ðakar-* male

طيب   *ṭayyib-* good, pleasant, agreeable; *ṭīb-* perfume, pleasant aroma

نصف   *niṣf-* half

وصية/وصايا   *waṣīyat-* pl *waṣāyā* bequest, legacy; directive, commandment

Exercises

(a) Read and translate:

١ لقد كفر الذين قالوا ان الله ثالث ثلاثة.

٢ قال النبي حُبّب اليّ من دنياكم ثلاث - الطيب والنساء وجُعلت قرة عيني في الصلاة.

٣ وان خفتم الا تقسطوا في اليتامى فانكحوا ما طاب لكم من النساء مثنى وثلاث ورباع.[1]

٤ يستعجلونك بالعذاب ولن يخلف الله وعده وان يوماً عند ربكم كألف

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[1] *'Aqsaṭa fī* be equitable to.

سنة ممّا تعدّون.

٥ سأل سائل بعذاب واقع للكافرين - ليس له دافع من الله ذى المعارج - تعرج الملائكة والروح اليه فى يوم كان مقداره خمسين الف سنة فاصبر صبراً جميلاً إنهم يرونه بعيداً ونراه قريباً - يوم تكون السماء كالمهل وتكون الجبال كالعهن¹.

٦ يوصيكم الله فى اولادكم - للذكر مثل حظ الانثيين. فإن كنّ نساء فوق اثنتين فلهم ثلثا ما ترك. وإن كانت واحدة فلها النصف. ولابويه لكل واحد منهما السدس مما ترك إن كان له ولد. فإن لم يكن له ولد وورثه ابواه فلأمه الثلث. فإن كان له اخوة فلأمه السدس من بعد وصية يوصى بها او دين².

٧ ولكم نصف ما ترك ازواجكم إن لم يكن لهن ولد. فإن كان لهن ولد فلكم الربع مما تركن من بعد وصية يوصين بها او دين. ولهن الربع مما تركتم إن لم يكن لكم ولد. فإن كان لكم ولد فلهن الثمن مما تركتم من بعد وصية توصون بها او دين. وإن كان رجل يورث كلالة او امرأة وله اخ او اخت فلكل واحد منهما السدس. فإن كانوا اكثر من ذلك فهم شركاء فى الثلث من بعد وصية يوصى بها او دين غير مضارّ - وصية من الله والله عليم حكيم³.

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¹Maʻraj-/maʻāriju height; ʻaraja (u) ascend; muhl- molten metal; ʻihn- tufts of wool.

²Ḥaẓẓ- portion; dayn- debt.

³Kalālat- distant heir.

Supplementary Readings from the *Hadith* Literature

(Glossed words marked with asterisks)

I. The First Three Sent to Hell

عن• ابى هريرة (رضى الله عنه) عن النبى (صلى الله عليه وسلم) قال ان الله تبارك وتعالى اذا كان يوم القيامة ينـزل الى العباد ليقضى بينهم وكل امة جاثية• فأول من يدعونه رجل جمع• القرآن ورجل قُتل فى سبيل الله ورجل كثير المال. فيقول الله للقارى• "الم اعلّمك ما انزلتُ على رسولى؟" قال "بلى يا رب" قال "فماذا عملت فيما• علمت؟" قال "كنت أقوم به آناء• الليل وآناء النهار" فيقول الله له "كذبت" وتقول له الملائكة "كذبت" ويقول الله "بل اردت ان يقال إن فلاناً قارئ فقد قيل ذاك•• "

فيؤتى بصاحب المال فيقول الله له "الم أوسّع عليك حتى لم ادعك تحتاج• الى احد؟" قال "بلى يا رب" قال "فما عملت فيما آتيتك؟" قال "كنت أصل الرحم• واتصدق" فيقول الله له "كذبت" وتقول له الملائكة "كذبت" ويقول الله تعالى "بل اردت ان يقال فلان جواد•• ، فقد قيل ذاك"

ʻan in a *hadith* indicates a transmitter	*ðāka* variant of *ðālika*
jaθā (ū) bend the knee	*waďaʻa (a)* let (+ imperf. ind.)
jamaʻa (a) l-qurʼāna memorize the Koran	*iḥtāja ʼilā* be in need of
fīmā = fī mā with regards to that which	*waṣala (i) r-raḥima* maintain family ties
ʼānāʼa throughout	*jawād-* generous

ويؤتى بالذى قُتِل فى سبيل الله فيقول الله لـ «فيماذا قُتِلت؟» فيقول «أُمرتُ بالجهاد فى سبيلك فقاتلت حتى قتلت» فيقول الله تعالى لـ «كذبت» وتقول له الملائكة «كذبت» ويقول الله «بل اردت ان يقال فلان جرىء» فقد قيل ذاك»

ثم ضرب رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم على ركبتى فقال «يا ابا هريرة اولئك الثلاثة اول خلق الله تُسعَّر» بهم النار يوم القيامة.»

jihād- holy war
jari'- bold, courageous
rukbat- knee

tasa''ara (issa''ara, see §67.3) *bi-* be kindled with

II. Intercession on Judgment Day

عن أنس (رضى الله عنه) عن النبى (صلى الله عليه وسلم) قال: يجتمع المؤمنون يوم القيامة فيقولون «لو استشفعنا الى ربنا» فيأتون آدم فيقولون «انت ابو الناس. خلقك الله بيده واسجد لك ملائكته وعلّمك اسماء كل شىء فاشفع» لنا عند ربك حتى يريحنا» من مكاننا هذا» فيقول «لست هناكم»» ويذكر ذنبه فيستحيى» فيقول «ائتوا نوحاً فانه اول رسول بعثه الله الى اهل الارض» فيأتونه فيقول «لست هناكم. ائتوا موسى عبدالله كلّمه الله واعطاه التوراة» فيأتونه فيقول «لست هناكم» ويذكر قتل النفس بغير نفس» فيستحيى من ربه فيقول «ائتوا عيسى عبد الله ورسوله وكلمة الله وروحه» فيأتونه فيقول «لست هناكم. ائتوا محمداً صلى الله عليه وسلم

ijtama'a be gathered
law (optative) "if only we could"
istašfa'a 'ilā seek intercession with
šafa'a intercede
'arāḥa relieve
lastu hunākum "I'm not in a position to help you" (for the *-kum* ending on *hunāka* "there," see p. 110, note 3)

istaḥyā be ashamed
xalīl- friend (*Xalīlu llāhi* is Abraham's epithet)
qatlu n-nafsi bi-ġayri nafsin "to take a life other than in compensation for another" (for the circumstances of Moses' murder of an Egyptian, see Kor. 28:15–19)

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عبداً غفر الله لـ ما تقدم من ذنبه وما تاخر» فيأتوننى فانطلق حتى استأذن على ربى فيؤذن. فاذا رايت ربى خررت» ساجداً فيدعنى» ما شاء الله. ثم يقال «ارفع رأسك وسل» ، تُعطَه. وقل، يُسمَع، واشفع، تُشفَّع» فارفع راسى فاحمَده بتحميد يعلّمنيه ثم اشفع فيحدّ» لى حداً فادخلهم الجنة. ثم أعود اليه فاذا رايت ربى مثله ثم اشفع فيحدّ» لى حداً فادخلهم الجنة. ثم أعود الثالثة ثم أعود الرابعة فاقول «ما بقى» فى النار إلا من حبسه» القرآن ووجب» عليه الخلود.»

mā taqaddama min ðambihi wa-mā ta'axxara "his sins past and future" (see §89)
ya'tūnanī the Prophet is speaking here
waqa'a (a) fall down
wada'a (a) allow
rafa'a (a) raise
sal (alternative imperative of *sa'ala*).

The three constructions that follow are conditionals in which the protasis is imperative.
ḥamida (a) praise; *ḥammada* extol
ḥadda (u) ḥadd- limit
baqiya (ā) remain
ḥabasa (i) confine, keep back
wajaba (i) 'alā be incumbent upon

III. The Prophet's Ascension to Heaven

حدثنا شيبان بن فرُّوخ. حدثنا حمّاد بن سلَمة. حدثنا ثابت البُنانى عن أنس بن مالك ان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: «اتيت بالبراق» وهو دابة ابيض طويل» فوق الحمار» ودون البغل» يضع حافره عند منتهى طرفه» قال فركبته» حتى أتيت

burāq- Buraq, the mythical animal on which the Prophet ascended into heaven; it is often depicted as a winged horse with with head of a human female
ṭawīl- tall
ḥimār- donkey

baġl- mule
ḥāfir- hoof
yaḍa'u ḥāfirahu 'inda muntahā ṭarfihi "which in one step could go as far as it could see"
rakiba (a) ride, mount

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بيت المقدس•. قال فربطته• بالحلقة• التي يربط بها الانبياء. قال
ثم دخلت المسجد فصلّيت فيه ركعتين•. ثم خرجت فجاءنى جبريل
عليه السلام بإناء• من خمر• واناء من لبن• فاخترت اللبن فقال
جبريل "اخترت الفطرة•"

ثم عرج بنا الى السماء الاولى فاستفتح جبريل فقيل له "من
انت؟• قال "جبريل" قيل "ومن معك؟• قال "محمد" قيل "وقد بُعث
اليه؟• قال "قد بعث اليه" فُتح لنا فاذا انا بآدم فرحّب• بى ودعا
لى بخير.

ثم عرج بنا الى السماء الثانية فاستفتح جبريل عليه السلام فقيل
"من انت؟• قال "جبريل" قيل "ومن معك؟• قال "محمد" قيل "وقد
بعث اليه؟• قال "قد بعث اليه" فتح لنا فاذا انا بابنى الخالة• عيسى
ابن مريم ويحيى• بن زكرياء صلوات الله عليهما فرحّبا ودعوا لى
بخير.

ثم عرج بى الى السماء الثالثة فاستفتح جبريل عليه السلام فقيل
"من انت؟• قال "جبريل" قيل "ومن معك؟• قال "محمد" قيل "وقد
بعث اليه؟• قال "قد بعث اليه" فتح لنا فاذا انا بيوسف اذا هو قد
أعطى شطر الحسن• فرحّب ودعا لى بخير.

ثم عرج بى الى السماء الرابعة فاستفتح جبريل عليه السلام فقيل
"من هذا؟• قال "جبريل" قيل "ومن معك؟• قال "محمد" قيل "وقد
بعث اليه؟• قال "قد بعث اليه" فتح لنا فاذا انا بادريس انا فرحب

baytu l-maqdisi Jerusalem
rabaṭa (i) tie
ḥalqat- (hitching) ring
rakʿat- kneeling
ināʾ- vessel
xamr- wine
laban- milk
fiṭrat- innate disposition (to Islam)
ʿaraja (u) ascend
istaftaḥa ask for something to be

opened, request admittance
fataḥa (a) open
raḥḥaba bi- welcome
xālat- maternal aunt (according to
    legend, John's mother Elizabeth was
    Mary's aunt; John and Jesus were
    thus maternal cousins)
Yaḥyā John
šaṭru l-ḥusn half of (all) beauty

ودعا لى بخير. قال الله عزّ وجلّ• وَرَفَعْناهُ مَكاناً عَلِيّا (سورة مريم
آية ٥٧).

ثم عرج بى الى السماء الخامسة فاستفتح جبريل•. قيل "من
انت؟• قال "جبريل" قيل "ومن معك؟• قال "محمد" قيل "وقد بعث
اليه؟• قال "قد بعث اليه" فتح لنا فاذا انا بهرون فرحب ودعا لى
بخير.

ثم عرج بى الى السماء السادسة فاستفتح جبريل عليه السلام قيل
"من هذا؟• قال "جبريل" قيل "ومن معك؟• قال "محمد" قيل "وقد
بعث اليه؟• قال "قد بعث اليه" فتح لنا فاذا انا بموسى فرحب ودعا
لى بخير.

ثم عرج بى الى السماء السابعة فاستفتح جبريل فقيل "من هذا؟•
قال "جبريل" قيل "ومن معك؟• قال "محمد" قيل "وقد بعث اليه؟•
قال "قد بعث اليه" فتح لنا فاذا انا بابرهيم مسنداً ظهره• الى
البيت المعمور• واذا هو يدخله كل يوم سبعون الف ملك لا يعودون
اليه.

ثم ذهب بى الى السدرة المنتهى• واذا ورقها كآذان الفيلة• واذا
ثمرها• كالقلال•. قال فلما غشيها• من امر الله ما غشى تغيّرت•
فما احد من خلق الله يستطيع ان ينعتها• من حسنها. فاوحى الله
الىّ ما أوحى. ففرض• علىّ خمسين صلاة فى كل يوم وليلة.

فنزلت الى موسى فقال "ما فرض ربك على امتك؟• قلت "خمسين
صلاة• قال "ارجع الى ربك فاساله التخفيف• فإن امتك لا يطيقون•

ʿazza wa-jalla mighty and glorious is
    he
ʾasnada lean
ẓahr- back
al-baytu l-maʿmūru the prototype of the
    Kaʿba in heaven
as-sidratu l-muntahā the heavenly lote-
    tree
fīlat- elephant

θamar- fruit
qullat- pl *qilāl-* jug
ġašiya (ā) cover
taġayyara change (int.)
naʿata (a) describe
faraḍa (i) ordain, assign
xaffafa lighten, reduce
ʾaṭāqa bear, endure

ذلك فإني قد بلوت• بنى اسرئيل وخبرتهم» قال فرجعت الى ربى
فقلت «يا رب خفّف على امتى» فحطّ• عنى خمساً فرجعت الى
موسى فقلت «حط عنى خمساً» قال «ان امتك لا يطيقون ذلك فارجع
الى ربك فاسأله التخفيف»

قال فلم أزل أرجع بين ربى تبارك وتعالى وبين موسى عليه السلام
حتى قال «يا محمد إنهن خمس صلوات كل يوم وليلة. لكل صلاة
عشر فذلك خمسون صلاة. ومن همّ• بحسنة فلم يعملها كتبت لـه
حسنة، فان عملها كتبت لـه عشراً. ومن همّ• بسيئة فلم يعملها لم
يكتب شيئاً فان عملها كتبت سيئةً واحدة»

قال فنزلت حتى انتهيت• الى موسى فاخبرته فقال «ارجع الى ربك
فاسأله التخفيف» فقال رسول الله «فقلت قد رجعت الى ربى حتى
استحييت• منه»

balā (ū) put to the test
ḥaṭṭa (u) decrease, reduce
hamma (u) bi- intend

intahā 'ilā reach
istaḥyā be ashamed

Appendix A

BROKEN PLURAL TYPES

Classed by Singular (See Locator Index, p. 263)

1. Singular FAʻL-

   1a. plural ʼAFʻĀL-

انف/آناف	رب/ارباب	قول/اقوال	نهر/انهار
حى/احياء	زوج/ازواج	قوم/اقوام	يوم/ايّام
خير/اخيار	شىء/اشياء	موت/اموات	

   1b. plural FUʻŪL-

امر/امور	شمس/شموس	عين/عيون	نجم/نجوم
انف/انوف	شهر/شهور	غيب/غيوب	نفس/نفوس
بيت/بيوت	شيخ/شيوخ	قلب/قلوب	وجه/وجوه
حق/حقوق	عقل/عقول	كنز/كنوز	

   1c. plural FIʻĀL-   عبد/عباد   مرة/مرار

   1d. plural ʼAFʻUL-

شهر/اشهر	نجم/انجم	نهر/انهر
عين/اعين	نفس/انفس	يد/ايد

   1e. plural FAWĀʻILU   امر/اوامر

2. Singular FAʻAL- (FAʻIL-/FAʻUL-/FUʻUL-; FĀL- for C₂w)

   2a. plural ʼAFʻĀL- (ʼĀʻĀL- for C₁ʼ)   اذن/آذان   اجل/آجال

   احد/آحاد   باب/ابواب

بصر/ابصار صنم/اصنام قمر/اقمار نبأ/انباء
حجر/احجار عام/اعوام مال/اموال هوى/اهواء
خبر/اخبار عدد/اعداد مثل/امثال ورق/اوراق
ذكر/اذكار عقب/اعقاب مرض/امراض ولد/اولاد
شجر/اشجار عمل/اعمال مطر/امطار

2b. plural FI'ĀL-

جبل/جبال رجل/رجال ماء/مياه

2c. plural FU'ŪL-

ملك/ملوك

3. Singular FU'L-/FI'L-/FA'L-

3a. plural FU'AL-/FI'AL-

امة/امم قصة/قصص
فرقة/فرق قرية/قرى قرة/قرى ملة/ملل

3b. plural 'AF'ĀL-

جسم/اجسام حكم/احكام دين/اديان قبل/اقبال
جزء/اجزاء حين/احيان روح/ارواح مثل/امثال
حزن/احزان دبر/ادبار سن/اسنان نور/انوار

3b. plural FU'ŪL-

برج/بروج علم/علوم

4. Singular FĀ'IL- (FĀ'AL-)

4a. plural FU''ĀL-

حاكم/حكام كافر/كفار

4b. plural FAWĀ'ILU

آخرة/اواخر طائفة/طوائف
دابة/دواب عالم/عوالم فاكهة/فواكه آدم/اوادم

4c. plural 'AF'ĀL-

صاحب/اصحاب

4d. plural FU'ĀT-

داع/دعاة قاض/قضاة

5. Singular FA'IL-

5a. plural FI'ĀL-

صغير/صغار قليل/قلال كثير/كثار
عظيم/عظام كبير/كبار كريم/كرام

5b. plural FU'ALĀ'U

بری/برآ شهید/شهداء غریب/غرباء كریم/كرماء
شریك/شركا علیم/علماء فقیر/فقراء وكیل/وكلاء

5c. plural FU'UL-

سبیل/سبل مدینة/مدن جدید/جدد

5d. plural 'AF'ILĀ'U ('AFILLĀ'U for doubled roots)

عزیز/اعزاء قوی/اقویاء بری/ابریاء
غنی/اغنیاء نبی/انبیاء تقی/اتقیاء
ولی/اولیاء قلیل/اقلاء شدید/اشداء

5e. plural FA'Ā'ILU (for singular FA'ILAT-)

حدیقة/حدائق خلیقة/خلائق صغیرة/صغائر عظیمة/عظائم مدینة/مدائن

5f. plural FA'LĀ

قتیل/قتلى مریض/مرضى میّت/موتى

5g. plural FA'ĀLĀ

خطیئة/خطایا وصیة/وصایا یتیم/یتامى

5h. plural 'AF'ĀL-

یمین/ایمان یتیم/ایتام

5i. plural AFĀ'ILU-

حدیث/احادیث

5j. plural AFILLAT-

ذلیل/اذلة عزیز/اعزة

6. Singular FI'ĀL-/FA'ĀL-/FU'ĀL-

6a. plural 'AF'ILAT-

اله/آلهة سؤال/اسئلة
دعاء/ادعیة طعام/اطعمة عذاب/اعذبة
سلاح/اسلحة مكان/امكنة متاع/امتعة

6b. plural FA'Ā'ILU

بضاعة/بضائع

6c. plural FU'UL-

كتاب/كتب

6d. plural 'AFĀ'ILU

مكان/اماكن

7. Singular FA'ŪL-

7a. plural 'AF'ĀL-

عدو/اعداء

7b. plural FU'UL-

رسول/رسل

8. Singular 'AFʿALU (m), FAʿLĀʾU (f), pl FUʿL- for colors/defects

أعمى/عمي   أسود/سود   أحمر/حمر   أبكم/بكم

أصم/صم   أخضر/خضر   أبيض/بيض

9. Singular 'AFʿALU (m), FUʿLĀ (f) for all elatives

9a. masc. plural 'AFĀʿILU and/or 'AFʿALŪNA

آخَر/آخرون

اكبر/اكابر اكبرون

9b. fem. plural FUʿAL- and/or FUʿLAYĀT-

أخرى/اخريات

كبرى/كبر كبريات

10. Anomalous noun types

10a. apparently biliteral in singular, C$_3$ obscured in plural 'AFʿĀ-

اسم/اسماء   اب/آباء   ابن/ابناء

10b. apparently biliteral in singular, FIʿLAT- in plural اخوة

اخ/اخوة

10c. plural FIʿLĀN-

اخ/اخوان   نار/نيران

10d. anomalous feminine plurals in -ĀT-

اخت/اخوات   ام/امهات   بنت/بنات

10e. anomalous plurals in 'AFʿIN / FAʿĀLIN

ارض/اراضٍ   اهل/اهالي   يد/اياد

اسم/اسامٍ   ليلة/ليالي

10f. C$_3$ obscured in singular, plural FAʿAWĀT- زكاة/زكوات

صلاة/صلوات   سنة/سنوات

Quadriliteral Types

11. Plural FAʿĀLILU / MAFĀʿILU, for all quadriliteral singulars with *short* vowel between C$_3$ and C$_4$.

اصبع/اصابع   كوكب/كواكب   فتوى/فتاوٍ   مولى/موال

ملك (ملاك)/ملائك، ملائكة

12. Plural FAʿĀLĪLU / MAFĀʿĪLU, for all quadriliteral singulars with *long* vowel between C$_3$ and C$_4$.

سلطان/سلاطين   مسكين/مساكين قربان/قرابين

شيطان/شياطين

Locator Index for Broken-Plural Types

I. Triptote Types

'AFʿĀL- 1a, 2a, 3b, 4c, 5h, 7a, 10e	أفعال
'AFʿUL- 1d	أفعل
'AFʿILAT- 6a	أفعلة
'AFILLAT- 5j	أفلّة
FIʿĀL- 1c, 2b, 5a	فعال
FUʿʿĀL- 4a	فُعّال
FIʿAL-/FUʿAL- 3a, 9b	فعل
FUʿL- 8	فعل
FUʿUL- 5c, 6c, 7b	فعل
FIʿLĀN- 10c	فعلان
FIʿLAT- 10b	فعلة
FUʿŪL- 1b, 2c, 3c	فعول

II. Diptote Types

'AFĀʿIN 10e	أفاع
'AFĀʿILU 6d, 9a	أفاعل
'AFĀʿĪLU 5i	أفاعيل
'AFʿILĀʾU 5d	أفعلاء
FAʿĀLIN 10e	فعال
FAʿĀLILU 11	فعالل
FAʿĀLĪLU 12	فعاليل
FAʿĀʿILU 5e, 6b	فعائل
FUʿALĀʾU 5b	فعلاء
FAWĀʿILU 1e, 4b	فواعل
MAFĀʿILU 11	مفاعل
MAFĀʿĪLU 12	مفاعيل

III. Indeclinable Types

FAʿĀLĀ 5g	فعالى
FAʿLĀ 5f	فعلى

Appendix B

The Inflection of Weak-*lām*, Hollow and Geminate Verbs

		Weak-*lām* I	Weak-*lām* II	Weak-*lām* III	Hollow	Geminate
Perfect						
Singular	3 m	رَمَى	لَقِيَ	دَعَا	قَالَ	دَلَّ
	f	رَمَتْ	لَقِيَتْ	دَعَتْ	قَالَتْ	دَلَّتْ
	2 m	رَمَيْتَ	لَقِيتَ	دَعَوْتَ	قُلْتَ	دَلَلْتَ
	f	رَمَيْتِ	لَقِيتِ	دَعَوْتِ	قُلْتِ	دَلَلْتِ
	1 c	رَمَيْتُ	لَقِيتُ	دَعَوْتُ	قُلْتُ	دَلَلْتُ
Dual	3 m	رَمَيَا	لَقِيَا	دَعَوَا	قَالَا	دَلَّا
	f	رَمَتَا	لَقِيَتَا	دَعَتَا	قَالَتَا	دَلَّتَا
	2 c	رَمَيْتُمَا	لَقِيتُمَا	دَعَوْتُمَا	قُلْتُمَا	دَلَلْتُمَا
Plural	3 m	رَمَوْا	لَقُوا	دَعَوْا	قَالُوا	دَلُّوا
	f	رَمَيْنَ	لَقِينَ	دَعَوْنَ	قُلْنَ	دَلَلْنَ
	2 m	رَمَيْتُمْ	لَقِيتُمْ	دَعَوْتُمْ	قُلْتُمْ	دَلَلْتُمْ
	f	رَمَيْتُنَّ	لَقِيتُنَّ	دَعَوْتُنَّ	قُلْتُنَّ	دَلَلْتُنَّ
	1 c	رَمَيْنَا	لَقِينَا	دَعَوْنَا	قُلْنَا	دَلَلْنَا
Imperfect Indicative						
Singular	3 m	يَرْمِي	يَلْقَى	يَدْعُو	يَقُولُ	يَدُلُّ
	f	تَرْمِي	تَلْقَى	تَدْعُو	تَقُولُ	تَدُلُّ
	2 m	تَرْمِي	تَلْقَى	تَدْعُو	تَقُولُ	تَدُلُّ
	f	تَرْمِينَ	تَلْقَيْنَ	تَدْعِينَ	تَقُولِينَ	تَدُلِّينَ
	1 c	أَرْمِي	أَلْقَى	أَدْعُو	أَقُولُ	أَدُلُّ
Dual	3 m	يَرْمِيَانِ	يَلْقَيَانِ	يَدْعُوَانِ	يَقُولَانِ	يَدُلَّانِ
	f	تَرْمِيَانِ	تَلْقَيَانِ	تَدْعُوَانِ	تَقُولَانِ	تَدُلَّانِ
	2 c	تَرْمِيَانِ	تَلْقَيَانِ	تَدْعُوَانِ	تَقُولَانِ	تَدُلَّانِ
Plural	3 m	يَرْمُونَ	يَلْقَوْنَ	يَدْعُونَ	يَقُولُونَ	يَدُلُّونَ
	f	يَرْمِينَ	يَلْقَيْنَ	يَدْعُونَ	يَقُلْنَ	يَدْلُلْنَ
	2 m	تَرْمُونَ	تَلْقَوْنَ	تَدْعُونَ	تَقُولُونَ	تَدُلُّونَ
	f	تَرْمِينَ	تَلْقَيْنَ	تَدْعُونَ	تَقُلْنَ	تَدْلُلْنَ
	1 c	نَرْمِي	نَلْقَى	نَدْعُو	نَقُولُ	نَدُلُّ
Subjunctive						
Singular	3 m	يَرْمِيَ	يَلْقَى	يَدْعُوَ	يَقُولَ	يَدُلَّ
	f	تَرْمِيَ	تَلْقَى	تَدْعُوَ	تَقُولَ	تَدُلَّ
	2 m	تَرْمِيَ	تَلْقَى	تَدْعُوَ	تَقُولَ	تَدُلَّ
	f	تَرْمِي	تَلْقَيْ	تَدْعِي	تَقُولِي	تَدُلِّي
	1 c	أَرْمِيَ	أَلْقَى	أَدْعُوَ	أَقُولَ	أَدُلَّ
Dual	3 m	يَرْمِيَا	يَلْقَيَا	يَدْعُوَا	يَقُولَا	يَدُلَّا
	f	تَرْمِيَا	تَلْقَيَا	تَدْعُوَا	تَقُولَا	تَدُلَّا
	2 c	تَرْمِيَا	تَلْقَيَا	تَدْعُوَا	تَقُولَا	تَدُلَّا
Plural	3 m	يَرْمُوا	يَلْقَوْا	يَدْعُوا	يَقُولُوا	يَدُلُّوا
	f	يَرْمِينَ	يَلْقَيْنَ	يَدْعُونَ	يَقُلْنَ	يَدْلُلْنَ
	2 m	تَرْمُوا	تَلْقَوْا	تَدْعُوا	تَقُولُوا	تَدُلُّوا
	f	تَرْمِينَ	تَلْقَيْنَ	تَدْعُونَ	تَقُلْنَ	تَدْلُلْنَ
	1 c	نَرْمِيَ	نَلْقَى	نَدْعُوَ	نَقُولَ	نَدُلَّ
Jussive						
Singular	3 m	يَرْمِ	يَلْقَ	يَدْعُ	يَقُلْ	يَدُلَّ/يَدْلُلْ
	f	تَرْمِ	تَلْقَ	تَدْعُ	تَقُلْ	تَدُلَّ/تَدْلُلْ
	2 m	تَرْمِ	تَلْقَ	تَدْعُ	تَقُلْ	تَدُلَّ/تَدْلُلْ
	f	تَرْمِي	تَلْقَيْ	تَدْعِي	تَقُولِي	تَدُلِّي
	1 c	أَرْمِ	أَلْقَ	أَدْعُ	أَقُلْ	أَدُلَّ/أَدْلُلْ
Dual	3 m	يَرْمِيَا	يَلْقَيَا	يَدْعُوَا	يَقُولَا	يَدُلَّا
	f	تَرْمِيَا	تَلْقَيَا	تَدْعُوَا	تَقُولَا	تَدُلَّا

	2 c	تَدُلاَّ	تَقُولاَ	تَدْعُوَا	تَلْقَيَا	تَرْمِيَا
Plural	3 m	يَدُلُّوا	يَقُولُوا	يَدْعُوا	يَلْقَوْا	يَرْمُوا
	f	يَدْلُلْنَ	يَقُلْنَ	يَدْعُونَ	يَلْقَيْنَ	يَرْمِينَ
	2 m	تَدُلُّوا	تَقُولُوا	تَدْعُوا	تَلْقَوْا	تَرْمُوا
	f	تَدْلُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	تَدْعُونَ	تَلْقَيْنَ	تَرْمِينَ
	1 c	نَدُلُّ/نَدْلُلْ	نَقُلْ	نَدْعُ	نَلْقَ	نَرْمِ

Imperative

Singular	m	دُلَّ/ادْلُلْ	قُلْ	أُدْعُ	اِلْقَ	اِرْمِ
	f	دُلِّي	قُولِي	أُدْعِي	اِلْقَيْ	اِرْمِي
Dual		دُلاَّ	قُولاَ	أُدْعُوَا	اِلْقَيَا	اِرْمِيَا
Plural	m	دُلُّوا	قُولُوا	أُدْعُوا	اِلْقَوْا	اِرْمُوا
	f	ادْلُلْنَ	قُلْنَ	أُدْعُونَ	اِلْقَيْنَ	اِرْمِينَ

Passive

Perfect	دُلَّ (دُلِلْتُ)	قِيلَ	دُعِيَ	لُقِيَ	رُمِيَ
Imperfect	يُدَلُّ	يُقَالُ	يُدْعَى	يُلْقَى	يُرْمَى

Active Participles

Singular masc.	دَالٌّ	قَائِلٌ	دَاعٍ	لاَقٍ	رَامٍ
Singular fem.	دَالَّةٌ	قَائِلَةٌ	دَاعِيَةٌ	لاَقِيَةٌ	رَامِيَةٌ
Dual masc.	دَالاَّنِ	قَائِلاَنِ	دَاعِيَانِ	لاَقِيَانِ	رَامِيَانِ
Dual fem.	دَالَّتَانِ	قَائِلَتَانِ	دَاعِيَتَانِ	لاَقِيَتَانِ	رَامِيَتَانِ
Plural masc.	دَالُّونَ	قَائِلُونَ	دَاعُونَ	لاَقُونَ	رَامُونَ
Plural fem.	دَالاَّتٌ	قَائِلاَتٌ	دَاعِيَاتٌ	لاَقِيَاتٌ	رَامِيَاتٌ

Passive Participles

masc. sing.	مَدْلُولٌ	مَقُولٌ	مَدْعُوٌّ	مَلْقِيٌّ	مَرْمِيٌّ
fem. sing.	مَدْلُولَةٌ	مَقُولَةٌ	مَدْعُوَّةٌ	مَلْقِيَّةٌ	مَرْمِيَّةٌ

masc. dual	مَدْلُولاَنِ	مَقُولاَنِ	مَدْعُوَّانِ	مَلْقِيَّانِ	مَرْمِيَّانِ
fem. dual	مَدْلُولَتَانِ	مَقُولَتَانِ	مَدْعُوَّتَانِ	مَلْقِيَّتَانِ	مَرْمِيَّتَانِ
masc. pl.	مَدْلُولُونَ	مَقُولُونَ	مَدْعُوُّونَ	مَلْقِيُّونَ	مَرْمِيُّونَ
fem. pl.	مَدْلُولاَتٌ	مَقُولاَتٌ	مَدْعُوَّاتٌ	مَلْقِيَّاتٌ	مَرْمِيَّاتٌ

Appendix C: Synopses of the Increased Forms

1. Sound Triliteral

ROOT TYPE	FORM II	FORM III	FORM IV	FORM V	FORM VI	FORM VII	FORM VIII	FORM IX	FORM X
perf. act.	فَعَّلَ	فاعَلَ	أَفْعَلَ	تَفَعَّلَ	تَفاعَلَ	اِنْفَعَلَ	اِفْتَعَلَ	اِفْعَلَّ	اِسْتَفْعَلَ
perf. pass.	فُعِّلَ	فوعِلَ	أُفْعِلَ	تُفُعِّلَ	تُفوعِلَ	—	اُفْتُعِلَ	—	اُسْتُفْعِلَ
impf. act.	يُفَعِّلُ	يُفاعِلُ	يُفْعِلُ	يَتَفَعَّلُ	يَتَفاعَلُ	يَنْفَعِلُ	يَفْتَعِلُ	يَفْعَلُّ	يَسْتَفْعِلُ
impf. pass.	يُفَعَّلُ	يُفاعَلُ	يُفْعَلُ	يُتَفَعَّلُ	يُتَفاعَلُ	—	يُفْتَعَلُ	—	يُسْتَفْعَلُ
subj. act.	يُفَعِّلَ	يُفاعِلَ	يُفْعِلَ	يَتَفَعَّلَ	يَتَفاعَلَ	يَنْفَعِلَ	يَفْتَعِلَ	يَفْعَلَّ, يَفْعَلِلَ	يَسْتَفْعِلَ
juss. act.	يُفَعِّلْ	يُفاعِلْ	يُفْعِلْ	يَتَفَعَّلْ	يَتَفاعَلْ	يَنْفَعِلْ	يَفْتَعِلْ	يَفْعَلَّ, يَفْعَلِلْ	يَسْتَفْعِلْ
impt.	فَعِّلْ	فاعِلْ	أَفْعِلْ	تَفَعَّلْ	تَفاعَلْ	اِنْفَعِلْ	اِفْتَعِلْ	اِفْعَلَّ, اِفْعَلِلْ	اِسْتَفْعِلْ
act. part.	مُفَعِّل	مُفاعِل	مُفْعِل	مُتَفَعِّل	مُتَفاعِل	مُنْفَعِل	مُفْتَعِل	مُفْعَلّ	مُسْتَفْعِل
pass. part.	مُفَعَّل	مُفاعَل	مُفْعَل	مُتَفَعَّل	مُتَفاعَل	مُنْفَعَل	مُفْتَعَل	—	مُسْتَفْعَل
noun	تَفْعيل	مُفاعَلة, فِعال	إفْعال	تَفَعُّل	تَفاعُل	اِنْفِعال	اِفْتِعال	اِفْعِلال	اِسْتِفْعال

2. Initial hamza

ROOT TYPE	FORM II	FORM III	FORM IV	FORM V	FORM VI	FORM VII	FORM VIII	FORM IX	FORM X
perf. act.	أَعَّلَ	آعَلَ	آعَلَ	تَأَعَّلَ	تَآعَلَ	—	اِيتَعَلَ	—	اِسْتَأْعَلَ
impf. act.	يُؤَعِّلُ	يُؤاعِلُ	يُؤْعِلُ	يَتَأَعَّلُ	يَتَآعَلُ	—	يَأْتَعِلُ	—	يَسْتَأْعِلُ
impt.	أَعِّلْ	آعِلْ	آعِلْ	تَأَعَّلْ	تَآعَلْ	—	اِيتَعِلْ	—	اِسْتَأْعِلْ
act. part.	مُؤَعِّل	مُؤاعِل	مُؤْعِل	مُتَأَعِّل	مُتَآعِل	—	مُؤْتَعِل	—	مُسْتَأْعِل
noun	تَأْعيل	مُؤاعَلة	إيعال	تَأَعُّل	تَآعُل	—	اِيتِعال	—	اِسْتِئْعال

3. Initial wāw (C₁w)

ROOT TYPE	FORM II	FORM III	FORM IV	FORM V	FORM VI	FORM VII	FORM VIII	FORM IX	FORM X
perf. act.	وَعَّلَ	واعَلَ	أَوْعَلَ	تَوَعَّلَ	تَواعَلَ	—	اِتَّعَلَ	—	اِسْتَوْعَلَ
impf. act.	يُوَعِّلُ	يُواعِلُ	يُوعِلُ	يَتَوَعَّلُ	يَتَواعَلُ	—	يَتَّعِلُ	—	يَسْتَوْعِلُ

impt.

act. part.

noun

4. Medial wâw (C₂w)

perf. act.

impf. act.

juss. act.

impt.

act. part.

pass. part.

noun

5. Medial yâ' (C₂y)

perf. act.

perf. pass.

impf. act.

impf. pass.

juss. act.

act. part.

pass. part.

noun

6. Final Weakness (C₃w/y)

perf. act.

impf. act.

subj. act.

juss. act.

impt.

act. part.

pass. part.

noun

7. Geminate roots

perf. act.

impf. act.

juss act.

impt.

act. part.

pass. part.

noun

8. Quadriliteral roots

	Quad. I	Quad. II	Quad. III	Quad. IV
perf. act.				
impf. act.				
act. part.				
noun	(unpredictable)			

Appendix D

KORANIC ORTHOGRAPHY

The orthography of Arabic presented in this book is normalized Arabic orthography as established over a millennium ago. The standard orthography of the Koran, however, differs slightly from normalized writing since it antedates the philological normalization. Basically the differences lie in the spelling of internal -ā- and the perennially troublesome hamza.

The Koran was originally written down in old Arabic letters, which had neither the vowel markings nor the dots for distinguishing the various letters that share a given shape. First developed were signs for the vowels, initially a system of dots above and below the consonants, rather like the Eastern Aramaic system of vocalic points common in Nestorian Syriac. Later, when the dots were invented to distinguish the various consonants, the vowel signs that are current today took the place of the vocalic dots.

In consonance with Aramaic usage, whereas ī and ū are consistently indicated by the y and w and final ā is indicated by alif, internal ā is not normally indicated at all. Thus, for kitāb- (normalized as كتاب) early Koranic orthography has كتب, reflecting the Aramaeo-Syriac prototype ܟܬܒܐ (katābā).

By the time of vocalization and dotting, the text of the Koran as it stood had obviously already developed a quasi-sacrosanctity that prevented the philologians from inserting into the text any such additional letter as a lengthening alif, so the dagger-alif was placed over the letter in order not to interfere with the word as it stood, much as the Masoretic pointing was inserted into and around the Hebrew text of the Old Testament without changing or adding to the consonantal skeleton.

Koranic orthography reflects the dialect of Mecca, which differs in small detail from the pronunciation that was later regarded as standard. Notably, the dialect of Mecca had lost internal and final glottal stops. Since the glottal stop was not pronounced, there was no reason to provide it with a consonantal letter. For example, sa'ala was pronounced something like saala (with an intervocalic glide) and spelled with alif; yas'alu was pronounced yasalu and so written without alif, then standardized as يسأل and finally normalized as يسأل. Su'āl- and barī'- would have been pronounced suwāl- and barī- and so spelled. The philologians, based on their analysis of other dialects, "restored" the glottal stop where they determined it should have been, thus the Koranic standardized and normalized سؤال and برىء. This "restoration" accounts for the seemingly random seats of the hamza (see Appendix G), a sign invented from an initial 'ayn because of the close proximity of the two sounds in the throat.

The alif bi-ṣūrat al-yā' is another remnant of Meccan dialect and indicates that what must have been a vowel something like -ē- as in ma'nē for ma'nā and waffē for waffā) in Koranic orthography the alif bi-ṣūrat al-yā' is maintained as a yā' (without dots) even when enclitics are added, as سويك ("he made you"), reflecting a Meccan pronunciation of sawwēka. This dialectal variant is preserved in one phrase, لبّيَك labbayka (reflecting Meccan labbēka for normalized labbāka ['abduka] ("[your servant] has responded to you"), a phrase used in the pilgrimage rites.

Other aspects of Koranic orthography that differ from normalized Arabic orthography are:

(1) Otiose letters are indicated by a small circle. This should not be confused with the sukūn, which is written as a small initial j (without dot) and stands for jazm, another word for sukūn.

(2) Madda indicates abnormal lengthening of a vowel, not -'ā- as in normalized orthography. The glottal stop is indicated by hamza everywhere, as وفي ءَاذَانِهِم for normalized وفي آذانهم.

(3) Final -*ī*, especially the first-person singular objective enclitic -*nī*, is often written defectively, e.g. رَبِّ for normalized رَبِّي, and فَارْسِلُون for normalized فَارْسِلُونِي.

It should be noted that Koranic orthography is maintained only in the Koranic text itself. When quotations were taken from the Koran in the post-normalization period, they were often written in standard orthography.

Cross-Word Assimilations

Assimilations across word boundaries are indicated in Koranic orthography as follows:

WRITTEN	READ AS	EXAMPLE	
-*t d-*	-*d d-*	أُجِيبَت دَّعْوَتُكُمَا	*'ujībad da'watukumā*
-*n b-*	-*m b-*	مِنْ بَعْدِ	*mim ba'di*
		عَدُوٌّ بِئْسَ	*'adūwum bi'sa*
		زَكِيَّةً بِغَيْرِ	*zakīyatam bi-ğayri*
		ءَايتٍ بَيِّنَاتٍ	*'āyātim bayyinātin*
-*n l-*	-*l l-*	شِفَاءٌ لَّلنَّاسِ	*šifā'ul lin-nāsi*
-*n m-*	-*m m-*	صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيمٍ	*širātim mustaqīmin*
-*n r-*	-*r r-*	غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا	*ğafūrar raḥīman*
-*n w-*	-*w w-*	أَبَدًا وَّلَن	*'abadaw wa-lan*
		مَن وَّعَدَنِي	*maw wa'adanī*
-*n y-*	-*y y-*	أَن يُعَذِّبَهُمْ	*'ay yu'aððibahum*

The internal assimilation of -*d*- to -*t*- is similarly indicated:

-*dt*-	-*tt*-	وَعَدتُّمْ	*wa'attum*

The 3rd-person masculine singular enclitic pronoun, -*hu/-hi*, is read with short *ŭ* and *ĭ* when the preceding syllable contains a long vowel or diphthong. When -*hu/-hi* follows a syllable containing a short vowel, however, it is read as -*hū/-hī*, with long vowels, indicated in the Koran by a small *wāw* or *yā'* under the *h* of the enclitic. This variation in length is of no consequence in the normal reading of prose, since it always falls in an unstressable position, but the long-short variation is of importance in the scansion of poetry (i.e., *fīhi* is scanned *fĭ-hĭ*, but *bihi* is scanned *bĭ-hī*.

Appendix E

KORANIC MARKS OF PERIODIZATION

Arabic only recently—and in imitation of European languages—developed punctuation marks. The late development can be partially explained by the abundance of particles that serve as interrogatives, coordinators and sequentializers, thereby making an elaborate system of periodic marks unnecessary. In the Koran, however, there are numerous passages where incorrect periodization can have disastrous effects on the meaning. In order to prevent such misreadings, a system of markings for pause *(waqf)* is commonly included in Koranic texts.

The marks used in the standard Egyptian Koran are as follows:

(1) م necessary pause: no syntactic connection between what precedes the mark and what follows, e.g.

انما يستجيب الذين يسمعون م والموتى يبعثهم الله — Only those who hear respond—and the dead, God will resurrect them.

This prevents the non-sensical reading

انما يستجيب الذين يسمعون والموتى - يبعثهم الله — Only those who hear and the dead respond—God will resurrect them.

(2) ﻻ no pause: what follows the mark belongs syntactically to what precedes, e.g.

الذين تتوفيهم الملئكة طيّبين ﻻ يقولون سلم عليكم ادخلوا الجنة بما كنتم تعملون — To those whom the angels cause to die [when they are] good, they say, "Peace be unto you. Enter the garden because of what you used to do."

(3) ج indifferent as to pause: preceding word may be taken syntactically as belonging to preceding or following phrase, e.g.

نحن نقصّ عليك نباهم بالحق ج إنهم فتية آمنوا بربهم — We recite to you their news in truth—they are youths who believed in their Lord or We recite to you their news—in truth they are youths who believed in their Lord.

(4) صلى pause permissible but no pause preferable.

(5) قلى pause permissible and preferable; no pause also permissible.

(6) ∴ pause at either place but not both, e.g.

ذلك الكتاب لا ريب ∴ فيه ∴ هدى للمتقين — That is the book, no doubt—in it is guidance for the pious or That book, in which there is no doubt, is guidance for the pious.

Appendix F

PAUSAL FORMS

The following rules for pronunciation should be observed for pausal forms, i.e., words that fall before a natural pausal point or at the end of a phrase or sentence. Isolated words are also generally pronounced in pausal form.

(1) final short vowels are quiesced (even when written):

إنَّكَ إذًا لَمِن الظالمينَ read as: *'innaka 'iðan la-mina ẓ-ẓālimīn:*

فقد ظلم نفسَهُ read as: *fa-qad ẓalama nafsah:*

(2) the indefinite endings *-un* and *-in* are quiesced:

وأبونا شيخٌ كبيرٌ read as: *wa-'abūnā šayxun kabīr:*

فما له من نورٍ read as: *fa-mā lahu min nūr:*

(3) the indefinite ending *-an* is read as *-ā:*

وأمطرنا عليهم مطرًا read as: *wa-'amṭarnā 'alayhim maṭarā:*

(4) the inflectional ending and the *-t-* of the *tā' marbūṭa* are quiesced, giving an ending in *-a:*

وآيةٌ لهم الأرضُ الميتةُ read as: *wa-'āyatun lahumu l-'arḍu l-mayta:*

Appendix G

SEATS OF THE *HAMZA*

I. Initial *Hamza*. The seat for all initial *hamza*s is *alif.*

When the vowel of the *hamza* is *-a-* or *-u-*, the *hamza* is commonly written above the *alif*, as in أمر *'amr-* and أنس *'uns-*

When the vowel of the *hamza* is *-i-*, the *hamza* is commonly written beneath the *alif*, as in إنس *'ins-* and إيمان *'imān-*.

When the vowel of the *hamza* is *-ā-*, the *alif* carries madda, as in آية *'āyat-* and آمن *'āmana*.

II. Internal *Hamza*.

(1) If internal *hamza* is (a) preceded by a short vowel and followed by *sukūn*, or (b) preceded by *sukūn*, or (c) both preceded and followed by the same vowel, the seats are:

- *Alif* for *-a'-*, *-'a-* and *-a'a-*, as in رأس *ra's-*, مسألة *mas'alat-* and سأل *sa'ala;*

- *Madda* for *-'ā-*, as in قرآن *qur'ān-* and تآمر *ta'āmara;*

- *Dotless yā'* for *-i'-*, *-'i-* and *-i'i-*, as in ذئب *ði'b-*, أسئلة *'as'ilat-* and قارئه *qāri'ihi;*

- *Wāw* for *-u'-*, *-'u-* and *-u'u-*, as in سؤل *su'l-*, مسؤول *mas'ūl-* and تكافؤه *takāfu'uhu*.

(2) If preceded by a short vowel and followed by a different vowel (long or short), the seats are, in order of preference: (a) *i*—dotless *yā'*, (b) *u*—*wāw*, (c) *a*—*alif*.

سئل *su'ila* (i takes precedence over u), قارئه *qāri'uhu* (i takes precedence over u), ذئاب *ði'āb-* (i takes precedence over a), رئيس *ra'īs-* (i takes precedence over a)

بؤس *ba'usa* (u takes precedence over a), رؤوف *ra'ūf-*[1] (u takes precedence over a), سؤال *su'āl-* (u takes precedence over a), مؤرخ *mu'arrix* (u takes precedence over a)

(3) If preceded by a long vowel or diphthong and

    (a) followed by -a-, the seat is nothing, i.e., the *hamza* "sits" on the line, as in ابناءه *'abnā'ahu,* شيئا *šay'an,*[2] خطيئة *xaṭī'at-,*[3] ضوءه *ḍaw'ahu,* and مروءة *murū'at-.*

    (b) followed by -i-, the seat is *yā'*, as in ابنائه *'abnā'ihi,* برئه *barī'ihi,* and سئل *sū'ila.*

    (c) followed by -u-, the seat is *wāw*, as in ابناؤه *'abnā'uhu* and برئه *barī'uhu.*

III. Final *Hamza*. Final *hamza* (exclusive of inflectional vowels) takes the following seats:

(1) If preceded by a short vowel, the seats are:

    (a) *alif* for -a', as in نبا *naba'-*[4]

    (b) dotless *yā'* for -i', as in قارئ *qāri'-*

    (c) *wāw* for -u'-, as in تكافؤ *takāfu'-*

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[1]The combination -a'ū- is also written with the *hamza* on the line (فرؤء).

[2]With the addition of the *alif* for the -an termination, *hamza* is no longer reckoned final. This combination is also commonly written with the dotless *yā'* (شينا), especially in type.

[3]The combination -i'a- is also normalized with the *hamza* on a dotless *yā'* (خطينة), especially in type.

[4]The indefinite accusative *alif* is not added to words ending in -a'- or -ā'-, such as نبا *naba'an* and ابناء *'abnā'an.*

(2) If preceded by a long vowel, diphthong or *sukūn*, the *hamza* is on the line (no seat), as in ابناء *'abnā'-,* جرى *jari'-,* مقروء *maqrū'-,* ضوء *ḍaw'-,* شيء *šay'-,* and جزء *juz'-.*

Appendix H

The Syro-Mesopotamian Months and Days of the Week

The following months were used in Syria and Mesopotamia for fiscal administration throughout the Islamic period. The names are derived from older Semitic usage, and the months are solar (Julian).

نيسان	*nīsānu* April	تشرين الاول	*tišrīnu l-'awwalu* October
ايار	*'ayyāru* May	تشرين الثاني	*tišrīnu θ-θānī* November
حزيران	*ḥazīrānu* June	كانون الاول	*kānūnu l-'awwalu* December
تموز	*tammūzu* July	كانون الثاني	*kānūnu θ-θānī* January
آب	*'ābu* August	شباط	*šubāṭu* February
ايلول	*'aylūlu* September	آذار	*'āδāru* March

Days of the week:

يوم الاحد	*yawmu l-'aḥadi* Sunday
يوم الاثنين	*yawmu l-iθnayni* Monday
يوم الثلاثاء	*yawmu θ-θulāθā'i* Tuesday
يوم الاربعاء	*yawmu l-'arba'ā'i* Wednesday
يوم الخميس	*yawmu l-xamīsi* Thursday
يوم الجمعة	*yawmu l-jum'ati* Friday
يوم السبت	*yawmu s-sabti* Saturday

Appendix I

SUMMARY OF VERBAL SYNTAX

The Perfect

1. Simple past	*ḍarabtuhu*	I hit him.
2. Past definite	*qad ḍarabtuhu*	I did hit him.
3. Negative perfect (+ *mā*)	*mā ḍarabtuhu*	I haven't hit him.
4. Future perfective	*kāna l-yawmu qarīban*	The day will be soon.
5. Contrafactual conditionals	*law ḍarabanī, la-māta*	If he had hit me, he would have died / If he were to hit me he would die.
6. Gnomic (atemporal)	*kāna llāhu 'alīman*	God is omniscient.

Imperfect Indicative

1. Present habitual / present progressive	*yaḍribunī*	He hits / is hitting me.
2. Future[1]	*(sawfa/sa)yaḍribunī*	He will hit me.
3. Past habitual / progressive (+ perfect of *kāna*)	*kāna yaḍribunī*	He used to hit me.
4. + *qad* for "may, might"	*qad yaḍribunī*	He might hit me.

Subjunctive

1. after *'an*	*'axāfu 'an yaḍribanī*	I fear he'll hit me.
2. with *li-* for purpose	*'atā li-yaḍribanī*	He came to hit me.
3. with *lan* for neg. future	*lan yaḍribanī*	He will not hit me.

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[1] Affirmative explicit with *sawfa* or *sa-*.

4. with *fa-* after prohibition, wishes, requests, &c.	*lā yaġḍab fa-yaḍribanī*	Let him not get angry lest he hit me.

Jussive

1. with *lam* for neg. past def.	*lam yaḍribnī*	He did not hit me.
2. with *li-* for hortatory	*li-yaḍribnī*	Let him hit me.
3. with *lā* for neg. imperative	*lā yaḍribnī*	Let him not hit me.
4. possible conditionals	*'in yaḍribnī yamut*	If he hits me, he'll die.
	man yaḍribnī yamut	Whoever hits me will die
	iḍribnī tamut	Hit me and you die.

Appendix J

MANDATORY PHONETIC CHANGES

Following are the mandatory phonetic changes that occur with the "weak" consonants *w* and *y*. The vertical line indicates a syllabic division. The basic rule throughout is as follows: any weak consonant surrounded by short vowels is dropped along with the following vowel, and the preceding vowel is lengthened in compensation if possible (if the syllable is closed, the vowel cannot be lengthened).

*-awa/ → -ā/ (*qawala → qāla §18, *irtaḍawa → irtaḍā §60.2)

-awaC/ → -uC/ (*qawalta → qulta §18)

*-awi/ → -ā- (*mawita → māta §18)

*-awiC/ → -iC/ (*mawitta → mitta §18)

*-aya/ → -ā/ (*sayara → sāra §18, *imtayaza → imtāza §60.1)

*-ayī/ → -ay/ (*talqayina → talqayna §39.1)

*-ayu/ → -ā/ (*yalqayu → yalqā §39.1)

*-ayū/ → -aw/ (*yalqayūna → yalqawna §39.1)

*-iyi/ → -ī/ (*hādiyi → hādī §27.1)

*-iyiC/ → -iC/ (*hādiyin → hādin §27.1)

*-iyī/ → -ī/ (*hādiyīna → hādīna §27.2, *tarmiyīna → tarmīna §39.2)

*-iyu/ → -ī/ (*hādiyu → hādī §27.2, *yarmiyu → yarmī §39.2)

*-iyū/ → -ū/ (*hādiyūna → hādūna §27.2, *yarmiyūna → yarmūna §39.2)

*-iyuC/ → -iC/ (*hādiyun → hādin §27.2)

*-iw- → -i-/-iy- (*biwḍ- → bīḍ §36, *raḍiwa → raḍiya §20.3, *du'iwa → du'iya §53.2)

*-uwi/ → -ī/ (*quwila → qīla §53.2)

*-uwī/ → -ī/ (*tad'uwīna → tad'īna §39.3)

*-uwū/ → -ū/ (*yad'uwūna → yad'ūna §39.3)

*-C/wa- → -Cā-[1] (*yuqwalu →
yuqālu §55.3, 'amwata →
'amāta §76.2)
*-C/wu- → -Cū- (*yaqwulu →
yaqūlu §37)
*-C/wuC/ → -uC/- (*yaqwulna
→ yaqulna §37)
*-C/yi- → -Cī- (*yasyiru →
yasīru §37)
'v'/C- → -'v̄/C- ('u'minu →
'ūminu §75.4, *'a'kulu →
'ākulu §30.6, *'a'mana →
'āmana §75.4, *'i'ti → 'īti
§49)

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[1]Except in the elative 'AF'ALU
pattern, as ṭayyib- > 'aṭyabu, and
qawīm- > 'aqwamu.

English-Arabic Vocabulary

abide مازال

able, be قدر

abomination منكر

absent, be غاب

accept تقبّل

acknowledge, refuse to أنكر

Adam آدم

adopt اتخذ

adultery, commit زنى

advance اقبل

advise نصح

afflict أصاب

after (conj.) بعد أن

after (prep.) بعد

afterwards (adv.) من بعدُ

against على

age سنّ

alive حى

all كل

almost كاد

alms زكاة

alms, give تصدّق

among من ، بين

angel ملك

announce بشّر

anyone أحد

anything شىء

apostle رسول

appear بدا

appoint as successor خلّف

approach قرب

arise قام

arms سلاح

as كما

as for امّا

ask سأل

aspire to ابتغى

astray, go ضلّ

avail نفع

aware, be درى

away, turn ولّى

back, go ارتدّ

back, send/bring ردّ	bring أتى ب	content, be رضى	djinn جنّ
band طائفة	bring down نزل ب	corruption, work أفسد	do فعل ، عمل
bar منع	broken, be/get انكسر ، تكسر	create خلق	down, come/go نزل
be كان	brother أخ	curse لعن	draw back أدبر
beast دابة	build بنى	darkness ظلمة	draw near اقترب ، تقرّب
beautiful جميل ، حسن	but ولكن ، الا	daughter بنت	drink شرب
become أصبح		day يوم	drink, give to سقى
before (adv.) من قبل	call out to نادى	dead ميّت	due, give full وفى
before (conj.) قبل أن	call upon دعا	deaf أصمّ	dumb أبكم
before (prep.) قبل	calm, be اطمأنّ	death موت	dust تراب ، تربة
beget ولد	capable of, be قدر على	deceive غرّ	dwell سكن
behind وراء	care of, take نصح	decide قضى	
behold أبصر	cast رمى	deed عمل	each other بعض...بعض
believe in آمن ب	cause of, in the فى سبيل	deity إله	ear أذن
believer مؤمن	certainty يقين	delude غرّ	earth أرض
beneath تحت	charge, put in ولّى	deny نكر	eat أكل
benefit, be of نفع	child ولد	depart سار ، انطلق	elder شيخ
better خير	choose اختار	descend نزل	encourage حرّض
between بين	city مدينة	despair of يئس من	end آخر ، عقبى
beware اتقى	clay طين	devil شيطان	endeavor جاهد
big كبير	clear مبين ، بيّن	devoted مخلص	enemy عدوّ
bird طير	come أتى	devout صالح	enjoy تمتّع
black أسود	come to pass جرى	die مات	enter دخل
blame لام	command أمر	differ خالف ، اختلف	entrust وكل
bless بارك	community أمّة	disbelieve in كفر	equal, be سوى ، استوى
blessing بركة	companion صاحب	disease مرض	eternal خالد
blind أعمى	conceal خفى ، أخفى	disengage oneself فارق	every كل
book كتاب	concluded, be تمّ	disobey عصى	evidence بيّنة
bow down to سجد	conspire كاد	distant بعيد	evil شرّ
break كسر	consume أكل	division فرقة	evildoer مفسد
	contain وسع		example, give as ضرب مثلاً

English	Arabic
except	إلا
exclusion of	من دون
exculpate	برّأ
eye	عين
face	وجه
face (v.i.)	توجّه
faith	ايمان
fall down	سجد
far from	بعيد عن/من
fast (v.i.)	صام
fast, be	سرع
father	أب
fear	خاف
feed	أطعم
female	أنثى
few	قليل
fight	قاتل
fill (v.t.)	ملأ
filled, be	امتلأ
find	وجد
finger	إصبع
finished, be	تمّ
fire	نار
first	أول
flee	فرّ
flow	جرى
follow	تبع ، اتّبع
foolish, be	جهل
for	لـ
forbid	منع ، نهى
forbidden, be	حرم
forceful	شديد
forget	نسى
forgive	غفر لـ
forgiveness, ask	استغفر
form	هيئة
forward, come/go	أقبل
free	بريء
friend	ولي
friendly, be	أنس
from	من
fruit	فاكهة
garden	حديقة
gate	باب
genii	جنّي
girl	بنت
give	وهب ، آتى
go	ذهب
go back	ارتدّ
go down	نزل
go out	خرج
go out against	خرج على
God	الله
god, deity	إله
God-fearing	تقيّ
good	حسن
good deed	حسنة
good news	بشرى
good thing	خير
good works	صالحات
goodness	خير
goods	متاع
Gospel	الانجيل
great	كبير
green	أخضر
group	طائفة
guard, be on	اتّقى
guide	دلّ
guided, be	اهتدى
half	نصف
hand	يد
hand over	سلّم ، أسلم
happen	جرى
harm	ضرّ
hasten	عجل ، استعجل
haughty, grow	تكبّر ، استكبر
he who	من
hear	سمع
heart	قلب
heaven	سموات
heel	عقب
heir to, be	ورث
hell	جهنم
help	نصر
helper	ولي
here	هنا
high, be	علا
hinder	منع
hit the mark	أصاب
hope, give up	يئس
house	بيت
how?	كيف
however	إنّا
humankind	بشر
humble, be	تواضع
hypocrite	منافق
Iblis	ابليس
idol	صنم
if	اذا ، إن ، لو
ignorant, be	جهل
ill, fall	مرض
in	في
increase (v.i.)	زاد ، ازداد
indicate	أشار
infidel	كافر
infidelity	كفر
inform	نبّأ
inhabit	سكن
inhabitants	أهل
inherit	ورث
injustice	ظلم
innocent	بريء
inspire	أوحى
invite	دعا
itinerant	سيّار
judge	قاض
judgment, day of	يوم الدين
judgment, pass	حكم
kill	قتل

English	Arabic
king	ملك
kingdom	مملكة
know	علم ، عرف ، درى ، خبر
knowledge	علم
Koran	القرآن
lag behind	خلف
land	أرض
large	كبير
last (adj.)	آخر
last forever	خلد
laugh	ضحك
lead	دلّ ، هدى
leaf	ورق
learned men	علماء
leave	خرج ، ترك
left (hand)	شمال
liar, call a	كذّب
lie	كذب
life	حياة
life to come	الآخرة
life, this	الدنيا
light	نور
like (prep.)	كَ
likeness	مثل
little	قليل ، صغير
live	حيّ ، عاش
look	نظر
lord	رب
loss, suffer	خسر
lost, be/get	ضلّ
love	أحبّ
lust	هوى
male	ذكر
man	رجل ، بشر ، انسان
many	كثير
marry	نكح
master	مولى
mate	زوج
matter	أمر
maturity, reach	بلغ أشدّه
meaning	معنى
Mecca	مكّة
memorize	حفظ
mention	ذكر
merciful	رحمان
mercy, have	رحم
messenger	رسول
might	قوّة
mighty	قوىّ
mistake	أخطأ
mistaken, be	خطئ
month	شهر
moon	قمر
morning	صبح ، صباح
mother	أمّ
motion, set in	سيّر
mountain	جبل
name	اسم
name (v.t.)	سمّى

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English	Arabic
narrate	قصّ
near to	اقترب
near, draw	قريب من
necessary, be	انبغى
neglect	غفل
never	أبداً
new	جديد
news	نبأ ، خبر
night	ليل ، ليلة
noble	كريم
nobody	لأحد
north	شمال
nose	أنف
not	ما ، لا ، إن ، ليس
nothing	لا شيء
number	عدد
O	يا ، ياأيّها
obedience	اطاعة
obey	اطاع
observe closely	اطّلع
occur	وقع
old man	شيخ
on	على
one (adj.)	واحد
one (pron.)	أحد
one-eyed	أعور
opinion (legal)	فتوى
opinion, give an	أفتى
oppress	ظلم
or	يا ، أم
order	أمر
orphan	يتيم
other	آخر
other than	غير
over (prep.)	على
over, turn	قلّب
overturned, be	انقلب ، تقلّب
paradise	جنّة
pardon	عفا
parents	والدان
part	جزء
part company	هجر
partner	شريك
pass away (cease)	زال
pass away (die)	تُوُفّيَ
pass by	مرّ من
pass over	مرّ على
patient, be	صبر
peace	سلام
people	أهل
perform (prayer)	أقام
perhaps	لعلّ ، عسى
perish	هلك ، خسر
permit	أذن
pilgrimage, make a	حجّ
pious	صالح ، تقىّ
place	مقام ، مكان
pleasant, be	طاب
pleased, be	رضى
plot	كاد

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poor فقير

possession of, in the عند

possessions مال

possessor of ذو ، صاحب

possible, not ماكان لـ أن

power سلطان ، عزّة

powerful قوىّ

pray for صلّى على

prayer (invocation) دعاء

prayer (ritual) صلاة

prepare هيّا

prescribe for كتب على

presence of, in the عند

preserve حفظ

prevent منع

prison سجن

prophet نبىّ

prostrate oneself سجد

protect وقى

protection, seek عاذ

punish جزى

purify طهّر

put جعل

put down وضع

question (v.t.) سأل

quick, be سرع

rain مطر

rather بل

reach بلغ

ready, get (v.t.) هيّا

reality حق

reason عقل

recite قرأ

reckon حسب

recognize عرف

refuge, take آوى

refuse to acknowledge أنكر

relate قصّ

religion دين

repel دفع

repent تاب

requite جزى

resurrection قيامة

retrace one's steps انقلب على عقبيه

return رجع ، عاد

reward جزى

rich غنىّ

right (hand) يمين

rise طلع

rise up قام

river نهر

rock حجر

rule ملك ، سلطان

rule (v.t.) ملك

rush (v.i.) استعجل

sabbath سبت

sacrifice (n.) قربان

sacrifice (v.t.) قرّب

sad, be حزن

safe, be/feel أمن

safe, keep حفظ

sake of, for the لأجل

say قال

scare خوّف ، أخاف

see رأى

seize أخذ

send بعث ، أرسل

send forth بعث

separate فرّق

servant عبد

sick مريض

sign آية

sin جناح ، خطيئة

sin (v.i.) خطئ

sincere مخلص

sister أخت

slave عبد

sleep نام

small صغير

smash كسّر

so that حتّى

so-and-so فلان

some بعض

someone أحد

something شىء

son ابن

sorrow حزن

soul نفس

speak to كلّم

spend أنفق

spirit روح

spread بسط

spring عين

star نجم ، كوكب

steal سرق

stone حجر

strength قوّة

strike ضرب

strive جاهد

strive for ابتغى

strong قوىّ

subjugate سخّر

submit أسلم

summon دعا

sun شمس

surround أحاط بـ

sustenance رزق

take أخذ

tame أنس

taste ذاق

teach علّم

term أجل

testify شهد

that (adj., pron.) ذلك

that (conj.) أن

that (rel. pron.) الذى

that which ما ، الذى

then ف ، ثم ، إذاً

there ثمّ ، هناك

thing شيء

this هذا

though, as كأنّ

throw رمى ، القى

thus كذلك

time حين ، مرّة

to الى ، لـ

today اليوم

tonight الليلة

tooth سنّ

Torah التوراة

torment عذاب

touch مسّ

travel سار

tree شجر

tribe قوم

triumph نصر

truth حق

truth, tell the صدق

turn (v.t.) وجّه

turn away from ولّى ، أدبر عن

turn towards (v.i.) اتّجه الى

two اثنان

tyranny ظلم

unbeliever كافر

unfortunate مسكين

ungrateful for, be كفر بـ

universe العالمون ، العالم

unlawful, make حرّم

unmindful of, be غفل عن

use of, make انتفع من

vanquish غلب

verse آية

village قرية

violent شديد

visit the sick عاد

walk مشى

want أراد

wares متاع

watch out for حافظ على

water ماء

water, ask for استسقى

water, give سقى

way سبيل

weep بكى

what? ما

when (conj.) إذا ، لـمّا

when? متى

whenever كلّما

where? أين

wherever أينما

which (rel. pron.) الذى

which? أىّ

white أبيض

who (rel. pron.) الذى

who? من

whole كل ، جميع

why? لم ، لـا

wife امرأة ، زوجة

will (v.i.) شاء

wisdom حكمة

wish ودّ ، تمنّى

with بـ، مع

witness شاهد

woman امرأة

word كلمة

words قول

world عالم

world, the next الآخرة

world, this الدنيا

worse شرّ

worship عبد

write كتب

year سنة ، عام

young صغير

Arabic-English Vocabulary

Words are arranged by root, real or apparent. The number following "A" after nouns refers to the section in Appendix A where the broken-plural type is found. SFP = sound feminine plural; SMP = sound masculine plural; s.o. = someone; s.th. = something

اب *ab* (A10a) father

ابد *abadan* (+ neg.) never

ابن *ibn-* (A10a, *banūna*) son

اتى *atā* (*ī*) *ityān-* come to, bring s.o. (*bi-* s.th.); IV give to

اجر *ajr-* reward

اجل *ajal-* (A2a) term, appointed time, instant of death; *li-'ajli* for the sake of

احد *aḥad-* (m) (A2a), *'iḥdā* (f) one, someone, anyone; *yawmu l-'aḥadi* Sunday

اخ *ax-* (A10b/c) brother; *'uxt-* (A10d) sister

اخذ *axaḏa* (*u*) *axḏ-* take, seize, take hold (*bi-* of); III *'āxaḏa* take to task (*bi-* for); VIII *ittaxaḏa* adopt

اخر *āxir-* (SMP/SFP/A4b) last, final; *al-'āxirat-* the next world, life to come; *'āxaru* (A9) other; II *'axxara* reprieve, put off, delay; V *ta'axxara* come after, be delayed, be late

ادد *idd-* terrible, horrible

ادم *ādamu* Adam; *ibnu 'ādama* pl *banū 'ādama* human being

اذ *iḏ* when

اذا *iḏā* when, if; *iḏan* then, therefore

اذن *aḏina* (*a*) *'iḏn-* permit; IV *'āḏana bi-* declare; *'uḏun-* (A2a) ear; *iḏan* then, therefore

اذى *aḏiya* (*a*) suffer harm; IV *'āḏā* annoy, harm; *'aḏan* annoyance

ارض *arḍ-* (f) (A10e) earth, land

اسم *ism-* (A10a/e) name; see also √*SMY*

اسى *asiya* (*a*) grieve

اصبع *iṣba'-* (A11) finger

افرنج *ifranj-* Franks, Europeans; *'ifranjiyy-* Frank, European

افف *uffin li-* fie on

اكل *akala* (*u*) *'akl-* eat, consume

الا *illā* (+ acc.) except for; but, only, except, just; (+ neg., see §33); *'allā* = *'an lā* that …not; *'a-lā 'innā* is it not a fact that

الذى *allaḏī* who, he who (§21.1)

الله *allāhu* God

اله *ilāh-* (A6a) god, deity

اليم *alīm-* painful

الى *ilā* (+ gen.) (*'ilay-*) to

ام *am* or; see also √'*MM*

اما *ammā* as for (followed by *fa-*); *'immā* either, or

امر *amara* (*u*) *amr-* order, command (*bi-*); *'amr-* (A1b) affair, matter; (A1e) order, command; *min/bi-'amri* at the order of

امراة *imra'at-* see √*MR'*

امرؤ *imru'-* see √*MR'*

امم *umm-* (A10d) mother; *'ummat-* (A3a) community

امن *amina* (*a*) *amn-/'amānat-* be safe, secure, trust (*'alā* with); IV *'āmana bi-* believe in

ان *'in* if; not; *'inna* sentence-head particle followed by acc.; *'anna* (+ acc.) that; *'an* (+ subj.) that

انث *unθā* female

انس *'anisa* (*a*) *l'anusa* (*u*) *'uns-* be friendly, on intimate terms (*bi-* with), perceive; II *'annasa* put at ease, tame; III *'ānasa* be friendly with, cordial to; IV *'ānasa* keep company, observe; X *ista'nasa* be sociable, on familiar terms with; *'ins-* humanity; *'insān-* human, person

انف *anf-* (A1a/b) nose

انما *innamā* however, rather; specifically

انى *annā* how?; *'ānā'a* (+ gen.) throughout, during; *inā'-* pl *'āniyat-l'awānin* vessel

اهل *ahl-* (SMP/A10e) people, inhabitants, family

او *aw(i)* or

اول *awwalu* (m), *'ūlā* (f) (SMP/SFP/*'awā'ilu* first

اوى *awā* (*ī*) *ma'wan* take refuge, shelter; IV *'āwā* give shelter to, take refuge

ايّ *ayy-* (+ construct) which?, whichever?, what kind of?

ايمان *'īmān-* see √'*MN* IV

اين *'ayna* where?; *'aynamā* wherever

آية *āyat-* (SFP) sign, token, verse of the Koran

أيها *'ayyuhā* (m), *'ayyatuhā* (f) O, vocative particle

بـ *bi-* (+ gen.) in, by, with, through; *bi-mā 'anna* inasmuch as, for as much as

بدء *bada'a* (a) *bad'-* begin, start (*bi-* with)

بدر *badā* (ū) *budūw-* appear; IV *'abdā* cause to appear

برء *barī'-* (A5b/d) free, innocent (*min* of); II *barra'a* exculpate, make free; IV *'abra'a* heal

برج *burj-* (A3c) constellation

برد *bard-* cold, coolness

برص *'abraṣu* leprous

برق *al-burāqu* Buraq, mythical animal on which the Prophet ascended into heaven

برك III *bāraka 'alāīfī* bless; VI *tabāraka* be blessed; *barakat-* (SFP) blessing

بسط *basaṭa* (u) *basṭ-* spread, stretch out

بشر II *baššara* announce good news to (*bi-* of); *bušrā* good news; *bašar-* humankind

بصر *baṣara* (i) *baṣar-* look, see, understand; II *baṣṣara* make see, enlighten; IV *'abṣara* see, behold; V *tabaṣṣara bi-* reflect on; X *istabṣara* be able to see; *baṣar-* (A2a) vision, insight

بضع *biḍā'at-* (A6b) wares, merchandise

بطل IV *'abṭala* talk idly

بعث *ba'aθa* (a) *ba'θ-* send (*'ilā* for), send forth, resurrect

بعد *ba'da* (+ gen.) after (prep.); *min ba'di* after (prep.); *min ba'du* afterwards (adv.); *ba'da-mā, ba'da 'an* after (conj.); *ba'īd-* far, distant (*min, 'an* from)

بعض *ba'ḍ-* some; *ba'ḍuhum... ba'ḍan/in* each other

بغل *baġl-* (A1b/c) mule

بغي VII *imbaġā* be proper, seemly (*li-* for), be necessary (*li-l'alā* for); VIII *ibtaġā* strive for, aspire to

بقي *baqiya* (ā) *baqā'-* remain

بكم *'abkamu* (A8) mute, dumb

بكى *bakā* (ī) *bukā'-* cry, weep (*'alā* over); IV *'abkā* make weep

بل *bal(i)* nay rather

بلغ *balaġa* (u) *bulūġ-* reach, attain; IV *'ablaġa* make reach, announce, inform, deliver; *balaġa 'ašuddahu* he reached maturity

بلو *balā* (ū) *balā'-* put to the test

بنت *bint-* (A10d) girl, daughter

بنى *banā* (i) *binā'-/bunyān-* build

بهت *buhita* (pass.) be flabbergasted

بوب *bāb-* (A2a) gate, door

بيت *bayt-* (A1b) house, dwelling

بيض *'abyaḍu* (A8) white

بين *bayna* (+ gen.) between, among; *bayyinat-* (SFP) indisputable evidence; IV *'abāna* make clear, obvious

تبع *tabi'a* (a) *taba'a-/itbā'at-* follow; VI *tatāba'a* follow in succession; VIII *ittaba'a* follow, pursue, heed

تحت *taḥta* (+ gen.) beneath, under

ترب *turbat-, turāb-* dust, dirt, earth

ترك *taraka* (u) *tark-* leave, abandon, leave behind

تقى *taqīy-* (A5d) pious, God-fearing, devout

تم *tamma* (i) *tamām-* be completed, finished, fulfilled; IV *'atamma* finish, fulfill

توب *tāba* (ū) *tawbat-* turn away, renounce, relent, repent (*'ilā* toward)

تيه *tāha* (i) wander

ثعب *θa'bān-* serpent

ثقل *miθqāl-* a small weight

ثم *θamma* there, in that place; *θumma* then, next, afterward

ثمر *θamar-* fruit

ثنى *iθnāni* (m), *iθnatāni* (f) two; *yawmu l-iθnayni* Monday

جبل *jabal-* (A2b) mountain

جثم *jaθama* (u/i) lie prone

جثو *jaθā* (ū) bend the knee

جحم *jaḥīm-* hellfire

جدد *jadīd-* (A5c) new

جذذ *juδāδ-* (coll.) small fragments

جرأ *jarī'-* bold, courageous

جرم IV *'ajrama* commit a crime; *mujrim-* (SMP) criminal

جرى *jarā* (i) *jarayān-* flow, blow, happen, come to pass; IV *'ajrā* make flow, make happen, execute

جزأ *juz'-* (A3b) part, section

جزى *jazā* (i) *jazā'-* requite, recompense, reward, punish (*bi-, 'alā* for); III *jāzā* = G

جسم *jism-* (A3b) body

جعل *ja'ala* (a) *ja'l-* put, make

جلد *jalada* (i) *jald-* flog; *jaldat-* lash

جلل *jalla* (i) *jalāl-* be great, exalted

جمع *jama'a* (a) *jam'-* gather, collect; *jama'a l-qur'āna* memorize the Koran; IV *'ajma'a* make a consensus, be of one mind; VIII *ijtama'a* assemble, be gathered (*'alā* for); *jamī'-* all, whole, entire; *'ajma'ina* altogether

جمل *jamīl-* beautiful, handsome

جنح *junāḥ-* sin, crime (*'alā* for) (*'an* to)

جنن jinn- (coll.), jinniyy- (sing), pl jānn- jinn, genie; jannat- (SFP) garden, paradise

جهد III jāhada endeavor, strive; VIII ijtahada work hard, be industrious; jihād- "holy war"

جهر jahara (a) jahr- raise the voice

جهل jahila (a) jahl- be ignorant, not know

جوب X istajāba respond

جود jawād- generous

جوع jā'a (ū) jaw'- be hungry

جوو jaww- air, atmosphere

جيئ jā'a (i) majī'- come to, bring s.o. (bi- s.th.)

حبب II habbaba make beloved; IV 'ahabba love, like, want (noun: hubb-/mahabbat-); X istahabba consider desirable, preferable ('alā over); habīb- (A5d) loved one; mahbūb- beloved; habbat- seed, grain

حبر hibr- (A3b) Jewish title of learning

حبس habasa (i) habs- confine, imprison, keep back

حبل hablu l-warīdi jugular vein

حتى hattā (+ subj.) so that, until (with ref. to fut.); (+ gen.) until, up to

حجج hajja (u) hajj- make the pilgrimage to Mecca; III hājja dispute with

حجر hajar- (A2a, hijārat-) stone, rock

حدث hadiθ- (A5i) event, report, transmitted narration; II haddaθa transmit a narrative account to ('an on the authority of)

حدد hadd- (A1b) border, limit

حدق hadīqat- (A5e) garden

حرر II harrara set free

حرص harīs- 'alā greedy for

حرض II harrada encourage

حرق II harraqa burn

حرم haruma (u) be forbidden; II harrama make unlawful, proscribe ('alā for); hurum- (pl) sacred things

حزن hazina (a) huzn- be sad, grieve; huzn- (A3b) grief

حسب hasiba (a) hisbān- reckon, consider; hasaba (u) hisāb- make an account, figure; III hāsaba call to account

حسن hasan- beautiful, good; hasanat- (SFP) good deed; husn- beauty, kindness, favor; II hassana improve, make good; IV 'ahsana do good, do well

حشر hašara (u) hašr- gather together (a herd); hašīr- announcer, herald

حصن muhsanat- (SFP) chaste woman

حصى IV 'ahsā to count, enumerate

حطط hatta (u) decrease, reduce

حظظ hazz- (A1b) portion

حفر hafara (i) hafr- dig; hāfir- hoof

حفظ hafiza (a) hifz- preserve, protect, memorize; III hāfaza 'alā watch out for, be mindful of; VIII ihtafaza bi-maintain, protect; X istahfaza commit ('alā) s.th. to the charge of (acc.)

حقق haqq- (A1b) truth, reality; right, due; haqīq- worthy

حكم hakama (u) hukm- pass judgment (bi- of, 'alā on); hukm- (A3b) judgment, order, decree; hākim- (A4a) ruler, governor; hikmat-wisdom; hakīm- (A5b) wise

حلق halqat- ring, hitching ring

حلل IV 'ahalla make lawful

حمد hamida (a) hamd- praise; II hammada extol

حمر 'ahmaru (A8) red; himār- pl hamīr- donkey, ass

حنذ hanīð- roasted

حوج VIII ihtāja 'ilā be in need of

حوط IV 'ahāta bi- surround; VIII ihtāta be careful, on one's guard

حول hawla (+ gen.) around

حيث hayθu where, wherever (conj.)

حين hīn- (A3b) time; hīna at the time when

خبب hayya yahayyu/yahyā live, be alive; IV 'ahyā bring to life, revivify; X istahyā be ashamed; hayy- (A1a) alive; hayāt- life

خبر xabura (u) xubr-/xibrat-know thoroughly, be fully acquainted (bi-/-hu) with; xabar- (A2a) news, piece of news

خرج xaraja (u) xurūj- min go out of, leave; go out ('alā against); IV 'axraja make go out, expel, bring/take out; X istaxraja get out, extract; xarj- tribute

خردل xardal- mustard

خرر xarra (u) xurūr- fall down prostrate

خزن xazana (u) xazn- to store up, accumulate; xazīnat-storehouse, treasury

خسر xasira (a) xusrān- suffer loss, go astray, perish

خصف xasifa (a) xasf- to pile on, stick (leaves) onto oneself

خضر 'axdaru (A8) green, verdant; IX ixdarra turn green, be verdant

خطئ xati'a (a) xata'- be mistaken, make a mistake, sin; IV 'axta'a err, miss, be off target; xati'at- (A5g) mistake, error, sin

خطر xatara (i/u) xutūr- 'alā occur to

خفت III xāfata mumble

خفف II *xaffafa* lighten, reduce

خفي *xafiya* (ā) *xafā-* hide, be concealed; IV *'axfā* conceal; *xafā* (i) *xafā'* hide, conceal (trs.)

خلد *xalada* (u) *xulūd-* last forever, be immortal; *xuld-* immortality

خلص IV *'axlaṣa* be sincere (*'ilā* to); *muxliṣ-* (SMP) sincere, devoted

خلف *xalafa* (u) *xalaf-* come after, take the place of; lag (*'an* behind); II *xallafa* appoint as successor; III *xālafa* differ from, be at variance with; IV *'axlafa l-wa'da* go back on a promise; VIII *ixtalafa* differ (*'an* from), dispute (*fī* about)

خلق *xalaqa* (u) *xalq-* create; *xalq-* creation, created beings, people; *xaliqat-* (A5e) creature; *xalāq-* lot

خلل *xalīl-* (A5d) friend

خمد *xamada* (u) *xumūd-* to go out, die down (fire)

خمر *xamr-* wine

خوف *xāfa* (xif-) (ā) *xawf-* fear, be afraid of; IV *'axāfa* scare

خول *xālat-* maternal aunt

خون *xāna* (ū) *xiyānat-* betray, be false to

خير *xayr-* goodness, (+ *min*) better than; II *xayyara* give a choice to; VIII *ixtāra* choose

ديب *dābbat-* (A4b) beast, four-legged animal

دبر *dub(u)r-* (A3b) the back, rear side; IV *'adbara* turn one's back (*'alā* on), go backward, flee, run away

دخل *daxala* (u) *duxūl-* enter (*'alā* into the presence of); IV *'adxala* make enter

دري *darā* (ī) *dirāyat- bi-* know, be aware of, comprehend; IV *'adrā* make know

دعو *da'ā* (ū) *da'wat-* call, call to/ upon (*'ilā* + verbal noun) to do s.th., pray, invoke; *du'ā'-* (A6a) prayer, invocation

دفع *dafa'a* (a) *daf'-* push, push away, repel

دلل *dalla* (u) *dalālat-* lead, guide (*'alā* to), show

دلو II *dallā* to dangle, lead on

دنو *daniy-* low; *ad-dunyā* this world, this life

دور *dār-* pl *dūr-*, *diyār-* abode

دوم *dāma* (ū) remain

دون *dūna, min dūni* (+ gen.) below, to the exclusion of, up/down to

دين *dīn-* (A3b) religion; *yawmu d-dīni* judgment day; *dayn-* debt

دية *diyat-* bloodmoney

ذخر VIII *iddaxara* store up

ذرر *ðarrat-* (SFP) atom, small particle; *ðurriyyat-* progeny

ذرع *ðirā'-* cubit; forearm, paw

ذكر *ðakara* (u) *ðikr-* mention, recollect, make mention of; V *taðakkara* remember; *ðakar-* (A2a) male

ذلك *ðālika* that (demonstrative, see §17.1)

ذلل *ðalīl-* (A5j) abject, lowly, mean; *ðull-* baseness

ذهب *ðahaba* (a) *ðahāb-/maðhab-* go, take away (*bi-* s.th.); IV *'aðhaba* make go away

ذو *ðū=* possessor/possessed of (§31)

ذوق *ðāqa* (ū) *ðawq-* taste; IV *'aðāqa* make taste

راف *ra'fat-* pity

رأى *ra'ā yarā ra'y-/ru'yat-* see, consider; IV *'arā* make/let see, show; *ru'yā* vision

ربب *rabb-* (A1a) lord, master; *rabbāniyy-* (SMP) rabbin, Jewish title of learning

ربما *rubbamā* perhaps

رجع *raja'a* (i) *rujū'-* come/go back, return; *raja'ū 'ilā 'anfusihim* "they conferred apart"; IV *'arja'a* make return; *marji'-* (A11) refuge, retreat

رجف *rajfat-* tremor

رجل *rajul-* (A2b) man

رجم *rajama* (u) *rajm-* stone, cast a stone; *rajama bil-ğaybi* guess; *rajīm-* stoned, accursed

رجو IV *'arjā* put off

رحب II *raḥḥaba bi-* welcome

رحل *raḥl-* (A1c) saddlebag

رحم *raḥima* (a) *raḥmat-/marḥamat-* have mercy on, be merciful; *raḥīm-* merciful; *ar-raḥmānu* The Merciful, epithet of God; *raḥim-* kinship, womb; *waṣala r-raḥima* maintain family ties, take care of those to whom one is tied by family relationship

ردد *radda* (u) *radd-* send/bring back, ward off, return; reply (*'alā* to); V *taraddada* be reflected, recur, waver, be uncertain, hesitate; VIII *irtadda* go back, revert, apostasize, refrain (*'an* from); X *istaradda* reclaim, get back

ردم *radm-* dam, dike

رزق *razaqa* (i) *rizq-* provide with sustenance; *rizq-* sustenance

رسل *rasūl-* (A7b) messenger, apostle; *risālat-* (A6b) message; IV *'arsala* send forth

رشد *rušd-* guidance

رضع IV *'arḍa'a* suckle

رضو *radiya (a) ridwān- 'an* be content with, pleased with, find acceptable; IV *'ardā* make content

رعد *ra'd-* thunder, awe

رفع *rafa'a (a) raf'-* raise, erect

رقب *raqabat-* slave

ركب *rakiba (a) rukūb-* mount, ride; *rukbat-* knee

ركع *rak'at-* kneeling, prostration

رمى *ramā (ī) ramy- bi-* pelt with, cast; accuse

روح IV *'arāha* relieve; *rūh-* (A3b) spirit

رود III *rāwada* entice; IV *'arāda* want

روم *ar-rūm-* Byzantium, Byzantines, Greeks, Anatolians; *rūmiyy-* Byzantine, Greek, Anatolian

زكو *zakāt-* (A10f) alms

زنج *zanj-* (A1b) Blacks, Ethiopians; *zanjiyy-* Black, Negro

زنى *zanā (ī) zinā'-/zinan* commit adultery, fornicate

زوج *zawj-* (A1a) mate, spouse

زول *zāla (zul-) (ā) zawāl-* pass away; (neg.) continue, abide eternally; IV *'azāla* cause to pass away, take away

زيد *zāda (ī) ziyādat-* be more (*'alā* than), increase; IV *'azāda* increase (trs.); VIII *izdāda* increase (int.)

زيل *mā zāla (zil-) (lā yazālu)* (neg. + imperf. ind.) keep on, be still (doing s.th.)

زين II *zayyana* adorn, embellish

سـ *sa-* (proclitic + imperf. ind.) affirmative future explicit particle

سأل *sa'ala (a) su'āl-* ask; VI *tasā'ala* ask one another; *su'āl-* (A6a) question

سبب *sabab-* road, way; *'atba'a sababan* take one's way

سبت *sabt-* Sabbath; *yawmu s-sabti* Saturday

سبح *subhāna* (+ construct) glory be to

سبل *sabīl-* (m & f) (A5c) path, way

ستر *sitr-* covering, shelter

سجد *sajada (u) sujūd-* fall prostrate, bow down (*li-* before); *masjid-* (A11) mosque

سجن *sijn-* prison

سحر *sahara (a) sihr-* enchant; *sāhir-* sorcerer; *sihr-* magic

سخر II *saxxara* subjugate

سخط *saxita (a)* be angry

سدد *sadd-* mountain, barrier

سدر *sidrat-* lote-tree; *as-sidratu l-muntahā* the heavenly lote-tree

سرب *sarāb-* mirage

سرع *saru'a (u) sur'at-* be quick, fast; *sarī'-* quick

سنة *sanat-* (SMP *sinūna*, A10f) year

سود *'aswadu* (A8) black; IX *iswadda* turn black, be blackened

سوف *sawfa* (+ imperf. ind.) future explicit particle

سوق *sāqa (ū) sawq-* to drive

سوء *sā'a (ū) saw'-* be evil, bad; *sū'-* evil, ill (noun); *sayyi'-* evil, bad (adj.); *sayyi'at-* (SFP) evil deed

سوى *sawiya (ā) sawā'-* be equivalent, equal to; II *sawwā* equalize, put on the same level (*bi-* with); VIII *istawā* be even, on a par, stand upright, sit down (*'alā* on), be cooked, mature, ripe, be done right

سير *sāra (ī) sayr-* set out, travel, depart; II *sayyara* make go

شبر *šibr-* (A3b) span, handspan

شبع *šabi'a (a) šab'-* be satisfied, full, satiated

شجر *šajar-* (A2a), *šajarat-* (SFP) tree

شدد *šadīd-* (A5a/d) forceful, violent; *šiddat-* might, violence; VIII *ištadda* be harsh

شرر *šarr-* evil; (+ *min*) worse than; (+ construct) worst

شرق *mašriq-* east, orient, rising point of the sun

سلح *silāh-* (A6a) arms, weapons

سلط *sultān-* (A12) power, authority

سلم *salima (a) salāmat-* be safe and sound, intact; II *sallama* keep from harm, hand over intact, + *'alā* greet; III *sālama* make peace with; IV *'aslama* submit, surrender; *salām-* greetings, peace

سمع *sami'a (a) sam'-/samā'-* hear; IV *'asma'a* make hear; VIII *istama'a li-/'ilā* listen to

سمو *sa-* (m & f) pl *samāwāt-* sky, heaven

سمى *ism-* (A10a/e) name; II *sammā* name, stipulate

سند IV *'asnada* lean

سنن *sinn-* (A3b) tooth, age

سقط *saqata (u) suqūt-* fall, drop off

سقى *saqā (i) saqy-* give to drink, water; IV *'asqā* = G; X *istasqā* ask for water

سكن *sakana (u) suknā/sakan-* inhabit, dwell; IV *'askana* make dwell; *sakīnat-* tranquility

سرق *saraqa (i) sariqat-* steal, rob; VII *insaraqa* get stolen; VIII *istaraqa* filch, pilfer; *istaraqa s-sam'a* eavesdrop

سعر V *tasa''ara* be kindled, lit

سرف IV *'asrafa* be extravagant, waste, squander

شرك   *šarīk-* (A5b) partner; III *šāraka* go into partnership with; IV *'ašraka bi-* ascribe a partner to; *širk-* portion; *mušrik-* polytheist, heathen

شرى   VIII *ištarā* to buy, purchase s.th. (*bi-* at the price of)

شطر   *šaṭr-* half

شفع   *šafa'a (a) šafā'at-* intercede (*li-* on someone's behalf); X *istašfa'a 'ilā* seek intercession with

شقق   *šaqqa (u) šaqq-* cleave, split; VII *inšaqqa* be split apart, cloven asunder; *šaqq-* harsh

شمس   *šams-* (f) (A1b) sun

شمل   *šimāl-* north; (f) left hand

شهب   *šihāb-* (A6c) shooting star

شهد   *šahida (a) šuhūd-/šahādat-* witness, testify (*'alā* against); III *šāhada* witness; IV *'ašhada* cause to witness; X *istašhada* produce as witness; *šahādat-* testimony, testimonial (of faith); *šahīd-* (A5b) witness

شهر   *šahr-* (A1b/d) month

شور   IV *'ašāra* make a sign, indicate (*'ilā*)

شيء   *šā'a (ši'-) (ā) maši'at-* will, want; *šay'-* (A1a) thing, something, anything

شيخ   *šayx-* (A1b) elder, old man, leader, chief

شيطان   *šayṭān-* (A12) devil, demon

صبح   *ṣubḥ-/ṣabāḥ-* dawn, morning; IV *'aṣbaḥa* become (in the morning), get up, wake up

صبر   *ṣabara (i) ṣabr-* be patient

صحب   *ṣāḥib-* (A4c) companion, master; VIII *iṣṭaḥaba* accompany

صخر   *ṣaxr-* (A1b) rock; *ṣaxrat-* rock

صدق   *ṣadaqa (u) ṣidq-* speak the truth, be truthful; II *ṣaddaqa* declare as true, affirm; *ṣadaqat-* (SFP) alms; V *taṣaddaqa* give alms, be charitable (*'alā* to)

صرخ   IV *'aṣraxa* help

صرط   *ṣirāṭ-* path, road

صغر   *ṣaġīr-* (A5a/e) small, young; II *ṣaġġara* make small, belittle

صفو   VIII *iṣṭafā* choose, select

صلح   *ṣāliḥ-* (SMP) good, right, proper, pious, devout; (SFP) good deeds, good works; II *ṣallaḥa* put in order; IV *'aṣlaḥa* promote good, make peace, reform

صلو   *ṣalāt-* (A10f) prayer, ritual prayer; II *ṣallā 'alā* pray for

صمم   *'aṣammu* (A8) deaf

صنم   *ṣanam-* (A2a) idol

صوب   IV *'aṣāba* hit the mark; *'uṣība* (pass.) be stricken, afflicted

صوم   *ṣāma (ū) ṣiyām-/ṣawm-* fast

ضحك   *ḍaḥika (a) ḍaḥk-* laugh

ضرب   *ḍaraba (i) ḍarb-* strike, smite, hit; *ḍaraba maṯalan* give as an example; VIII *iḍṭaraba* clash, be upset

ضرر   *ḍarra (u) ḍarr-* harm, hurt; III *ḍārra* G; VIII *iḍṭarra* force, compel; *ḍarrat-* wife (relationship of multiple wives one to the other)

ضعف   X *istaḍ'afa* despise, belittle

ضلل   *ḍalla (i) ḍalāl(at)-* go astray, get lost; IV *'aḍalla* cause to go astray

طعم   *ṭa'ām-* (A6a) food, victuals; IV *'aṭ'ama* feed; X *istaṭ-'ama* ask for food

طغت   *ṭāġūt-* false gods

طفق   *ṭafiqa (a) (ṭafaq-)* (+ imperf. ind.) to begin to, start

طلع   *ṭala'a (u) ṭulū'-* rise (sun); IV *'aṭla'a* cause to rise; VIII *iṭṭala'a 'alā* be informed of, observe closely; *maṭla'-* (A11) rising place of the sun or heavenly body

طلق   *ṭalāq-* divorce; II *ṭallaqa* divorce; IV *'aṭlaqa* set free; VII *inṭalaqa* depart, proceed, move freely

طمن   QIV *iṭma'anna* be calm, assured, secure, at peace, tranquil

طهر   *ṭahura (u) ṭahārat-* be pure, clean; II *ṭahhara* purify; V *taṭahhara* cleanse oneself, perform ablutions

طوع   IV *'aṭā'a* obey; X *istaṭā'a* have the endurance, capability for, be able to, capable of

طوف   *ṭā'ifat-* (A4b) group, band, party

طوق   IV *'aṭāqa* bear, endure

طول   *ṭawīl-* (A5a) long

طيب   *ṭāba (i) ṭibat-* be good, pleasant; *ṭayyib-* good, pleasant; *ṭīb-* perfume; *ṭūbā li-* blessed be

طير   *ṭayr-* (A1b) bird

طين   *ṭīn-* clay, mud

ظلم   *ẓalama (i) ẓulm-* wrong, oppress, treat unjustly; VIII *iẓẓalama* be unjust; *ẓulm-* injustice, tyranny; *ẓulmat-* (SFP) darkness

ظما   *ẓam'ānu* thirsty

ظهر   *ẓahr-* back; *ẓuhūr-* loins

عبد   *'abada (u) 'ibādat-* worship; *'abd-* (A1c) servant, slave

عتو   *'atā (ū) 'utūw-* *'an* be insolent toward

عجب   *'ajiba (a)* wonder, marvel

عجل   *'ajila (a) 'ajal(at)-* hurry, hasten; II *'ajjala* hurry (trs.); V *ta'ajjala* hurry, be ahead of, precede; X *ista'-jala* be in a hurry, rush; *'ijl-* (A3b)/*'ijalat-* calf

عجم *'ajam-* (A2a) Persians, non-Arabs; *'ajamiyy-* Persian, non-Arab; *'a'jamu* (A9a) Persian, non-Arab

عدد *'adda* (u) *'add-* count; II *'addada* number; IV *'a'adda* prepare; II *'a'adda* number; *'iddat-* number

عدل *'adl-* justice, equity

عدو *'adūw-* (A7a) enemy; III *'ādā* be inimical to, aggress upon

عذب *'aδāb-* (A6a) torment; II *'aδδaba* torture, torment

عرب *'arab-* (A2a) Arabs; *'arabiyy-* Arab; *al-'arabiyyat-* Arabic (language)

عرج *'araja* (u) rise, ascend; *ma'raj-* (A11) height

عرش *'arš-* (A1b) throne

عرف *'arafa* (i) *ma'rifat-* know, recognize; VIII *i'tarafa* confess; *ma'rūf-* act of favor, kindness

عرى *'ariya* (ā) *'ury-* be naked

عزز *'azza* (i) *'izz-* be strong, powerful; *'azīz-* potent, powerful; *'izzat-* (SFP) power; VIII *i'tazza* be powerful

عسى *'asā 'an* perhaps

عصى *'aṣā* (i) *'iṣyān-* disobey; *ma'ṣiyat-* disobedience

عظم *'aẓīm-* (A5a/e) great, huge, magnificent

عفو *'afā* (ū) *'afw- 'an* pardon

عقب *'aqib-* (A2a) heel; *inqalaba 'alā 'aqibayhi* he turned back in his tracks; *'āqibat-* (A4b) end, result; *'uqbā* end, final result; *'uqbā* end, result; reward

عقر *'aqara* (i) *'aqr-* wound, hamstring

عقل *'aqala* (i) *'aql-* be endowed with reason, be reasonable; II *'aqqala* bring to reason, make reasonable; *'aql-* (A1b) reason, rationality, intellect

عكف *'akafa* (u/i) *'ukūf-* be attached, devoted

علم *'alima* (a) *'ilm-* have knowledge (*bi-* of), know, realize, learn; II *'allama* teach; V *ta'allama* learn; X *ista'lama* seek information; *'ilm-* (A3b) knowledge, learning; *'alim-* (A5b) learned, knowing; *'ālam-* (A4b/SMP) world, (pl) universe

علو *'alā* (ū) *'alā-* be high; VI *ta'ālā* be exalted, (imperative) come on; X *ista'lā* rise, tower (*'alā* over), master; *'alīy-* high; *ma'lan* (A11) high place; *'alā* (*'alay-*) + gen. on, over, against, to; *'alā 'an* on condition that

عمر *'amara* (u) cause to prosper; *al-baytu l-ma'mūru* prototype of the Ka'ba

عمل *'amila* (a) *'amal-* do, perform; III *'āmala* do business, trade with; *'amal-* (A2a) labor, deed

عمى *'a'mā* (A8) blind

عنب *'inab-* pl *a'nāb-* grapes

عند *'inda* (+ gen.) with, in the possession, presence of

عهد *'ahd-* covenant, pact

عهن *'ihn-* tufts of wool

عود *'āda* (ū) *'iyādat-* visit the sick; *'āda* (ū) *'awd-/ma'ād-* return

عوذ *'āδa* (ū) *ma'āδ-* seek protection (*bi-* with); II *'awwaδa bi-* place under the protection of; X *ista'āδa* = G

عوم *'ām-* (A2a) year

عون IV *'a'āna* help

عيش *'aša* (I) *'ayš-* live; *ma'išat-* living, livelihood

عين *'ayn-* (A1b/d) eye; (A1b) spring

غرب *ğaraba* (u) *ğurūb-* set (sun); *ğarib-* (A5b) foreign, foreigner, strange; *mağrib-* west, setting point of the sun

غرر *ğarra* (u) *ğurūr-* delude, deceive; VIII *iğtarra* be deceived

غشى *ğašiya* (ā) cover

غفر *ğafara* (i) *mağfirat-/ğufrān-li-* forgive; X *istağfara* seek forgiveness; *ğāfir-* forgiving

غفل *ğafala* (u) *ğaflat- 'an* neglect, ignore; VI *tağāfala* feign ignorance

غلب *ğalaba* (i) *ğalabat-* subdue, vanquish; VIII *iğtalaba 'alā* vanquish, gain dominion over

غنى IV *'ağnā 'an* enable someone (d.o.) do without; X *istağnā 'an* dispense with, do without; *ğanīy-* (A5d) rich

غيب *ğāba* (I) *ğayb-* be absent, vanish; *ğayb-* (A1b) that which is invisible, supernatural

غير V *tağayyara* change (int.); *ğayru* (+ construct) other than, non-, un-

ف *fa-* and, and then (sequential particle); (+ subj.) lest (hypothetical consequence)

فتح *fataha* (a) *fatḥ-* open; X *istaftaḥa* ask for something to be opened, request admittance

فتو IV *'aftā* give a (legal) opinion, give counsel to; X *istaftaḥa* seek counsel from; *fatwā* (f) (A11) legal opinion; *fatan* pl *fityān-/fityat-* youth, lad

فجر VII *infajara* gush forth, explode

فرد   *fard-* (A1a) individual

فرّ   *farra* (i) *firār-* flee

فرض   *faraḍa* (i) *farḍ-* ordain, assign

فرق   *faraqa* (u) *farq-* separate, part, distinguish (*bayna* between); II *farraqa* part, separate; III *fāraqa* disengage oneself from, part with; V *tafarraqa* be separated, split, divided; VIII *iftaraqa* = V; *firqat-* (A3a) division; *mutafarriq-* miscellaneous; *furqān-* epithet of the Koran

فسد   *fasada* (u) *fasād-* rot, decay, be wicked, vain; IV *'afsada* work corruption, spoil, act wickedly

فسق   *fasaqa* (u/i) *fisq-* be dissolute

فطر   *faṭara* (u) *faṭr-* create; V *tafaṭṭara* be torn; *fiṭrat-* innate disposition, natural inclination

فعل   *fa'ala* (a) *fa'l-/fi'l-* do

فقر   *faqīr-* (A5b) poor

فقه   *faqiha* (a) *fiqh-* understand, comprehend

فكه   *fākihat-* (A4b) fruit

فلح   IV *'aflaḥa* prosper

فلك   *falak-* (A1a) celestial sphere; *fulk-* ark

فلن   *fulān-* (m), *fulānatu* (f) So-and-So

فم   *fam-* pl *'afwāh-* mouth

فوق   *fawqa* (+ gen.) above

فى   *fī* (+ gen.) in

فيل   *fīl-* (coll.) elephants; *fīlat-* elephant

قبس   *qabas-* borrowed

قبل   *qabila* (a) *qabūl-* accept; III *qābala* confront, meet; IV *'aqbala* come/go forward, advance ('alā toward, on); V *taqabbala* accept, receive; *qabla* (+ gen.) before (prep.); *min qablu* beforehand (adv.); *qabla 'an* before (conj.); *qabla* (u)l- (A3b) fore, front part

قتل   *qatala* (u) *qatl-* kill; III *qātala* fight with; *qatīl-* (A5f) slain

قد   *qad*(i) (+ perf.) perfective particle; (+ imperf.) may, might

قدر   *qadara* (i) *qadar-* be capable ('alā of); II *qaddara* appoint, determine, predestine; *qadīr-* powerful, potent; *qadr-* amount; *miqdār-* extent, amount

قدس   II *qaddasa* bless, make sacred; *baytu l-maqdisi* Jerusalem

قدم   V *taqaddama* to precede, go before; *qadīm-* (A5b) old, ancient

قدو   VIII *iqtadā bi-* emulate, follow

قرأ   *qara'a* (a) *qirā'at-* say aloud, recite, read; *al-qur'ānu* the Koran

قرب   *qariba* (a) *qurb-* draw near, approach; II *qarraba* near, let approach; sacrifice; V *taqarraba min* approach, come close to; VIII *iqtaraba 'ilā* draw near to; *qarīb-* near (*min* to), (A5d/e) relative, kinsman; *qurbān-* (A12) sacrifice

قرّ   *qarra* (a/i) *qarr-* be cool; *qarrat 'aynuhu* he was happy; *qurratu l-'ayni* delight, joy; *mustaqarr-* habitation, dwelling place

قرن   *qarn-* (A1b) horn; *ðū l-qarnayni* epithet of Alexander the Great

قرى   *qaryat-* (A3a) village, town

قسط   IV *'aqsaṭa fī* be fair to

قسم   III *qāsama* to swear to

قصص   *qaṣṣa* (u) *qaṣaṣ-* narrate, tell ('alā to); *qiṣṣat-* (A3a) story, tale

قضى   *qaḍā* (I) *qaḍā'-* decide, foreordain; VII *inqaḍā* be concluded, completed

قطع   *qaṭa'a* (a) *qaṭ'-* cut, be decisive; *qaṭa'a 'amran* make a final decision; II *qaṭṭa'a* cut, hack to shreds; VII *inqaṭa'a* get cut off

قعد   *qa'ada* (u) *qu'ūd-* sit down; *maq'ad-* (A11) seat

قلب   *qalaba* (i) *qalb-* turn over, around (int.); II *qallaba* turn over (trs.); V *taqallaba* be overturned, vanquished; VII *inqalaba* be overturned, changed; *qalb-* (A1b) heart

قلل   *qalīl-* (A5a/d/e) little, few, slight; IV *'aqalla* make few; *qullat-* pl *qilāl-* jug

قمر   *qamar-* (A2a) moon

قفر   *qi'at-* desert

قول   *qāla* (ū) *qawl-* say, uphold, maintain (*bi-*); *qawl-* (A1a) words, speech

قوم   *qāma* (ū) *qiyām-* rise up ('ilā for) ('alā against), go ('ilā to), undertake (*bi-*); II *qawwama* make straight; III *qāwama* oppose, resist; IV *'aqāma* perform; X *istaqāma* stand erect, straight; *qiyāmat-* resurrection; *qayyim-* straight, right; *maqām-* (SFP) place, position; *qawm-* (A1a) people, nation, tribe; *mustaqīm-* straight

قوى   *qawly-* (A5d) powerful, forceful; *quwwat-* (A3a/SFP) might, strength

ك   *ka-* (proclitic + gen.) like (prep.), *ka-ðālika* thus, likewise; *ka-'anna(mā)* as though

كبر   *kabura (u) kubr-* be big, large; II *kabbara* make big, magnify; IV *'akbara* laud, extol; V *takabbara* be haughty, scornful; X *istakbara* = V; *kabīr-* (A5a/e) big, large, old

كتب   *kataba (u) kitābat-* write, prescribe (*'alā* for); III *kātaba* write to; *kitāb-* (A6c) book

كتم   *katama (u) katm-/kitmān-* conceal

كثر   *kaθīr-* (A5a/e, SFP/SMP) many, much; II *kaθθara* increase, make many; III *kāθara* outnumber

كذب   *kaδaba (i) kaδib-* lie (*'alā* to); II *kaδδaba* call a liar, repudiate

كرم   *karim-* (A5a/b) noble, generous; II *karrama* ennoble, revere; IV *'akrama* honor

كسر   *kasara (i) kasr-* break; II *kassara* smash, shatter; V *takassara* get shattered, broken; VII *inkasara* be, get broken

كسو   *kasā (ū)* clothe

كفر   *kafara (u) kufr-/kufrān-* bi-be ungrateful for, disbelieve in; *kāfir-* (A4a/SMP) unbeliever, infidel

كفف   *kāffat-* all

كلب   *kalb-* (A1c) dog

كلل   *kull-* all, every; *kullamā* whenever; *kalālat-* distant heir; *kall-* burden

كلم   II *kallama* speak to, address; III *kālama* speak with; V *takallama* speak (*ma'a* with); *kalimat-* (SFP) word

كما   *kamā* just as (conj.)

كمه   *'akmahu* born blind

كنز   *kanz-* (A1b) treasure

كهل   *kahl-* man of mature age

كود   *kāda (kid-) (ā)* (+ imperf. ind.) be on the verge of, almost (do s.th.)

كوكب   *kawkab-* (A11) star, heavenly body

كون   *kāna (ū) kawn-* be; *makān-* (A6a/d) place

كيد   *kāda (i) kayd-* li- plot the downfall of, conspire against

كيف   *kayfa* how?

ل   *la-* (proclitic) really (emphatic particle); *li-* (proclitic + gen.) for, to, because of; (+ subj.) in order that

لاك   *mal'ak-, malak-* (A11) angel

لبن   *laban-* milk

لعب   *la'iba (a) la'b-* play, jest

لعل   *la'alla* (+ acc.) perhaps

لعن   *la'ana (a) la'n-* curse; *la'nat-* (SFP) curse

لقى   *laqiya (ā) liqā'-* meet, encounter; III *lāqā* meet with, encounter; IV *'alqā* throw, cast; VIII *iltaqā* bi- meet with

ل   *li-ma* why, what for?; *lam* (+ jussive) negative past definite particle

لا   *lammā* when (conj.); *li-mā* why?

لو   *law(i)* if (contrary to fact); would that, if only (optative particle); *law-lā* were it not for

لوم   *lāma (ū) lawm-/lawmat-* blame, reproach; VI *talāwama* blame, scold each other

ليس   *laysa (las-)* (defective) is not

ليل   *layl-* (A10e) nighttime; *laylat-* (SFP) night

ما   *mā* what?; that which, whatever (relative); not; (+ perf.) as long as

ماء   *mā'-* (A2b) water

ماذا   *māδā* what?

متع   *matā'-* (A6a) goods, chattel, wares; II *matta'a* equip, make enjoy (*bi-*); V *tamatta'a bi-* enjoy; X *istamta'a bi-* enjoy, relish

متى   *matā* when?

مثل   *miθl-* (A3b) likeness, similarity; *miθla* (+ gen.) like (prep.); *maθal-* (A2a) likeness, parable, simile; *timθāl-* pl *tamāθīlu* image, likeness; II *maθθala* bi-make like; III *māθala* resemble; V *tamaθθala* resemble each other

مجس   *majūs-* magi; II *majjasa* make Mazdaean

مخلص   *muxliṣ-* see √XLṢ

مدن   *madinat-* (A5c/e) city, town

مرء   *imru'-, al-mar'-* man; *imra'at-, al-mar'at-* woman

مرر   *marra (u) murūr-* *'alā* pass by, over; *marrat-* (SFP) time, instance

مرض   *mariḍa (a) maraḍ-* fall ill, be sick; *maraḍ-* (A2a) sickness, disease; *marīḍ-* (A5f) sick, ill, diseased

مسس   *massa (masis-) (a/u) mass-/masīs-* touch

مسك   IV *'amsaka* to hold fast, hold up

مسكن   *miskīn-* (A12) poor, unfortunate

مشى   *mašā (ī) mašy-* walk, go on foot

مطر   *maṭar-* (A2a) rain; IV *'amṭara* rain down

مع   *ma'a* (+ gen.) with

مكن   II *makkana* make firm, establish; IV *'amkana* be possible; V *tamakkana min* be able to; *makān-* (A6a/d) place (√KWN)

ملأ   *mala'a (a) mal'-* fill; VIII *imtala'a* be filled, full; *mala'-* council of notables, chiefs

ملاك   *mal'ak-* see √L'K

ملك malaka (i) mulk- possess, rule, reign ('alā over); II mallaka put in possession of, make king; malik- (A2d) king; malikat- (SFP) queen; mamlakat- (A11) kingdom; malak- see √L'K

ملل millat- (A3a) community, sect

مما mimmā = min mā

ممن mimman = min man

من min (+ gen.) from, out of, among (partitive); man who?, he who, they who, whoever

منع mana'a (a) man'- hinder access (min to), prevent (min from); III māna'a put up resistance to

منو V tamannā wish for, desire, make a wish

مهد mahd- (A1b) cradle

مهل muhl- molten metal

موت māta (mit-) (ū) mawt- die; IV 'amāta cause to die; mawt- (A1a) death; mayyit- (A5f/1a/ SMP) dead

مول māl- (A2a) property, possessions

مؤمن mu'min- see √MN IV

ميثاق mīθāq- see √WθQ

ميد māda (i) sway

نار nār- (f) (A10c) fire

ناس nās- people, humans

نبأ naba'- (A2a) news; II nabba'a bi- inform of

نبي nabīy- (SMP, A2a) prophet; nabawiyy- of or pertaining to the prophet

نجم najm- (A2b/d) star

نخل naxīl- dates

ندو III nādā call, cry out to, proclaim

نذر IV 'anðara warn; naðīr- (A5b) warner

نزل nazala (i) nuzūl- go/come down, bring/ take down (bi-); II nazzala send down; IV 'anzala send / bring / take down; manzil- (A11) station, stopping place

نسي nasiya (ā) nisyān- forget; IV 'ansā make forget; nisā'- (pl) women

نصح naṣaḥa (a) nuṣḥ- take good care of, advise

نصر naṣara (u) naṣr- help, assist ('alā against); VIII intaṣara be victorious, triumph ('alā over), take revenge (min on); X istanṣara ask for assistance; naṣrāniyy- pl naṣārā Christian; II naṣṣara Christianize

نصف niṣf- half

نطق naṭaqa (i) nuṭq- speak

نظر naẓara (u) naẓar- look, regard; III nāẓara argue, debate; IV 'anẓara respite; VIII intaẓara wait, expect; manẓar- (A11) watchtower

نعت na'ata (a) describe

نعم IV 'an'ama 'alā show favor to; ni'mat- favor; na'am yes

نفخ nafaxa (u) nafx- blow, puff

نفس nafs- (f) (A1b) soul; (A1d) self

نفع nafa'a (u) naf'- be of benefit to, avail; III nāfa'a benefit (bi-/min of); VIII intafa'a avail oneself (bi-/min of)

نفق III nāfaqa be hypocritical, dissimulate; IV 'anfaqa expend

نكح nakaḥa (i) nikāḥ- marry

نكر nakira (a) not recognize, not know, deny, disown; IV 'ankara refuse to acknowledge, disavow, disclaim; munkar- (SFP) objectionable act, abomination; nukr- awful

نكس nakasa (u) naks- turn over, turn upside down; nukisa 'alā ra'sihi he was confounded

نهر nahr- (A1a/d) river; nahār- daytime

نهى nahā (ā) nahy- forbid someone ('an s.th.); VIII intahā 'ilā reach, end up at

نور nūr- (A3b) light; II nawwara, IV 'anāra make light, illuminate

نوق nāqat- pl nūq-, niyāq-, nāqāt- she-camel

نوم nāma (nim-) (ā) nawm- sleep; manām- dream

هبط habaṭa (i) hubūṭ- go down

هجر hajara (i) hajr-/hijrān- part company with, be separated from; III hājara migrate; VI tahājara desert one another

هدد hadda (i) hadd- be decrepit, in ruins

هدهد hudhud- hoopoe-bird

هدى hadā (i) hidāyat- lead, guide aright; VIII ihtadā be led, guided, shown the right way; hudan right guidance; hadīyat- (A5g) gift

هذا hāðā this (demonstrative, §17.1)

هرول harwala (Q1) harwalat- run, walk fast

هل hal(i) interrogative particle

هلك halaka (i) halāk- perish, die; IV 'ahlaka destroy, ruin; X istahlaka exhaust oneself

همم hamma (u) bi- intend

هنا hunā here; hunāka there

هود hāda (ū) hawd- be, become Jewish, practise Judaism; II hawwada make Jewish

هوى hawan (A2a) lust, passion

هيأ II hayya'a prepare, make ready; V tahayya'a be prepared, be ready; hay'at- (SFP) form, shape

وثق mīθāq- covenant

وجب wajaba (i) wujūb- be necessary, incumbent (li-, 'alā for)

وجد *wajada* (i) *wujūd-* find, *wujida* (pass.) exist; IV *'awjada* bring into existence

وجه *wajh-* (A1b) face; II *wajjaha* make face, turn (*li-*, *'ilā* toward); VIII *ittajaha* turn towards, set out (*'ilā* for); *wajīh-* eminent, illustrous

وحد *wāḥid-* one (adj.)

وحى *waḥy-* inspiration; IV *'awḥā* inspire (*'ilā* someone) (*bi-* with)

ودد *wadda* (*wadīd-*) (a) *wudd-* /*mawaddat-* wish

ودع *wada'a* (i) let, allow (+ imperf. ind.)

(وذر) *yaδaru* (no perf., imperf. only + imperf. ind.) let

وراء *warā'a* (+ gen.) beyond, behind

ورث *wariθa* (i) *wirāθat-* inherit from, be the heir of; IV *'awraθa* make heir

ورد *warada* (i) *wurūd-* reach (water); *wird-* thirsty herd

ورق *waraq-* (A2a), *waraqat-* (SFP) leaf

ورى III *wārā* to conceal, keep secret

وسع *wasi'a* (a) *sa'at-* contain, hold, have the capacity for; II *wassa'a* expand; *wasī'-* vast

وسوس *waswasa* (Q1) *waswās-* to whisper

وصد *waṣīd-* threshold

وصى *waṣīyat-* (A5g) bequest, legacy, directive, commandment; II *waṣṣā*, IV *'awṣā* recommend, charge (*bi-* with), bequeath

وضع *waḍa'a* (a) *waḍ'-* put down, lay aside; VI *tawāḍa'a* be humble

وعد *wa'ada* (i) *wa'd-* promise; *wa'd-* (A1b) promise

وفد *wafd-* (A1b) herd

وفى II *waffā* give full due, give full share of; V *tawaffā* take, get one's full share of, receive fully, *tuwuffiya* (pass.) die

وقع *waqa'a* (a) *wuqū'-* fall, befall, occur

وقى *waqā* (I) *wiqāyat-* ward off; VIII *ittaqā* beware, be on one's guard, fear (God)

وكل *wakala* (I) *wakl-/wukūl-* entrust (*'ilā* to); II *wakkala* authorize, put in charge (*bi-* of); V *tawakkala 'alā* rely, depend on; VIII *ittakala* = V; *wakīl-* (A5b) warden, guardian

ولد *walada* (i) *wilādat-* beget, give birth, *wulida* (pass.) be born; *walad-* (A2a) child, son; *wuld-* progeny; *wālid-* (SMP) father, progenitor; *wālidāni* parents

ولكن *walākinna* (+ acc.), *walākin* (+ vb.) but

ولى *walīy-* (A5d) friend, helper, supporter; II *wallā* turn aside (*'an*, *min* from), put in charge of; V *tawallā* turn away; *mawlan* (A11) master, patron; *walāyat-* friendship

وهب *wahaba* (a) *wahb-* give

يا *yā* O, vocative particle

ياجوج *yājūju wa-mājūju* Gog and Magog

ياس *ya'isa* (a) *ya's-* despair, give up hope (*min* of); IV *'ay'asa* deprive of hope; X *istay'asa* be despondent

يتم *yatīm-* (A5g/h) orphan

يد *yad-* (f) (A1d/10e) hand

يسر *yusr-* ease, leisure

يقن *yaqīn-* certainty

يم *yamm-* sea, river

يمن *yamīn-* (f) (A5h) right hand, oath

يهد *yahūd-*, *yahūdiyy-* Jew, Jewish; see also √HWD

يوم *yawm-* (A1a) day; *al-yawma* today; *yawma* on the day when; *yawma'iδin* on that day

يونان *yūnān-* Greeks, Ionians; *yūnāniyy-* Greek

Index of F‘L Patterns

Arranged in Arabic alphabetical order. For broken-plural patterns see Appendix A.

General Index

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